

A DICTIONARY OF SELECTED
SYNONYMS IN THE PRINCIPAL
INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES

A CONTRIBUTION TO THE HISTORY OF IDEAS

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WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF COLLEAGUES
AND ASSISTANTS



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PREFACE

How do we get our ideas?

The kind of thinking that distinguishes man from brute has been built up by and is dependent upon the use of symbols. Since vocal utterance attained a higher development than gesture as a means of communication, these symbols are, in fact, the words. Animals, to be sure, have cries which in some cases cover a very considerable range of emotions and to a certain extent serve to communicate. But these are limited to the immediate experience: they are not detachable symbols capable of expressing past or future experience or any abstract concept. Yet such cries, which comprise all that primitive man inherited from his ancestry, must perforce be the starting-point of human speech. Primitive man, with his more highly developed brain, gained an awareness of a connection between the sound and something expressed by it. With this step taken, a nucleus provided, and doubtless aided by gesture, human speech progressed and in turn became the dominant factor in man's further mental growth. That is, we have the spiral development: superior brain (there is, of course, a "why?" to this too) > primitive human speech > organized conceptual thought. Any more detailed picture of the process, of the much discussed "origin of language", we shall never have. The relatively brief period of recorded speech is separated by a vast interval from the beginnings of human speech—far beyond the reach of the historical-comparative method. Nor are we further concerned here with this remote problem.

The history of ideas is embodied in the history of the words used to express them. Whether the 'idea', 'notion', 'concept', or 'mental image' (I shall commonly use the innocuous 'notion') is, as many believe, only an abstraction (the concrete object or the uttered and heard sound of the word being the only realities), or whether it corresponds to some reality in the brain (as an eminent neurologist has assured me he thinks quite tenable), need not concern us. For its close dependence upon its verbal expression is beyond dispute. It is a pattern of reaction answering to a given stimulus, which (apart from the actual perception of an individual concrete object, which also suggests the general notion) is normally the word or group of words. It is this pattern of reaction which constitutes the meaning of a word. A word means what it refers to, in a given context or situation. The meaning of a word as a whole may be a composite of various allied applications.

In a limited number of words for certain concrete notions the meaning has

remained virtually constant for thousands of years, as, for example, those for the numerals and for close family relationship like 'father', 'mother', etc. But such cases are the exception. Change is the rule—sometimes so radical that, without the connecting links, one would be at a loss to see any relation between the earliest known and the latest use. The meaning of most words is not a fixed point, but an area of variable dimensions. It is subject to complex associations, some of them inevitable associations of universal scope, others originating in some particular verbal context, external situation, or among a special social or occupational class.

Any such association leads to the so-called "occasional" special meanings, like *stone* as used by a jeweler = *precious stone*, or the diverse uses of *play*. But such an occasional use may spread until it becomes the dominant one, as in the case of *deer*, originally an 'animal' (like NHG *tier*, etc.), and doubtless first used in its present sense by hunters, as the favorite animal of the hunt.

The associations underlying semantic changes are so complex that no rigid classification of the latter is possible. Many changes may be variously viewed. In a sense, each word has its individual semantic history. Nevertheless, there are certain types which it is convenient to recognize.

The two most general types are generalization or extension vs. specialization or restriction. Generalization, as in *barn* etymologically 'barley-place' whence storehouse for any grain or farm produce (now even *carbarn*), *mill* originally 'machine for grinding' (corn, etc.), and all words of such broad application as *do*, *get*, *go*, *thing*. Specialization, as in *deer* (see above), *hound*, originally any 'dog' (like NHG *hund*), *sermon* from Lat. *sermō* 'discourse' specialized in church writings. The history of a given word may show successively a specialization and generalization from a new center, as *starve* from 'die' (as NHG *sterben*) to 'die of hunger' to 'suffer from hunger'. But this classification is from one point of view only, that of scope. There are many other more specific types of shift within certain associated groups.

Commonplace is the figurative use of words like *head*, *foot*, *mouth*, without reference to parts of the body. Such use is, of course, not a rhetorical or poetical device, except in unfamiliar and hence striking figures, but a feature of ordinary speech everywhere.

Widespread is the interchange of application between space and time, as in *long*, *short*; between size and quantity, as in *small*, *little*; between quantity and number, as in *all* (*all day* vs. *all men*) and the frequent expression by forms of the same word of 'whole' and 'all', of 'much' and 'many', of 'little' and 'few'. In such groups one or the other application may become dominant, as in *brief* normally used with reference to time vs. its source Lat. *brevīs* 'short' in both senses. Or there may be extensions or shifts. Thus Lat. *paucus*, usually pl. *paucī* 'few', was in Vulgar Latin extended to cover

'little' in quantity (hence It. *poco*, Fr. *peu*, etc.) at the expense of *parvus*, which itself had covered 'small' in size and 'little' in quantity.

Material and product. The name of a material is applied to some special product and persists in that sense. The name of the papyrus plant is the source of the most widespread words for 'paper', unaffected by the successive changes in the material used. Most of the words for 'pen' reflect the old quill pen, being derived from Lat. *penna* or other words for 'feather'. Similarly, in many other cases. The converse is much less common, but is seen in *rubber* as material named after its early and now insignificant use in rubbing out pencil marks, in *graphite* (from Grk. *γράφω* 'write') after its use for pencils. In general, in studying the history of words for material objects like implements, mechanical devices, etc. one must always take into consideration the evolution of the things themselves. Thus many of the words for 'lock' and 'key' reflect the primitive devices of bar and peg.

Words for thought processes or emotions are, all theoretically and a great many demonstrably, based upon indicative physical acts or conditions. Thus 'understand' from 'seize, grasp', or 'stand on or under'; 'forget' from 'lose'; 'fear' from 'trembling'; 'anger' and some other emotions from physical 'agitation'.

Extension or transfer from one to another sense perception—linguistic "synesthesia". The widespread group of cognate words to which *sweet* belongs was doubtless applied primarily to taste but also commonly to smell and hearing (*sweet voice*, *sweet sound*), while the Greek and Latin cognates were still further extended to 'pleasant' and mostly replaced by others for the sense perception. Obvious extensions are seen in *warm colors*, *loud colors*, *sharp taste*, etc. Lat. *clārus*, connected with verbs for 'call, cry out', must have been first used with reference to hearing ('clear voice') but was applied equally to sight ('clear night'). A nearly complete transfer is seen in OHG *hel* used only of sound 'clear, loud' vs. NHG *hell* usually of sight 'clear, bright'.

Interchange between subjective and objective or personal and impersonal. This is seen in words for sense perception, as *I taste*, *smell* vs. *it tastes*, *smells* (in some languages differentiated), or emotion, as *sad* of persons but also *sad news*, and many others. Several words for 'safe, sure', or 'difficult' were first used only of persons ('without care, anxiety'; 'hard to please') and only secondarily of things. The old form of *fear* denoted the objective 'danger', hence the emotion which it excited.

Various miscellaneous extensions or transfers are due to a similarity of condition or result or some natural sequence. 'Green' and 'unripe' usually coincide, though, to repeat a phrase often quoted, *blackberries are red when they are green*. This use of *green* is felt as secondary; yet in origin the color word itself, derived from the root of *grow*, was based on the color of growing

vegetation. What 'seems good, is pleasing' implies approval and may give rise to legal terms for voting approval. The lack of anything may lead to the more urgent 'need, necessity', or 'distress', or sometimes to the resulting 'wish' for something, as shown in the history of *want* as noun and as verb (*it wants* = *it lacks*, then *he wants it*, *he wants to do it*).

An important factor in the history of many words is their emotional value, which may vary according to time and circumstance and may show itself in the tone of utterance. Words may be used in a "good sense" or a "bad sense". Or one or the other sense may become dominant. Words for 'old' have a highly emotional value, sometimes friendly, affectionate, sometimes derogatory, abusive. Our *old man* is generally friendly; but in modern Greek the compound meaning literally 'old man' denotes a 'scoundrel', and that for 'old woman' a 'common woman, prostitute'. Words for 'woman', also highly emotional, may rise to 'wife' or even 'king's wife, queen', or may sink to 'hussy' (*hussy* also originally 'housewife') and 'prostitute' (cf. *queen* and *quean*). A Polish word, related to one for 'mare' and first used as a derogatory epithet, is now the regular word for 'woman' without trace of derogatory feeling. A certain group of cognates contains words for the opposites 'reward' and 'penalty', based on a neutral 'requital'. The movement in one or the other direction, up or down, is known technically as "(a)meliorative" vs. "pejorative" development, the former as in *knight* originally 'servant' (like NHG *knecht*), *nice* once 'foolish, stupid' (from Lat. *nescius* 'ignorant'), etc.; the latter in *knave* originally 'boy, servant' (like NHG *knabe*), *stink* originally 'have a smell' good or bad, etc.

Further examples of semantic change, of the types just mentioned, will be found in great numbers in the body of this work—and many others characteristic of particular groups. For example, in the history of words for domestic animals the conspicuous feature is the frequent interchange between classes of the same species, as when words of the same cognate group denote in different languages 'bull', 'ox', or 'cow', and in another species 'ram, wether', or 'lamb', or show a shift from 'wether', through an intermediate generic use, to 'ewe'.

"Semantic borrowing" refers to the borrowing not of the formal word but of some special meaning. There are, of course, great numbers of actual loanwords, some in Greek from pre-Greek sources, many in Latin from Greek, still more in most of the European languages from Latin or in many cases more specifically from French; again from early Germanic and later from German in Balto-Slavic and from Slavic in Rumanian. But besides these there are "translation words". A special use of a familiar foreign word was adopted for the usually corresponding native word. Thus Lat. *nāvis* 'ship' came to be used in Christian times for the 'nave' of a church; and, while we have borrowed the word itself in this special sense, the Ger-

mans borrowed this sense for their native *schiff*. In Rumanian the inherited word for 'light' (from Lat. *lūmen*) is also the regular word for 'world', owing to the fact that in Slavic the same word covers both notions. Grk. *πτῶσις* 'fall' became, through the notion of 'modification', the grammatical term for 'case' and was faithfully rendered by Lat. *cāsus* 'fall'. Nearly all our grammatical terminology rests on such Latin translations of Greek terms. This semantic borrowing is widespread, obvious in many cases. But where a given secondary use is so natural that it might easily arise independently, there is room for doubt; and some of the examples generally cited are, in fact, doubtful or even definitely to be rejected on chronological grounds.

Words not only change in meaning, they may be lost outright, displaced by others. Why? There is no one answer. Of the various alleged causes, each has some validity as a factor but is likely to be exaggerated by one whose attention is riveted on it in a hunt for examples. The existence of homonyms may favor the loss of one of them, as the verb *let* 'hinder' (cf. the noun in the old phrase *let or hindrance* and *let* in tennis) vs. *let* 'permit'. Phonetic changes which have left little body to the word no doubt favored the partial displacement of Lat. *dare*, *diēs*, *apis*, *avis* by *dōnāre*, *diurnum*, *apicula*, *avicellus* in the evolution of the Romance words. But the great number of homonyms in English, and monosyllabic at that, shows that neither of these factors is a compelling cause.

"Taboo", now used in linguistics to denote the avoidance of words believed to be of ill omen or improper (but many of the latter have proved notably persistent in actual speech), is another factor, the importance of which in our group of languages it is difficult to estimate. It has been frequently invoked, for example, as the cause of the loss in some languages of the old words for 'bear' and some other animal names but never for the much more widespread loss of the old word for 'horse' (3.41).

Somewhat allied to taboo is the dualism of vocabulary in the Avesta, where, for example, there are two words for 'son', both with equally respectable cognates in Sanskrit, one used with reference to good beings (the Ahurian world), the other only of evil beings (the Daevic world).

Loss of words due to the substitution of those of another language is illustrated on the largest scale (except for the extreme case where the whole language is replaced, like Gallic by Vulgar Latin) by the history of English. A considerable part of the Old English vocabulary was permanently lost in favor of French words in the centuries following the Norman Conquest. In Rumanian too, owing to the historical conditions, much of the inherited Latin vocabulary was replaced by Slavic words, though partially restored by literary neologisms.

Very often the loss of words is due to the simple fact that what were at first colloquial or even slang words gained increasing currency until they

superseded the old standard words. Thus Lat. *loquī* 'speak' disappeared without trace in the Romance languages, being replaced at first by a colloquial word which is attested from the time of Plautus on. Lat. *caput* 'head' was in many regions replaced (in the literal sense) by *testa* 'potsherd', whence first 'skull' and then 'head' (Fr. *tête*, etc.). Old words for 'eat' have often been replaced by others meaning originally 'chew, chaw', 'gnaw, nibble', or the like.

Semantic word study may proceed from two opposite points of view, form or meaning. For example, one may study the history of Lat. *dīcere* 'say' and its cognates in Latin, or, with enlarged scope, its cognates in all the Indo-European languages; in other words the diverse uses of derivatives of the Indo-European root **deik-* and its probable primary sense. Such is the material brought together in the etymological dictionaries of the usual type. Conversely, one may start from the notion 'say' and study the history of words used to express it in different languages. Even for those who regard the notion as an abstraction (see above), there can, of course, be no objection to taking it as a convenient center. By the study of synonyms, their etymology and semantic history, one seeks to show the various sources of a given notion, the trails of its evolution. With some notable exceptions (as numerals, 'father', 'mother', etc. and some others), a group of synonyms has little resemblance to a group of formal cognates such as we find in the etymological dictionaries. The disparity, though less, is considerable within the Romance languages, or the Germanic, or even the Celtic and Slavic. Hence this type of investigation, besides its mainly semantic character and the purpose of revealing the linguistic sources of a given notion, also presents an interesting picture of word distribution.

A constantly increasing number of journal articles, dissertations, and other monographs have dealt with particular groups of synonyms in special fields—a few of them in a non-Indo-European family like Semitic or Finno-Ugrian, most of them in Indo-European or some branch of it, like the Romance or the Germanic languages. Such monographs furnish some of the stones for building a more comprehensive structure. But they are scattered, they cover only a small number of even the commonest notions, and some are written on such a grand scale (running to hundreds of pages; e.g. on words for 'child', 'boy', 'girl' in the Romance languages 426 pages, in Old English 271 pages) as to be unwieldy for use without the most severe trimming. A "Dictionary of Ideas" (a title that would suggest to laymen the point of such study) in a truly comprehensive sense (history of words for all ideas in all known languages) is, of course, an idle dream. Even for the Indo-European field anything like a complete semantic dictionary is beyond probable realization at present.

Yet some more modest form of synthesis has seemed to me, even now,

possible and worth while. In announcing the project many years ago, in *Language* 5(1929).215 ff., it was proposed to collect and study about a thousand groups of synonyms. Actually the number in the present work goes somewhat beyond this.

The principal Indo-European languages are covered. Some of the minor Indo-European languages, as Albanian, Armenian, and all modern forms of Indic and Iranian, are excluded from the survey, except for incidental mention, since to include them systematically would increase the labor out of all proportion to the results added. Danish, with which Norwegian agrees in large measure, and Swedish are taken as representative of the modern Scandinavian languages, though thus one may miss certain interesting divergences in word preference between Danish and Norwegian and the more frequent persistence of the Old Norse words in Modern Icelandic. Of the Romance languages, Portuguese is omitted as generally going with Spanish in vocabulary, though here, too, occasional differences are missed or only incidentally noted. There is no room to follow out the chronological and geographical distribution of Romance words on the elaborate scale which is customary and fitting in monographs in that field. Of the important Slavic languages, the (modern) Bulgarian is omitted, the words generally going with those quoted under either Church Slavic or Serbo-Croatian. Under Church Slavic are given preference the genuine Old Church Slavic (Old Bulgarian) words, especially from the Gospels, where such are quotable, but not to the exclusion of others which are (in part accidentally) quotable only from later times. The latter are sometimes marked "late", but probably without consistency. As is well known, Miklosich's *Lexicon* is full of late forms that are merely Serbian, etc. in Church Slavic dress, and conversely fails sometimes to give early quotations for words occurring in the best records. In this regard, Jagić's *Entstehungsgeschichte der kirchenslavischen Sprache*, with its indexes, is of inestimable value, though even this at times fails to answer the questions that arise. Since the quotable Old Irish vocabulary is too limited to serve, Old and Middle Irish forms are generally given without distinction and both marked as Ir. (as in Pederesen's *Vergleichende Grammatik der keltischen Sprachen* and elsewhere), while the modern forms are marked NIr. But under Welsh and Breton are given the modern forms, with special designation of the Old or Middle. Cornish words, which generally go with the Breton or Welsh or both, are not included in the list but often in the discussion, especially those quotable from the old Latin-Cornish vocabulary.

The difficulties involved in a project of this kind are perhaps less apparent to the layman than to the specialist. In gathering the raw material, preparing the lists, the matter is rarely so simple as turning up the pages of dictionaries or asking a native speaker "What is your word for so-and-so?"

The familiar difficulties which assail the author of a two-language dictionary are here vastly multiplied. For if it is true even of word comparisons between two languages, how much more so of those between twenty-odd, that the words are only roughly synonymous. They do not often coincide in all their applications; they rarely cover quite the same ground. Wholly valid are only the equations of words in a particular application, attested by specific fully equivalent phrases. Such tests must be made, and at least lie beneath the surface in all our work. But to insist on this as a principle of arrangement would be a counsel of perfection that would so complicate matters as to wreck any comprehensive project. Furthermore, the combination of applications may be so nearly the same for different languages that they are best united under one head, with indication, where required, of differentiation. Only from a study of the material in a given case can one decide, and then often doubtfully, whether it is better to combine it in one group or break it up into several. The difficulties and complications of this kind are illustrated in the discussion of words for 'world' and for 'earth and land'.

The words given in the lists are intended to be the most usual expressions of the given notion in the accepted written and spoken language. To try to include all obsolete and dialectal forms would be folly, though such as come to one's attention and offer interesting parallels in semantic development may be mentioned. The specialist in any given language will always find facts of pertinent interest to supply. We have used the best available dictionaries, but only those with extensive citation of phrases are satisfactory, and for some of the languages covered there are no such. For nearly all the modern languages quoted the words have been supplied or reviewed by native speakers. But even so, owing partly to local and social differences, informants may differ as to what is the best current term. A good old word may be familiar to one but quite unknown to another. Shall it be entered in the list or omitted as obsolete? The choice is particularly difficult in the case of languages that are just now undergoing a new standardization, like Lithuanian and Modern Greek. Many of the Lithuanian words given by Kurschat, representing the Prussian Lithuanian of his time, are not those preferred in the present standard, which was more nearly anticipated by Lalis. I have relied chiefly on the Niedermann, Senn, and Brender, so far as it has appeared, Senn's *Kleine Litauische Sprachlehre*, and Hermann's *Litauisch-Deutsches Gesprächsbüchlein*; also, in many cases, on direct information from Professor Senn.

For Modern Greek the words of most interest are those of the spoken language (*δημοτική*) and the new literary type based thereon. But many ancient or medieval words that have come down in the literary tradition to the *καθαρεύουσα* and are still considerably used, beside others more colloquial, are also cited. No native Greek, much less myself, though I have con-

siderable first-hand familiarity with the present spoken and written language, can draw any hard and fast rule.

Classification. The arrangement of word lists by subjects is an old story. Not to mention the "determinatives" or "classifiers" of Sumerian, Chinese, etc., there were in the Indo-European field many such Greek glossaries culminating in the *Ὀνομαστικά* of Pollux, likewise in Latin (for the Greek and Latin works of this type, cf. Pauly-Wissowa, s.v. *Onomastikon*), the Sanskrit *Amarakoṣa* (all the native glossaries were more or less of this type), similarly Latin-Old English (as Aelfric's *Vocabulary*), Latin-Old High German (as *Heinrici Summarium*), Latin-Cornish (the *Cottonian Vocabulary*), German-Old Prussian, etc. In modern times there have been numerous dictionaries of the leading European languages known variously as 'analogical', 'analytical', 'ideological', 'methodical', 'synthetic', 'topical'; and, the best known and imitated, Roget's *Thesaurus*. Of all these, no two, apart from direct imitations, will agree in the order or classification. For example, Pollux thought proper to begin with the gods (so in many other lists), passing to man (with the parts of the body), relationship, science and art, hunting, meals, trades, law, town organization, utensils. Aelfric began with agricultural tools, passing to men (by office or craft), diseases, law, insects, vessels, drinks, birds, plants, trees, arms, winds, cereals, clothes, physical world, parts of the body, colors. But actually all sorts of miscellaneous items are mixed in. In Roget's *Thesaurus* the parallelism of opposites and some of the minor subdivisions may be convenient. But the main groups and larger subdivisions are so comprehensive as to have no obvious coherence. What may one not find under Motion (e.g. *eat, food*) or Volition (e.g. *clean*)! The fact is, of course, that relations are too complex to admit any truly scientific and complete classification (cf. the remark of Jespersen, *Philosophy of Grammar* 34); and, even if such were possible, it would have little relation to our instinctive associations.

Yet, because the ideal is hopeless, to abandon all such classification would be to sacrifice the obvious advantages of a semantic grouping (cf. e.g. Jost Trier, *Der deutsche Wortschatz im Zinnbezirk des Verstandes. Die Geschichte eines sprachlichen Feldes*; also Wartburg, *Z. rom. Ph.* 57.297 ff.) in the many cases where this is feasible. Accordingly, the arrangement will be by semantically congeneric groups, like Parts of the Body, Food and Drink, Clothing, Dwelling, Sense Perceptions, Emotions, Quantity and Number, etc.—but with some recourse to Miscellaneous. The particular order and classification adopted is not copied from others, but no remarkable merit is claimed for it. Like any other, it will be an easy mark for criticism. There will be much that is frankly arbitrary, both in the classification and in the selection of synonyms to be included. A notion which, taken by itself, looks absurd under a given chapter heading may be included because of its rela-

tions to another that does clearly belong there, e.g. under Emotion, 'danger' because of its relation to 'fear', or 'good fortune' which leads to 'happiness'. Many a heading in a given chapter might equally well be put in another, e.g. 'swift' under Time or Motion. Any infelicities of grouping will not be a serious drawback to use, for an alphabetical index according to the English words will be a necessary complement.

The uneven size of the chapters is mostly what might be expected but is partly somewhat arbitrary. For example, if chapter 4 is disproportionately long, it may be for no better reason than that the Parts of the Body form such a neat distinctive class that one is constantly tempted to further inclusions. Yet most of these words have developed such a wealth of secondary uses that their importance is multiplied.

Etymologies. Only those that are reasonably obvious and certain give genuine satisfaction. The specialist can recognize these, and at the same time is aware of how large a proportion of the current etymologies, even in most of the best etymological dictionaries, are uncertain, with varying degrees of probability or plausibility. The layman, unacquainted with matters of phonetic correspondence and other refinements, cannot distinguish the gold from the dross. To him the certain etymologies may look uncannily difficult, and the doubtful or even untenable the easiest. I have considered giving only the more certain etymologies, using "etym. unknown", "origin obscure", or the like, even more freely than I have, which would have resulted in the saving of much labor and space. Yet, on the whole, it has seemed best not to be ultra-conservative but to record, with reservations, many of the less certain etymologies. The notations "perhaps", "probably", "possibly", etc. reflect my subjective reaction at the time of writing, and not any rigid system of gradation.

The standard etymological dictionaries and the journals are of course consulted; but to save space the references are, in large measure, concentrated on the Walde-Pokorny, *Vergleichendes Wörterbuch der indogermanischen Sprachen* (cited as Walde-P.), where earlier discussions (up to about 1927) are cited. In many cases my tacit agreement applies only to the immediate grouping on the page cited, and not necessarily to the much wider and more doubtful grouping under the whole heading. The uncertainty and speculation which are often involved in the grouping under roots and root extensions (which, as the layman should understand, are only convenient abstractions of elements common to groups of actual words) are well known. The other etymological dictionaries are cited mainly for words characteristic of particular branches, as Falk-Torp, *Norwegisch-dänisches etymologisches Wörterbuch*, for Germanic, REW (Meyer-Lübke) for Romance, Berneker, *Slavisches etymologisches Wörterbuch*, for Slavic, etc. But Ernout-Meillet, *Dictionnaire étymologique de la langue latine* (Ernout-

M.), is cited with greater frequency. For, apart from its notable excellence for the interrelations of Latin words and their semantic development, it represents an independent attitude, with notable differences from the views favored in the Walde-Pokorny. It is conservative in regard to many current etymologies—indeed, in my judgment, ultra-conservative at times, rejecting some connections that appear to me beyond reasonable doubt (as of Grk. *θύμῶς* with Lat. *fūmus*, etc., where the semantic relation, from a common physical notion of 'agitation', is as easy as that between Grk. *ἄνεμος* and Lat. *animus, anima*)—and conversely even daring in some new proposals. Walde-Hofmann, *Lateinisches etymologisches Wörterbuch* (Walde-H.), is also often cited for matters other than Latin, since its references are the most recent.

The criticism may be anticipated that I have held too closely to the factual and said little of the causes of semantic change and the loss of words. And it is true that, apart from the remarks above, I have, in fact, generally preferred to leave it to others to add, if they like, a given case to their collections in support of their favorite theses.

Similarly in regard to areal word distribution. No doubt, there are several significant instances of agreement in peripheral areas, e.g. in the Romance field between Spanish-Portuguese and Rumanian, or in the Indo-European field between Italic, Celtic, and Indo-Iranian. Some of these are clearly inherited words, preserved in contrast to innovations spreading in the central area. But the exponents of "areal linguistics" (an expansion of the more factual "linguistic geography") appear to me to overrate the validity of their "norms" ("marginal, central, isolated") and to indulge in rash inferences therefrom as to what constitutes an archaism and what an innovation. Thus for 'fire' (1.81) the group represented by Lat. *ignis*, etc. (Lat., Balto-Slavic, Skt.) is claimed as older than that of the more widespread group, Grk. *πῦρ*, NE *fire*, etc. (Grk., Osc.-Umbr., Gmc., Arm., Toch., Hitt.) because the former is in the marginal group. Both are inherited, doubtless with some original but lost difference of aspect. It is still more perverse to say that for 'water' (1.31) Lat. *aqua* (which has Germanic cognates in the sense of running water, esp. 'river', and perhaps in some Tocharian and Hittite verbs, but only in Latin is the regular word for 'water') is older than the group represented by Grk. *ὕδωρ*, NE *water*, etc. (Grk., Umbr., Ir., Gmc., Balto-Slavic, Skt., Hitt.) with its typical archaic *r/n* type. Actually, instances of agreement in vocabulary (as in phonology and morphology) may be found between any two and almost any combination of the main Indo-European branches, and it is best to let the facts speak for themselves in each case.

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Craigie, while in Chicago, was always generous in opening his store of knowledge of the Old Norse and English vocabulary. For the Romance languages I have pestered with queries virtually all my colleagues, past and present, in that field—Altrocchi, Borgese, Bullock, Castillo, David, Jenkins, Keniston, Korominas, Merrill, Norman, Parmenter, Rowland, Treviño, Vigneron, and Wartburg; also Professor Siever (a Rumanian, formerly a graduate student in our Romance department) for Rumanian. For Sanskrit, Professor Clark (in the first chapter) and later Professor Bobrinskoy have assisted. Father J. G. O'Neil, now of Maynooth College, Ireland, formerly a graduate student here in the Department of Classics, originally supplied the Modern Irish words, which were further revised by his colleague Professor O'Nolan; and through Father O'Neil's interest in the matter arrangements were made for the listing of the Old Irish words by Miss E. Knott under the supervision of her teacher, Professor O. Bergin. These Irish lists have been of great service in a difficult field, but it is only fair to say that (partly owing to changes or refinements in the headings themselves) many changes have been made and that much of the critical work on Irish, as for Celtic in general, has been done by Professor G. S. Lane. Professors T. P. Cross and Myles Dillon have also been consulted on some questions of Irish usage. For Slavic, beside other informants, my past or present colleagues, Bobrinskoy, Nykl, Spinka, and Gelb, have been consulted for Russian, Bohemian, and Polish respectively. Professor Senn has answered many special inquiries on Lithuanian, often giving the precise history of neologisms in more detail than could be repeated here. That I have also, on occasion, consulted my colleagues in the departments of Greek, Latin, and the Germanic languages goes without saying.

For most of the other modern languages covered, various students or citizens of foreign birth have supplied or been consulted on the words of their respective mother-tongues.

Of the research assistants who supplied a first draft of etymological notes and references, either for particular linguistic fields or for particular chapters, G. S. Lane served for four years, working first on chapter 6, a part of which was published as a dissertation (*Words for Clothing* [1931]), and later on other chapters, with especial responsibility for Celtic and Germanic. Others who served for one year or more are J. J. Lund (chap. 9, part of which furnishes his dissertation [1932]), F. R. Preveden (especially for Balto-Slavic; also dissertation, *The Vocabulary of Navigation in the Balto-Slavic Languages* [1927, unpublished]), and F. T. Wood (for chaps. 4, 5, 7). It is impossible to separate their work from my revision, and I can give them credit only in this general way.

While I am thus indebted to all the above mentioned, there have been so many changes, even in the headings (relative to the precise notion intended),

and so much has been re-written and re-written, that I must assume the responsibility for such errors as may be found in the word lists, as well as for the etymological judgments.

I am further indebted to Professors Bobrinskoy and Lane and Dr. Georgi-acas for assistance in proofreading, in the course of which they have supplied several additions, and to the editor and readers of the University of Chicago Press for numerous helpful suggestions.

It is hoped that, with all its inevitable limitations, the omissions intentional or otherwise, and the errors of detail which may be pointed out by scholars in the special fields, the book may be found useful and worth while as a tentative and skeleton dictionary of synonyms.

CARL DARLING BUCK

CHICAGO
1949

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12. SPATIAL RELATIONS: PLACE, FORM, SIZE 829

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EXPLANATIONS

ABBREVIATIONS FOR LANGUAGES AND DIALECTS

Afgh.	Afghan	Goth.	Gothic
Akkad.	Akkadian (-Babylonian-Assyrian)	Grk.	Greek (ancient)
Alb.	Albanian	Hebr.	Hebrew
AmSp.	American Spanish	Hitt.	Hittite
Anglo-Fr.	Anglo-French	Hung.	Hungarian (= Magyar)
Arab.	Arabic	Icel.	Icelandic
Aram.	Aramaic	IE	Indo-European
Arc.	Arcadian	Illyr.	Illyrian
Arg.	Argolic	Ion.	Ionic
Arm.	Armenian	Ir.	Irish (Old and/or Middle, only occasionally distinguished as OIr, MIr)
Att.	Attic		
Av.	Avestan	Iran.	Iranian
Boeot.	Boeotian	It.	Italian
Boh.	Bohemian (= Czech, a better term, but Boh. more convenient abbreviation)	Lac.	Laconian
		Lat.	Latin
Br.	Breton (modern)	Lesb.	Lesbian
Bulg.	Bulgarian	Lett.	Lettic
Byz.	Byzantine (= Middle Greek)	LG	Low German
Cat.	Catalan	Lith.	Lithuanian
ChSl.	Church Slavic	Liv.	Livonian
Cor.	Corinthian	Maced.	Macedonian
Corn.	Cornish	Mars.	Marsian
Cret.	Cretan	MBr	Middle Breton
Cypr.	Cyprian	MDu.	Middle Dutch
Dan.	Danish	ME	Middle English
Dor.	Doric	MHG	Middle High German
Du.	Dutch	MLat.	Medieval Latin
El.	Elean	MLG	Middle Low German
Elam.	Elamite	MW	Middle Welsh
Esth.	Esthonian	N	New (in following) = Modern (preferred to latter for con- venience in abbreviations, be- side M = Middle)
Eub.	Euboean		
Eur.	European	NE	New English
Fal.	Faliscan	NG	New Greek
Fr.	French	NHG	New High German
Frank.	Frankish	NIcel.	New Icelandic
Fris.	Frisian	NIr.	New Irish
Gael.	Gaelic (of Scotland)	NPers.	New Persian
Gall.	Gallie	Norw.	Norwegian
Gmc.	Germanic (for general Germanic, or with reconstructed forms = Proto-Germanic)	O	Old (in following and others)

OE	Old English	Scand.	Scandinavian
OFris.	Old Frisian	SCr.	Serbo-Croatian
OHG	Old High German	Skt.	Sanskrit
ON	Old Norse (Old Icelandic)	Slov.	Slovenian (not Slovak which is spelled out).
OPers.	Old Persian	Sogd.	Sogdian
OPruss.	Old Prussian	Sorb.	Sorbian
OS	Old Saxon	Sp.	Spanish
Osc.	Oscan	Sumer.	Sumerian
Osset.	Ossetian	Sw.	Swedish
Pael.	Paelignian	Thess.	Thessalian
Pahl.	Pahlavi	Toch.	Tocharian
Phoen.	Phoenician	Turk.	Turkish
Pol.	Polish	Ukr.	Ukrainian (= Little Russian)
Port.	Portuguese	Umbr.	Umbrian
Praen.	Praenestine	VLat.	Vulgar (= Popular) Latin
Prov.	Provençal	W.	Welsh
Rhaet.	Rhaetian	WGmc.	West Germanic
Rum.	Rumanian	WSax.	West Saxon
Russ.	Russian	WhRuss.	White Russian
Sc.	Scotch (as NE dial.)		

ABBREVIATIONS FOR WORKS OF REFERENCE

References are regularly to pages; but to numbers in the case of collections of inscriptions and works with numbered entries, such as REW, Pušcariu, and Lokotsch.

Abbreviation of names of literary authors, works, codices, etc., familiar enough in the respective fields, are not listed.

- Abh. Preuss. Akad. Abhandlungen der preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften.
 Abh. Sächs. Ges. Abhandlungen der sächsischen Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften.
 Ahd. Gloss. Steinmeyer und Sievers, Die althochdeutschen Glossen.
 AJA American Journal of Archaeology.
 AJPh. American Journal of Philology.
 Alminauskis. K. Alminauskis, Die deutschen Lehnwörter im Litauischen.
 Arch. glott. it. Archivio glottologico italiano.
 Arch. lat. Lex. Archiv für lateinische Lexikographie und Grammatik.
 Arch. sl. Ph. Archiv für slavische Philologie.
 Barth. Bartholomae, Altiranisches Wörterbuch.
 BB (Bezzenberger's) Beiträge zur Kunde der indogermanischen Sprachen.
 BBOS Bulletin of Board of Celtic Studies.
 Ber. Preuss. Akad. Sitzungsberichte der preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften.
 Ber. Sächs. Ges. Berichte über die Verhandlungen der sächsischen Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Leipzig.
 Ber. Wien. Akad. Sitzungsberichte der Akademie der Wissenschaften in Wien.
 Berneker E. Berneker, Slavisches etymologisches Wörterbuch. References are to the pages of vol. 1 unless otherwise noted, since vol. 2 was suspended after one fascicle.
 Bloch O. Bloch, Dictionnaire étymologique de la langue française.
 Böhtlingk, Wtb. Böhtlingk, Sanskrit-Wörterbuch in kürzerer Fassung.
 Boisacq E. Boisacq, Dictionnaire étymologique de la langue grecque.

- Bosworth-Toller J. Bosworth, An Anglo-Saxon Dictionary, etc., with Supplement by T. N. Toller.
 BR Böhtlingk und Roth, Sanskrit-Wörterbuch.
 Brückner A. Brückner, Słownik etymologiczny języka polskiego.
 Brückner, Sl. Fremdwörter A. Brückner, Die slavischen Fremdwörter im Litauischen.
 Brugmann, Grd. K. Brugmann, Grundriss der vergleichenden Grammatik der indogermanischen Sprachen, 2te Aufl.
 BSL Bulletin de la société de linguistique de Paris.
 Buck, Grk. Dial. C. D. Buck, Introduction to the Study of the Greek Dialects, 2d ed.
 Buck, Osc.-Umbr. Gram. C. D. Buck, A Grammar of Oscan and Umbrian.
 Busch-Chomskas A. Busch und T. Chomskas, Litauisch-deutsches Wörterbuch.
 Byz. Z. Byzantinische Zeitschrift.
 CGL Corpus glossariorum Latinorum.
 Cl. Ph. Classical Philology.
 Cl. Q. Classical Quarterly.
 Cl. R. Classical Review.
 Dahlerup Ordbog over det danske Sprog, grundlagt af V. Dahlerup.
 Dal' Vladimir Dal', Tolkovyj slovar' živogo velikorusskago jazka.
 Denk. Wien. Akad. Denkschriften der Akademie der Wissenschaften in Wien.
 Densusianu O. Densusianu, Histoire de la langue roumaine.
 Dict. enc. Dictionarul enciclopedic ilustrat (Rumanian).
 Dict. gén. Hatzfeld et Darmesteter, Dictionnaire général de la langue française.
 Diez F. Diez, Etymologisches Wörterbuch der romanischen Sprachen, 5te Ausgabe.
 Dinneen P. S. Dinneen, Irish-English Dictionary, new ed.
 Drawneek J. Drawneek, Deutsch-lettisches Wörterbuch.
 Du Cange Du Cange, Glossarium mediae et infimae latinitatis; id., Glossarium ad scriptores mediae et infimae graecitatis.
 Ebert, Reallex. Reallexikon der Vorgeschichte unter mitwirkung zahlreicher Fachgelehrter herausgegeben von M. Ebert.
 Endz., Gram. J. Endzelin, Lettische Grammatik.
 'Επετηρίς 'Επιστημονική 'Επετηρίς του Πανεπιστημίου (Athens).
 Ernault, Dict. étym. E. Ernault, Dictionnaire étymologique du breton moyen.
 Ernault, Glossaire E. Ernault, Glossaire moyen-breton.
 Ernout-M. A. Ernout et A. Meillet, Dictionnaire étymologique de la langue latine, 2^e éd.
 Falk-Torp H. Falk und A. Torp, Norwegisch-dänisches etymologisches Wörterbuch.
 Feist S. Feist, Vergleichendes (formerly Etymologisches) Wörterbuch der gotischen Sprache, 3te Aufl.
 Franck-v. W. J. Franck, Etymologisch Woordenboek der nederlandsche Taal, 2de Druk, door N. van Wijk.
 Fritzner J. Fritzner, Ordbog over det gamle norske Sprog.
 Gailius-Šlaža V. Gailius ir M. Šlaža, Deutsch-litauisches Wörterbuch.
 Gamillscheg E. Gamillscheg, Etymologisches Wörterbuch der französischen Sprache.
 Gebauer J. Gebauer, Historická mluvnice jazyka českého.
 Gerof Naidenü Gerovü, Rečnikü na blügarskyj jazykü.
 Glotta Glotta, Zeitschrift für griechische und lateinische Sprache.
 Godefroy F. Godefroy, Dictionnaire de l'ancienne langue française.
 Godin Marie Amelie Freiin von Godin, Wörterbuch der albanischen und deutschen Sprache.
 Gött. gel. Anz. Göttingische gelehrte Anzeigen.
 Gött. Nachr. Nachrichten von der Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen.
 Graff E. G. Graff, Althochdeutscher Sprachschatz.

- Grimm J. und W. Grimm, Deutsches Wörterbuch.
 GRM Germanisch-romanische Monatschrift.
 Harper Harper's Latin Dictionary.
 Hatzidakis, Einl. G. Hatzidakis, Einleitung in die neugriechische Grammatik.
 Hatzidakis, Μεσ. Γ. Χατζιδάκις, Μεσαιωνικά και νέα Έλληνικά.
 Hellquist E. Hellquist, Svensk etymologisk Ordbog, 2d ed.
 Henry V. Henry, Lexique étymologique du breton moderne.
 Hermann, Lit.-deutsches Gesprächsb. E. Hermann, Litauisch-deutsches Gesprächsbüchlein.
 Hessen Hessen's Irish Lexicon, a Concise Dictionary of Early Irish.
 Hesych. Hesychii Alexandrini Lexicon.
 Hirt, Idg. Gram. H. Hirt, Indogermanische Grammatik.
 Holthausen F. Holthausen, Altenglisches etymologisches Wörterbuch.
 Horn P. Horn, Grundriss der neupersischen Etymologie.
 Hübschmann, Arm. Gram. H. Hübschmann, Armenische Grammatik, I. Theil.
 Idg. Anz. Anzeiger für indogermanische Sprach- und Altertumskunde.
 Idg. Jhrb. Indogermanisches Jahrbuch.
 IF Indogermanische Forschungen.
 IG Inscriptiones Graecae.
 'Ιστ. Λεξ. 'Ιστορικὸν Λεξικὸν τῆς νέας Ἑλληνικῆς.
 Jagić, Entstehungsgesch. V. Jagić, Entstehungsgeschichte der kirchenslavischen Sprache.
 JAOS Journal of the American Oriental Society.
 JEGPh. Journal of English and Germanic Philology.
 JHS Journal of Hellenic Studies.
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 Kretschmer, Wortgeogr. P. Kretschmer, Wortgeographie der hochdeutschen Umgangssprache.
 Kurschat F. Kurschat, Litauisch-deutsches und Deutsch-litauisches Wörterbuch.
 KZ Kuhn's Zeitschrift (Zeitschrift für vergleichende Sprachforschung).
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 Language Language (Journal of the Linguistic Society of America).
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 Le Gonidec Le Gonidec, Dictionnaire français-breton et breton-français.
 Leskien, Ablaut A. Leskien, Der Ablaut der Wurzelsilben im Litauischen.
 Leskien, Bildung d. Nom. A. Leskien, Die Bildung der Nomina im Litauischen.
 Leskien, Gram. A. Leskien, Grammatik der altbulgarischen Sprache.
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 Loth, Mots lat. J. Loth, Les mots latins dans les langues britanniques.
 LS Liddell and Scott, Greek-English Lexicon, 9th ed.
 Lunds Univ. Årssk. Lunds Universitets årsskrift.
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 Meillet, Études A. Meillet, Études sur l'étymologie et le vocabulaire du vieux slave.
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 G. Meyer, Neugr. Stud. G. Meyer, Neugriechische Studien I-IV.
 K. Meyer, Contrib. K. Meyer, Contributions to Irish Lexicography.
 Meyer-Lübke; see REW.
 Miklosich F. Miklosich, Etymologisches Wörterbuch der slavischen Sprachen.
 Miklosich, Lex. Palaeoslov. F. Miklosich, Lexicon palaeoslovenico-graeco-latinum.
 Miklosich, Turk. Elem. F. Miklosich, Die türkischen Elementen in den südost- und osteuropäischen Sprachen (Denk. Wien. Akad. 34, 35, 37, 38).
 MLN Modern Language Notes.
 Mnemos. Mnemosyne.
 Mod. Ph. Modern Philology.
 Monde Or. Le monde oriental.
 Morris Jones J. Morris Jones, A Welsh Grammar, Historical and Comparative.
 Moulton-Milligan J. H. Moulton and G. Milligan, Vocabulary of the Greek Testament.
 MSL Mémoires de la société de linguistique de Paris.
 Mühl.-Endz. K. Mühlenbacha Latviešu volodas vārdnīca, redigējis, papildinājis, nobeidzīs J. Endzelīns.
 NED A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles.
 Nord. Tidsskrift Nordisk tidsskrift for filologi.
 Norsk Tidsskrift Norsk tidsskrift for sprogvidenskap.
 NSB Niedermann, Senn, und Brender, Wörterbuch der litauischen Schriftsprache.
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 Parry-Williams T. H. Parry-Williams, The English Element in Welsh.
 Paul, Deutsches Wtb. H. Paul, Deutsches Wörterbuch.
 Pauly-Wissowa Pauly's Real-Encyclopädie der klassischen Altertumswissenschaft, herausgegeben von Georg Wissowa.
 PBB Paul und Braune, Beiträge zur Geschichte der deutschen Sprache und Litteratur.
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 Pernot, Recueil H. Pernot, Recueil de textes en grec usuel.
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 Ph. W. Philologische Wochenschrift.
 Preisigke F. Preisigke, Wörterbuch der griechischen Papyrusurkunden.
 Prellwitz W. Prellwitz, Etymologisches Wörterbuch der griechischen Sprache, 2. Aufl.
 Puşcariu S. Puşcariu, Etymologisches Wörterbuch der rumänischen Sprache. I. Lateinisches Element.
 RC Revue celtique.
 Rev. ét. anc. Revue des études anciennes.
 Rev. ét. indo-eur. Revue des études indo-européennes.
 Rev. ét. sl. Revue des études slaves.

- Rev. sl. Revue slavistique.
 REW W. Meyer-Lübke, Romanisches etymologisches Wörterbuch, 3te Aufl.
 Rh. M. Rheinisches Museum für Philologie.
 RIA Contrib. Contributions to a Dictionary of the Irish Language.
 RIA Dict. Dictionary of the Irish Language, published by the Irish Academy.
 Riv. fil. Rivista di filologia e di istruzione classica.
 Riv. IGI Rivista Indo-Greco-Italica.
 Rječnik Akad. Rječnik hrvatskoga ili srpskoga jezika na svijet izdaje jugoslavenska Akademija.
 Rom. Romania.
 Rom. Forsch. Romanische Forschungen.
 Romance Ph. Romance Philology.
 Şăineanu Şăineanu, Dictionar universal al limbei române; or Dictionnaire français-roumain.
 Sandfeld, Ling. balk. Kr. Sandfeld, Linguistique balkanique.
 Schrader, Reallex. O. Schrader, Reallexikon der indogermanischen Altertumskunde, 2te Aufl. von Nehring.
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 Schwyzer, Dial. Graec. Ex. E. Schwyzer, Dialectorum Graecarum exempla epigraphica potiora.
 Schwyzer, Gr. Gram. E. Schwyzer, Griechische Grammatik.
 Senn, Lit. Sprachl. A. Senn, Kleine litauische Sprachlehre.
 Skardžius Pr. Skardžius, Die slavischen Lehnwörter im Altlitauischen, Tauta ir Žodis 7.1 ff.
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 SSS E. Sieg, W. Siegling, und W. Schulze, Tocharische Grammatik.
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 Sturtevant, Hitt. Gram. E. H. Sturtevant, A Comparative Grammar of the Hittite Language.
 Sv. Akad. Ordb. Ordbok över svenska språket utgiven av svenska Akademien.
 TAPA Transactions of the American Philological Association.
 Thes. (for Celtic) W. Stokes and J. Strachan, Thesaurus Palaeohibernicus.
 Thes. (for Greek) Stephanus, Thesaurus Graecae linguae.
 Thes. (for Latin) Thesaurus linguae Latinae.
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 Thurneysen, Keltorum. R. Thurneysen, Keltoromanisches.
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 Torp, Nynorsk A. Torp, Nynorsk etymologisk ordbog.
 Trautmann R. Trautmann, Baltisch-slavisches Wörterbuch.
 Trautmann, Altpreuss. R. Trautmann, Die altpreussischen Sprachdenkmäler.

- Uhlenbeck C. Uhlenbeck, Kurzgefasstes etymologisches Wörterbuch der altindischen Sprache.
 Ulmann C. Ulmann (und Brasche), Lettisches Wörterbuch.
 Uppsala Univ. Årssk. Uppsala Universitets årsskrift.
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 Vetensk. Skr. Skrifter utgivna av kungl. humanistiska vetenskapssamfundet i Uppsala.
 Vidensk. Med. Meddelelser udgivne af det kgl. danske videnskabernes Selskab.
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 Windisch E. Windisch, Irische Texte mit Wörterbuch I.
 Wört. u. Sach. Wörter und Sachen.
 Z. celt. Ph. Zeitschrift für celtische Philologie.
 Z. deutsch. Alt. Zeitschrift für deutsches Altertum.
 Z. deutsch. Ph. Zeitschrift für deutsche Philologie.
 Z. deutsch. Wortf. Zeitschrift für deutsche Wortforschung.
 ZDMG Zeitschrift der deutschen morgenländischen Gesellschaft.
 Z. frz. Spr. Zeitschrift für französische Sprache und Literatur.
 Z. Ind. Iran. Zeitschrift für Indologie und Iranistik.
 Z. rom. Ph. Zeitschrift für romanische Philologie.
 Z. sl. Ph. Zeitschrift für slavische Philologie.
 Zeuss Zeuss, Grammatica Celtica, editio altera, curavit H. Ebel.
 Zupitza, Gutt. Zupitza, Die germanischen Gutturale.

OTHER ABBREVIATIONS

abl.	ablative	comp.	comparative
acc.	accusative	cons.	consonant
act.	active	cop.	copulative (e.g. á- cop. in Greek)
adj.	adjective	cpd.	compound
adv.	adverb(ial)	dat.	dative
arch.	archaic	denom.	denominative
assim.	assimilation, assimilated	deriv.	derivative
caus.	causative	desid.	desiderative
class.	classical	dial.	dialect(s), dialectal(ly)
coll.	collective	dim.	diminutive
colloq.	colloquial(ly)	dissim.	dissimilation, dissimilative

du.	dual	obj.	objective
dub.	dubious, doubtful, uncertain	obs.	obsolete
eccl.	ecclesiastical	op. cit.	opere citato, in work cited
esp.	especially	opp.	opposite
etym.	etymology	opt.	optative
fem.	feminine	orig.	origin, original(ly)
fig.	figurative(ly)	pap.	papyri
fr.	from (either from an earlier actual or reconstructed form; or often, for the sake of brevity = derivative of)	pass.	passive
		perf.	perfect
freq.	frequent(ly)	perfect.	perfective
frequent.	frequentative	perh.	perhaps
gen.	genitive	pl.	plural
gl.	gloss, gloss to, glosses	pop.	popular (= colloquial)
gramm.	grammarians	poss.	possessive
ib.	ibidem, in the same work	ppl.	participle
id.	idem (used to indicate the same form, or the same meaning)	prec.	preceding
		prep.	preposition
i.e.	id est, that is	pres.	present
imperat.	imperative	pret.	preterite
imperf.	imperfect	priv.	privative
impers.	impersonal	prob.	probably
ind.	indicative	pron.	pronoun, pronominal
indef.	indefinite	redupl.	reduplication, reduplicated
infin.	infinitive	refl.	reflexive
init.	initial	refs.	references
instr.	instrumental	reg.	regular(ly)
intr.	intransitive	rhet.	rhetorical
iter.	iterative	sb.	substantive (= noun, also used)
l.c.	loco citato, in passage cited	sc.	scilicet, understand, supply
lit.	literary; also literally (context obviating confusion)	sg.	singular; with reference to Welsh, Cornish, Breton, sg. or new sg. = the so-called singulative
masc.	masculine	spec.	specifically
mid.	middle	subj.	subjunctive; also subjective
misc.	miscellaneous	superl.	superlative
neg.	negative	trans.	transitive
neolog.	neologism	vb.	verb
neut.	neuter	vbl. n.	verbal noun (for Celtic)
nom.	nominative	v.l.	varia lectio
nom. pr.	proper name	vs	versus, in contrast to, against
		:	related to, cognate with

ORTHOGRAPHY AND TRANSCRIPTION

The macron is used as the sign of vowel length, not only for Latin, etc., but likewise for Old English, Old Norse, Irish (instead of '), and Lettic. But the customary ' in Bohemian and Lith. \acute{e} = \bar{e} , \acute{y} = \bar{y} are retained.

The sign of vowel length is employed in the case of the older languages (including Goth. \bar{e} , \bar{o} to conform to practice in other Germanic languages;

but omitted for Sanskrit e , o ; likewise usually omitted in Greek nouns of the first declension like $\chi\acute{o}\rho\alpha$, $\kappa\alpha\rho\delta\acute{\iota}\alpha$, the short a of the smaller class like $\mu\acute{o}\iota\rho\alpha$, $\theta\acute{\alpha}\lambda\alpha\sigma\sigma\alpha$ being shown by the accent) and some of the modern, as Irish (but omitted in Welsh and Breton), Lithuanian, and Lettic.

Word accentuation is generally indicated only where this is customary in the normal orthography, as in Greek and in particular Spanish words (Polish ' in \acute{o} is not a sign of accent but of vowel quality as in the case of the French accent signs; likewise in the transcription of Oscan). Thus, for Sanskrit, Lithuanian, Lettic, and Serbo-Croatian the accent marks are omitted, as not essential for the purposes of this work.

The signs \acute{s} (= NE sh) and \acute{z} (= NE z in *azure*, Fr. j .) are used for Lithuanian (formerly sz , \acute{z}), Lettic, Slavic, Iranian, Arabic, etc.

In reconstructed IE forms involving the different guttural series, k^w , g^w , g^wh are used for the labiovelars; \acute{k} , \acute{g} , $\acute{g}h$ for the palatals; and plain k , g , gh both for the so-called "plain velars" (Grk. $\kappa\rho\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\varsigma$, Skt. *kravis*) and for others of indeterminate value.

The peculiar modification of the gutturals resulting in forms like Grk. $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\tau\omega\upsilon$ = Skt. *takṣan-*, since it is clearly not an independent phoneme (cf. esp. Benveniste, BSL 38.139 ff.), should properly be represented by a superior letter, e.g. k^p , or \acute{k}^* (Benveniste). Those who believe that the IE "voiced aspirates" are wrongly so called will nevertheless recognize bh , dh , etc. as the best-understood symbols for this third order of stops. Similarly, \bar{y} , \bar{r} , etc. are still employed as the most convenient symbols for those phonemes which, whatever their precise phonetic value, correspond to \bar{i} , \bar{u} in other series.

The laryngeals, so much discussed in recent years, are left out of account in the reconstructed IE forms. They concern, as even those who operate with them and at the same time reject the Indo-Hittite hypothesis should admit, a stage preceding that to which the comparison of the main IE languages, those formerly known, points. They belong to what might be called a Proto-IE stage, the forms of which deserve a double asterisk. For example, if the familiar IE $*dh\bar{e}$ - 'put' goes back to an earlier $**dhe$ + a laryngeal, the contraction must have taken place before the separation of the main IE languages. That it took place independently in all the languages which show the simple long vowel (Grk., Lat., Gmc., Balto-Slavic, Indo-Iranian) is too much to believe.

But all such phonetic matters as the preceding are unimportant for the purpose of this work, where the reconstructed forms merely serve as convenient symbols for certain groupings. It should be further stated here that such reconstructed forms do not necessarily imply the actual existence of such a form in the IE period. In some cases they are merely the proper theoretical bases for certain limited sets of correspondence. Similarly, a

reconstructed VLat. form need not imply its existence over the whole VLat.-speaking territory.

Albanian.—The new standardized orthography is followed.

Armenian.—Transcribed as in Hübschmann, *Armenische Grammatik*.

Avestan and Old Persian.—Transcribed as in Bartholomae, *Altiran. Wörterbuch* (including OPers. θ^r , although ς is preferable). Thus \check{c} , \check{j} (not c , j as in Sanskrit) and x , γ for the guttural fricatives, and likewise for Modern Persian, etc.

Church Slavic.—Transcribed mostly as in Leskien, *Altbulgarische Grammatik*. But \mathfrak{I} , \mathfrak{K} , \mathfrak{J} , etc. are transcribed in the older fashion ja , je , ju (and so Russ. \mathfrak{I} , \mathfrak{K} as ja , ju), instead of $'a$, $'e$, $'u$, indicating the palatalization of the preceding consonant and strictly more correct (Leskien, *op. cit.* 37 ff.). The \mathfrak{z} and \mathfrak{z} are transcribed \check{z} and \check{z} .

Danish.—The orthography of the *Dansk Retskrivningsordbog* (3d ed.) by J. Glahder (published by the Committee on Orthography of the Danish Ministry of Education) is followed.

Gothic.—The transcription hw , in accord with the OE, OHG, is preferred to the ligature hv ; e , o marked long, \bar{e} , \bar{o} ; diphthongal and monophthongal ai , au not distinguished.

Greek.—Forms quoted from inscriptions in the archaic alphabet are generally given in the familiar spelling with η , ω , ϵ .

Modern Greek (NG).—As between the historical spelling of the $\kappa\alpha\theta\alpha\rho\epsilon\iota\upsilon\sigma\sigma\alpha$ and the phonetic spelling of writers in the $\delta\eta\mu\sigma\iota\kappa\acute{\eta}$, I have generally used the latter in truly popular words, e.g. $\phi\tau\omega\chi\acute{o}s$ 'poor', $\chi\tau\acute{\epsilon}\nu\iota$ 'comb', with the normal development of $\pi\tau > \phi\tau$, $\kappa\tau > \chi\tau$, $\sigma\theta > \sigma\tau$, etc. (vs. e.g. $\lambda\epsilon\pi\tau\acute{o}\nu$ 'minute' or 'centime', with pronounced $\pi\tau$), or $\nu\acute{\upsilon}\phi\eta$ 'bride' vs. $\nu\acute{\upsilon}\mu\phi\eta$ 'nymph', or $\nu\epsilon\rho\acute{o}$ 'water', vs. lit. words with the old ν of the neuter retained. But I can see no need of changing $\alpha\acute{\upsilon}\tau\acute{o}s$ to $\acute{\alpha}\phi\tau\acute{o}s$ or $\alpha\acute{\upsilon}\gamma\acute{\alpha}$ to $\acute{\alpha}\beta\gamma\acute{\alpha}$, since the pronunciation of ν in $\alpha\nu$, $\epsilon\nu$ as f before voiceless or v before voiced sounds is uniform. It is immaterial whether one writes $\pi\acute{o}\tau\eta\mu\iota$ (from $\pi\acute{o}\tau\eta\rho\iota\omicron\nu$) or $\pi\acute{o}\tau\eta\mu\iota$; presents in $-\omega\nu\omega$ or $-\omicron\nu\omega$ (from $-\omicron\omega$ with new present formed to aor. $-\omega\sigma\alpha$). In several of these matters there is no consistency, in individual cases, even among writers in the $\delta\eta\mu\sigma\iota\kappa\acute{\eta}$. Initial ρ , not $\acute{\rho}$, is now preferred.

Irish.—Genuine Old Irish diphthongs are marked with the macron on the first element (as Pedersen) without attempt to distinguish them from the long vowels with glide (as Thurneysen).

Lettic.—New orthography as in Mühl.-Endz., except k' , etc. (not k) for palatalized consonant, and t not used (t in Mühl.-Endz. only in headings).

Lithuanian.—Present standardized orthography, as in NSB.

Old Norse.—For the mutated vowels it is intended to follow the now generally adopted spelling, as e.g. in Heggstad, *Gamalnorsk Ordbok*.

Oscan-Umbrian.—The usual practice of distinguishing by different type

the forms written in the native or Roman alphabets, respectively, is abandoned here as unimportant for the purposes of this work.

Rumanian.—Not \acute{a} , but \hat{a} in *cîmp*, etc. as in REW, Pușcariu, and Tiktin after vol. 1; and now accepted as standard, cf. *Grai și Suflet* 5.207 ff.

Russian.—Transcription after the new official spelling. Thus $\sigma\tau\omicron\lambda$ 'table' (not $\sigma\tau\omicron\lambda\acute{\epsilon}$) in transcription *stol*, but $\pi\upsilon\tau\acute{\epsilon}$ 'way' transcribed *put'*; \mathfrak{z} discarded and so \check{e} in transcription, e being used for former e and \check{e} , and \bar{e} (for e pronounced as o) not used.

Sanskrit.—Transcription as in Whitney's *Sanskrit Grammar*.

Swedish.—The reformed spelling is used (i.e. v instead of fv , etc.).

Turkish.—The new official orthography in the Latin alphabet is followed, with the new and annoying conflicts of values thus introduced. Thus c = NE j , where \check{j} is used in transcription of Persian, Turkish dialects, etc.; ς = NE ch in *church*, in contrast to c used elsewhere.

FORM OF CITATION

In general, words are cited in the form customary in the grammars and dictionaries of the respective languages, except for Latin verbs (see below).

Thus nouns are given in the nominative singular and adjectives in the nominative singular masculine, except in Indo-Iranian, where they are given in the stem form but with an added hyphen to make this clear. Occasionally Sanskrit forms are quoted in the nominative singular, the absence of the hyphen showing this.

The Latin sources of Romance nouns and adjectives are likewise given in the nominative form, since the constant substitution of the accusative form would be a cumbersome and superfluous concession to strict accuracy.

Verbs are cited in the first person singular for Greek and Irish (OIr. sometimes in the third singular, but so marked); otherwise for the European languages in the infinitive (so even for Latin, to conform to the practice for the Romance languages; in Balto-Slavic first person singular present occasionally given also). For Indo-Iranian they are usually given in the root form, as is customary, the Sanskrit mostly as in Whitney's *Roots*, and the Iranian conforming, e.g. Av. *vid-*, like Skt. *vid-*, not *vaēd-* as in Bartholomae. Similarly in cases like *hṛ-*, preferred by most Sanskritists, vs. *har-* in BR, the former is generally adopted. But here the strong form is generally better for Iranian; and it is a harmless inconsistency to use it also for Indic in quoting Indo-Iranian roots, e.g. Skt., Av. *tar-*.

For Slavic verbs it seems futile to cite the forms of the different aspects. The shorter form is generally given.

In the lists the inclusion of certain words in parentheses indicates some reservation, such as obsolete, archaic, poetic, dialectal, in special sense, uncommon, or the like.

Grk.	πῶλος	Goth.	fani	Lith.	purcas
NG	λάσπη	ON	leir	Lett.	dubl'i (pl.)
Lat.	lutum, litmus	Dan.	mudder, dynd (smude)	ChSl.	brunije
Fr.	fango	Sw.	gyltja, dy, mudder	SCR.	blato
Sp.	boue (fange)	OE	fen	Boh.	blato
Rum.	lodo, fango, barro,	ME	mudde, fen	Pol.	blato
Ir.	cieno	NE	mud	Russ.	grjaz'
Nir.	noroiu	Du.	modder, slijk	Skt.	pañka, kardama-
W.	latlach	OHG	leimo	Av.	....
Nir.	latlach, draoib	MHG	quat, kat		
W.	llaid, mud	NHG	schlamm, kot, dreck		
Br.	fank				

Although 'mud' is wet earth, none of the common words for 'mud' are connected with those for 'earth'. Several come from the more generic 'dirt, filth', these in part originally 'excrement'. Some are used also for, or are cognate with, others for 'marsh, swamp'. Others are connected with words for 'liquid', 'pour, flow' (through 'flood, inundation') to the resulting 'mud', 'sink' (what one sinks into), etc. Some are perhaps based on certain color notions. A few are used for both 'mud' and 'clay'.

Where several words are entered for the same language, they may be in part somewhat differentiated in application ('deep mud, mire', 'mud' such as dredged from the bottom of a river, 'mud' in the roads, etc.) or in local preference (cf. XHG kot, dreck, etc.).

1. Grk. πῶλος, Dor. πᾶλος most commonly potters' and masons' 'clay' (9.73), strictly moistened earth (γῆ ὑγρὰ φερεῖσα Plat. Tht. 147c), but also 'mud' (Hdt., Aristoph., etc., and so clearly in NT Jn. 9.6, though rendered as 'clay' in our versions since Wyclif), etym. dub.; perh. (if 'clay' is the earlier sense) : Grk. πᾶλος 'gray', Lat. pallere 'be pale', etc. Walde-P. 2.53 (1.441). Boisacq 779.

NG λάσπη, orig.? There is no tenable Grk. etymology, and no apparent source for it as a loanword. G. Meyer, Alb. Stud. 4.77 ("unbekannter Herkunft").

1.214 MUD

2. Lat. lutum ('mud', also sometimes 'clay'; > Sp. lodo 'mud', It. loto, Rum. lut 'clay') : Lat. pol-luere 'pollute', Grk. λῦποιν 'defilement from blood, gore', λῦμα 'dirt', Ir. loth 'dirt', etc., root connection dub. Walde-P. 2.406. Ernout-M. 570. Walde-H. 1.840. REW 5189.

Lat. litmus (esp. 'river mud') prob. : OHG leim, OE lām 'clay', and fr. the root seen in Grk. λίμνω, Lat. linere 'smear'; perh. also (with init. sl- beside l-) OE slim 'soft mud, slime', etc. Walde-P. 2.389 f. Ernout-M. 552. Walde-H. 1.804 f.

It., Sp. fango, OFr. fane (> Br. fank), Fr. fange, loanword fr. a Gmc. deriv. of the word seen in Goth. fani, OE fen 'mud' (below, 4). REW 3184a. Wartburg 3.410 ff. Gamillscheg 405.

Fr. boue, loanword fr. a Celtic form like W. baw 'dirt, filth'. REW 1000. Wartburg 1.302. Gamillscheg 126.

Sp. barro 'clay' (9.73), used also for 'mud'.

Sp. cieno, fr. Lat. caenum 'dirt, filth'. REW 1408.

Rum. noroiu, loanword fr. Slavic, cf. late ChSl. noroži 'onrushing', deriv. of ri- in rijati 'push, press', rēka 'river', etc. Development fr. the 'onrushing stream' to the 'mud' carried along with it. Tiktin 1062.

3. Ir. lathach, Nir. lathach, W. llaid, beside Corn. lud 'liquid', Ir. laith 'beer' :

Grk. λάργες 'drops of wine in the bottom of the cup', Lat. latex 'liquid', OHG letto 'clay' (NHG letten, etc. Walde-P. 2.381. Walde-H. 1.770).

Nir. draoib, apparently : drab 'stain, spot of mud' (fr. NE drab or conversely? NED s.v. drab, sb.).

W. mud, fr. NE mud.

Br. fank, fr. OFr. fane (above, 2).

4. Goth. fani (renders πῶλος Jn. 9.6), OE, ME fen ('marsh' and 'mire'), latter in Gospels Jn. 9.6, as gloss to Lat. litmus, lutum, etc.; cf. NED s.v. 2) = ON fen, OHG fenni, etc. 'bog, marsh, swamp' : OPruss. pannean 'swamp-land', Skt. pañka 'mud', etc. Walde-P. 2.5. Feist 142.

ON leir 'clay' (9.73) also sometimes 'mud' (esp. of riverbank or seashore). So OHG leimo (Tat. 132.4 = lutum Jn. 9.6), beside leim 'clay'.

Dan. dynd, Sw. dy (ON dý 'bog', rare), fr. Gmc. *dunja-, fr. the root seen in ME damp, OHG-NHG dampf 'vapor, steam', with development through notion of 'wetness' (cf. the current use of NE damp as adj.). Walde-P. 1.851. Falk-Torp 170. Hellquist 165.

Sw. gyltja (esp. 'deep mud, mire'), fr. the root of gjuta, Dan. gyde, Goth. givtan, etc. 'pour', like OE gylt 'pouring, flood'. Hellquist 315.

Dan. søle (more common in Norw.) : OE, OHG sol 'mud puddle', Goth. bi-sauljan, OE sylvian 'defile'. Falk-Torp 1233 f.

ME mudde, NE mud, MLG mudde, MLG, Du. modder (MLG > Dan., Sw. mudder), fr. a root *mew-, *mu- and extensions, seen in many words with a common notion of 'wet' or 'dirty', as Grk. μῶτος 'damp', μῶδω 'be damp', μῶσος ('μῶσος) 'defilement', Pol. mul 'slime', Skt. mūtra- 'urine', Av. mūtra- 'excrement, filth', etc. Here also, fr. a parallel *smu-, NHG schmutz (> Dan.

5. Lith. purvas (used in NT, Jn. 9.6, and still the reg. word for 'mud' in the roads; Lett. purvs 'swamp'), etym. dub. Walde-P. 2.14. Mühl-Endz. 3.421.

Lett. dubl'i (pl.), beside Lith. dumbals 'slime' in river bottom, etc., prob. (cf. Russ. grjaz' below) : Lith. dubus 'deep', 'hollow', dubti 'sink in', Lett. dubra 'swamp', etc. Walde-P. 1.848. Mühl-Endz. 1.509.

6. ChSl. brīnija (reg. in older texts for πῶλος 'mud'), etym.? Berneker 95.

ChSl. kalā (Supr. once beside brīnija, in general later; cf. Jagić, Entstehungsgesch. 328), Boh. kal 'slime, muddy water', etc., prob. : Skt. kāla- 'dark blue', Grk. κῆλīs 'spot, stain', etc. Walde-P. 1.441. Berneker 476. Trautmann 113 f.

around', etc.), with reference to the whirling sand. Uhlenbeck 283.

Skt. sikatā- (mostly in pl.), prob. fr. sic- 'pour out', or perh. more nearly (but not necessarily) : Av. haēčāya- 'make dry', haēčāh- 'dryness, drought'. Walde-P. 2.467.

THE PHYSICAL WORLD IN ITS LARGER ASPECTS

smills, fr. *smel- beside *mel- in Lith. mali, Goth. malan, etc. 'grind'. Walde-P. 2.286.

6. ChSl. pēsākū, etc., general Slavic : Skt. pāṇsu-, pāṇsuka-, 'dust' (1.213).

7. Skt. valukā- (mostly in pl.), prob. fr. val- 'turn' : Lat. volvere 'turn

1.22 MOUNTAIN; HILL

Grk.	ὄρος; λόφος, κολλῶν, βουνός	Goth.	fairguni; hlains	Lith.	kainas; kalmelis
NG	βουνός; βουνάκι	ON	fjall	Lett.	kains; pakalne
Lat.	mons; collis, clivus	Dan.	bjerg, fjeld; bakke	ChSl.	gora; chlamu
It.	montagna, monte; collina, colle	Sw.	berg (fjäll); backe	SCR.	gora; brījē, brežuljak (hum)
Fr.	montagne, mont; colline	OE	beorg, dān, munt; hyll	Boh.	hora (vrch); pahorek, kopce (čikm)
Sp.	montaña; colina, cerro	ME	mount, mountain; hill	Pol.	góra; paýrek, wozgórek
Rum.	munte; deal, colina	NE	mountain (mount); hill	Russ.	gora; cholm
Ir.	sliab; telach, cnoc, bri	Du.	berg; heuwel	Skt.	giri-, parvata-, acala-, etc.
Nir.	sliahb; cnoc (tulach)	OHG	berg; buhel, hübel	Av.	gairi-, parvata-, barazah-, OPer. kaufa.
W.	mynydd; bryn (bre menez; krec'h, bre	MHG	berg; hübel		
Br.		NHG	berg; hügel		

Words for 'mountain' and 'hill' are taken together because of their frequent relations and the fluctuating discriminations. The application of NE hill may range from a height of several thousand feet (cf. NED) to a hill of beans, or in some regions a height of only a few hundred feet may be called a mountain. The same word may vary in its application as between languages or even in different periods of the same language. Thus Lat. collis 'hill', but Lith. kalnas 'mountain', dim. kalmelis 'hill'; Grk. βουνός 'hill', but NG βουνό 'mountain', dim. βουνάκι 'hill'. Some languages have a great variety of terms for 'hill', from which it is difficult to choose the most important.

The most frequent source, as to be expected, lies in the notion of 'high, rising, projecting', or 'incline, slope' viewed as rising. Other underlying meanings are 'hump, heap, swelling', 'back of the neck, crest', 'knout' (through 'knotty,

All fr. IE *kel- in Lith. kelti 'raise', Lat. -cellere 'rise', celsum 'high', etc. Walde-P. 1.434. Ernout-M. 204. Walde-H. 1.197, 245.

Grk. λόφος 'nape of the neck, crest' and 'ridge, hill', etym.? Walde-P. 1.93.

For 'hill' from 'neck, Boissacq 588 f.

Grk. βουνός 'hill', quoted as Cyrenaic 'slip, glide', etc. (*skib- beside *sleikh- and *sleub-, Walde-P. 2.391, 707, 710), the development being through 'slope' (cf. NE slope fr. pple. of OE slāpan 'slip'), hence 'hill' (cf. Lat. cīvus, Goth. hlains, above), 'mountain'.

Prob. to be analyzed as βου-νός : βουδών 'groin', fr. the notion of 'swelling'.

2. Lat. mōns, montis (> It. monte, etc.), W. mynydd, Corn. meneth, Br. menez 'mountain', Av. mati- 'mountain'

top', fr. the root seen in Lat. ē-, prō-minēre 'stand out, project' (cf. NE eminence, prominence in physical sense), minas 'projecting points, threats'.

Walde-P. 2.263. Ernout-M. 628 f.

Lat. adj. montānus, VLat. *montāneus (cf. subterrāneus, etc.), neut. pl. *montānea 'mountainous regions, mountain chain', whence It. montagna, OFr. montai(g)ne (> ME mountain), Fr. montagne, Sp. montaña, which have encroached on the shorter form or even displaced it. Sp. monte now 'woods'.

REW 5664, 5666.

Lat. collis : Grk. κολλῶν, etc., above, 2. Hence It. colle, collina, Fr. colline, Sp. colina, collado, Rum. colina (neolog.).

Lat. cīvus 'slope, hill' : Goth. hlains 'hill', Grk. κῆλīs 'slope, hillside', fr. IE *kel- 'bend, incline', in Lat. cīvare, Grk. κῆλω, Skt. giri-, NE lean, etc. Walde-P. 1.490 ff. Ernout-M. 197 f. Walde-H. 1. 236.

Sp. cerro 'hill', also 'back of the neck, spine', fr. Lat. cirrus 'tuft of feathers, crest (of birds)'. REW 1949. Other Sp. words for 'hill' are otero fr. Lat.

allatium 'high altar', poyo (cf. It. poggio 'hill', Fr. pui in place names) fr. Lat. podium 'balcony'. Cf. Menéndez-Pidal, Orig. del español 425 ff.

3. Ir. siab, Nir. sliahb 'mountain' : W. llyfr 'heel of a drag', OHG slifan 'slip, glide', etc. (*skib- beside *sleikh- and *sleub-, Walde-P. 2.391, 707, 710), the development being through 'slope' (cf. NE slope fr. pple. of OE slāpan 'slip'), hence 'hill' (cf. Lat. cīvus, Goth. hlains, above), 'mountain'.

4. Goth. fairguni 'mountain' : OE fergen in epds., as fergen-gāt 'mountain goat', and prob. a loanword fr. Celtic *perkunia, represented by Herynia silva (with regular Celtic loss of initial p), this further connected with Lat. quercus 'oak'. Relation between 'woods' and 'wooded' mountain', as elsewhere.

Walde-P. 2.48. Feist 137 ff.

Goth. hlains 'hill' : Lat. cīvus, etc., above, 2.

ON fjall (-fell), Dan. fjeld 'mountain', Sw. fjäll 'high mountain' (ME, NE fell fr. ON) : OHG felis, NHG fels 'rock', Skt. pāṣāṇa- 'stone', etc. (1.44). Al-

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though the root connection is uncertain, the sense 'rock, stone' is more widely distributed and prob. earlier. Walde-P. 2.66 f. Falk-Torp 223.

Dan. bjerg, Sw. berg, OE beorg ('mountain, hill' and 'burial mound', in former sense replaced by the Fr. forms, in the latter sense NE barrow), OHG, NHG berg, etc., the most widespread Gmc. word for 'mountain' (but ON bjarg 'rock, precipice'; in Goth. only baigra-hei = ópavh 'hill country') : Skt. brhant-

'high, great', Av. barəzant- 'high', barəzah- 'height, mountain', Arm. berj 'height', Ir. brī, acc. brig, W., Br. bre 'hill'. Walde-P. 2.172 ff. Falk-Torp 77.

OE dān 'mountain, hill' (NE down), ODu. dūna (> Du. duin 'sandhill', Fr. NE dune), formerly believed to be a loanword fr. Celtic (Ir. dān 'fortified place'), but this is now generally doubted; perh. fr. the root seen in Skt. dhā-

'shake', etc., with development similar to that in Grk. θῆς, θῆνός 'sandbank' (*θ- = u-).

Walde-P. 1.837. Falk-Torp 171. Franck-v. W. 141. NED s.v. down, sb.

OE munt fr. Lat. mōns, montis; ME mount, mountain fr. OFr. mont, montai(g)ne (above, 2).

OE hyll, ME, NE hill : Grk. κολλῶν, Lat. collis, etc. (above, 1).

Dan. bakke, Sw. backe 'hill' : ON bakki 'bank', NE bank, etc. (1.33). Walde-P. 2.148.

Du. heuwel, MHG hübel 'hill' : OHG hovar, OE hofer 'hump', Lith. kupra 'hump'. Here also Av. kaofa- 'mountain peak, camel's hump', OPer. kaufa 'mountain' (NPer. küh 'mountain') :

Lith. kaupnas, ChSl. kupā, NE heap, NHG haufe 'heap', Grk. κῆφος 'bent', all fr. IE *keup-, *keub-, *keubh- in words for 'bend, curve'. Walde-P. 1.372 ff.

OHG, MHG houc (gen. houges) 'hill' : ON haugr 'mound', fr. the adj. seen in Goth. hauhs, OHG hōh, etc. 'high'

(12.31), ultimately connected with the preceding group *keubh-, etc., above. Walde-P. 1.371. Hence also NHG hügel 'hill', by blend with MHG hübel. In the same group Dan. høj 'hill' : høj 'high', like NHG höhe,

Walde-P. 1.864 f. Feist 115. Berneker 208 f.

2. Grk. *νάπη* (also *νάπος*, *τό*), etym.? Boissac 656 f.

Grk. *ἀγρος* 'mountain glen': *ἀγκῶλος* 'crooked, curved', Lat. *uncus* 'hook', Skt. *āñc-* 'bend', etc. Walde-P. 1.60.

Grk. *κολλῆς* 'hollow' and 'valley', NG *κολλάδα* : *κολλος* 'hollow' (12.72), which is also used in agreement with place names to denote a valley.

Grk. *φάραγξ* generally 'ravine' is the usual word for 'valley' in the LXX, and so in NT Lk 3.5 (= Isaiah 40.4), where it is so rendered in the Vulgate and other versions.

3. Lat. *vallēs*, *vallis* (> Romance forms; deriv. Fr. *vallée* displacing *val*), perh. fr. the root in Lat. *volvare* 'turn, roll', etc. Walde-P. 1.301. Ernout-M. 1071. REW 9134.

4. Ir. *glend*, *glenn*, Nlr. *gleann* (NE *glen* fr. Gael.), W. *glyn* : W. *glan* 'brink, shore', Br. *glann* 'riverbank' (1.27). Pedersen 1.38. Development fr. 'steep slope' through 'ravine' to 'valley'?

W. *dyffryn*, cpd. of *dufr* 'water' and *hynat* 'way'. Pedersen 1.281.

W. *cwm* (Br. *komb*, *komm* in place names) : Ir. *cum* 'vessel', Grk. *κύμβα* 'drinking vessel, boat', Skt. *kumbha-* 'pot', NE *hump*, etc., all with notion of curved shape. Walde-P. 1.376.

Br. *traonienn*, MBr. *tnouu*, *tnou* 'valley', OW *tnou*, W. *tyno* 'dale, meadow', etym. dub., possibly : Grk. *στενός* 'narrow', or fr. IE **ten-* 'stretch'. Walde-P. 2.627. Stokes 128. Henry 269. Morris Jones 108.

Br. *saonnenn*, etym.? Henry 239.

5. Goth. *dals*, etc., above, 1.

OE *denu*, ME *dene* (NE *dean*, *dene*, *-den*, dial. or in local names; NED s.v. *dean*?.) : OE *denn* 'den, lair', OHG *tenni* 'threshing floor', Lith. *denis* 'deck', Grk. *θέναρ* 'palm of the hand', 'sole of the foot', all having in common the notion of flat surface. Walde-P. 1.853.

ME, NE *vale*, *valley*, fr. Fr. *val*, *vallée* (above, 3).

6. Lith. *klonis* : Lith. *at-si-kalti* 'lean on', ChSl. *kloniti* 'bend, bow', etc. Walde-P. 1.431, 2.599.

Lith. *slėnis* : Lith. *slėnas*, Lett. *slēns* 'low lying', root connection? Leskien, Bildung. d. Nom. 356. Mühl.-Endz. 3.928.

Lith. *lanka* (Kurschat's main word for 'valley', now less common in this sense than the two preceding) : Lith. *lenkti* 'bend', ChSl. *lęka*, *lęšti* 'bend', *laka* 'bay, marsh', etc. Walde-P. 2.435. Berneker 739.

Lett. *leja* : Lett. *lejš* 'low lying', Grk. *λαίων* 'meadow', *λίμνη* 'lake', Lat. *limus* 'sidelong, askew', etc. Walde-P. 1.158. Mühl.-Endz. 2.447.

7. SCR. *dolina*, etc., above, 1.

ChSl. *dǫbrǫ* rendering *φάραγξ* Lk. 3.5, OBoh. *debt* 'valley', etc. : Lith. *dubus* 'deep, hollow' (12.67), *dauba* 'ravine', OPruss. *padauwis* 'valley'. Walde-P. 1.148. Berneker 242 f.

8. Skt. *upatyakā-*, fr. *upa-tya-* 'beneath', hence 'land at the foot of a mountain'.

Av. *jafnu-* : Av. *jafra-* 'deep'. Only in phrase *jafnavō raonām*, 'valleys of the rivers' (Arasth. 608, 1512, while Darmesteter translates 'depths of the vale', taking *ravan-* as the word for 'valley').

Grk.	1.25 ISLAND	Goth.
NG <i>νήσος</i>	ON <i>ey</i> , <i>eyland</i>	Lith. <i>sala</i>
Lat. <i>insula</i>	Dan. <i>ø</i>	Let. <i>sala</i>
It. <i>isola</i>	Sw. <i>ö</i>	ChSl. <i>otokū</i> , <i>ostro-ū</i>
Fr. <i>île</i>	OE <i>īg</i> , <i>īgland</i> , <i>īgland</i>	Boh. <i>otok</i> , <i>ostrov</i>
Sp. <i>isla</i>	ME <i>island</i> , <i>isle</i>	Pol. <i>wyspa</i>
Rum. <i>insulă</i> (<i>ostrov</i>)	NE <i>island</i> (<i>isle</i>)	Russ. <i>ostrov</i>
Ir. <i>inis</i>	Du. <i>eiland</i>	Skt. <i>dvipa-</i>
Nlr. <i>oileân</i> (<i>inis</i>)	OHG <i>īsila</i>	Av. <i>dvaipa-</i>
W. <i>ynys</i>	MHG <i>insel</i>	
Br. <i>enez</i>	NHG <i>insel</i>	

Words for 'island' reflect its relation to the water, as 'floating', 'water-land', 'flowed around', etc.

1. Grk. *νήσος*, Dor. *nāsos*, prob. : *νήχω* 'swim', Lat. *nāre* 'swim', Skt. *snā-* 'bathe', etc. Walde-P. 2.692. Brugmann, Grd. 2.1541. Solmsen, Beiträge 244.

2. Lat. *insula* (> Romance words, but Rum. *insulă* neolog.), etym. disputed, but perh. best taken as fem. of an adj. **en-salos* 'in the sea' (like Grk. *ἐν-άλιος*) : *salum* 'sea' (or : *sāl*, *salis* 'salt', but its use for 'sea' seems to be only poet.). Walde-P. 2.452. Walde-H. 1.707. The view that *insula* and Grk. *νήσος* belong together, reflecting some Aegean word (Ernout-M. 491; Skok, Glotta 25.217 ff.), has no substantial support.

Rum. *ostrov* (formerly the usual word, but now displaced by *insulă*, except locally), fr. Slavic, ChSl. *ostrovū*, etc. (below, 6).

3. Ir. *inis* (Nlr. mostly in place names), Gael. *innis*, W. *ynys*, Br. *enez*, fr. a Celtic **innisi*, this perh. (Strachan, quoted by Macbain s.v. *innis*) fr. **eni-sti-* 'standing in' (the water), fr. **stā-* 'stand', like other cpds. in *-sto-* and *-sti-* (Walde-P. 2.604).

Nlr. *oileân*, Gael. *eilean*, loanword fr. ON *eyland*. (Disputed by Marstrander, Bidrag 120).

4. ON *ey*, *eyland*, Dan. *ø*, Sw. *ö*, OE *īg*, *īgland*, ME *iland*, NE *island* (with spelling influenced by *isle*), Du. *eiland*, also MHG *ouwe* 'water, island' (NHG

auwe 'meadow'), fr. a fem. deriv. (in part + *land*) of the word seen in Goth. *ahwa* 'river', OE *ēa* 'water, river', Lat. *aqua* 'water', etc. Walde-P. 1.34. Similarly OE *ēaland* directly fr. *ēa*.

ME, NE *isle*, fr. OFr. *isle*; OHG *īsila* fr. Lat. *insula* in its spoken form, MHG, NHG *insel* with restored *n*.

5. Lith., Lett. *sala* : Lith. *salti* 'flow', *atsala* 'pool of stagnant water', etc. Perh. for **api-sala*, like Lett. *saule* for *pasaule* 'world' in certain phrases, and so 'flowed around' like ChSl. *ostrovū*. So Mühl.-Endz. 3.664.

6. ChSl. *otokū* (cf. Jagić, Entstehungsgesch. 374), SCR. *otok*, fr. **obu-tokū*, cpd. of *obū* 'around' and the root of *tekū*, *teka*, Lith. *tekti* 'flow, run', etc. Walde-P. 1.715 ff. Miklosich 347 f.

ChSl. *ostrovū*, etc., general Slavic, fr. **obū-strovū*, cpd. of *obū* 'around' and the root of *struja* 'stream', Grk. *βίω* 'flow', etc. Walde-P. 2.703. Miklosich 318. Brückner 385.

Pol. *wyspa* (which has displaced the older *ostrów* except in place names) = Boh. *vjspa* 'sandbank, small island', fr. *vy-* 'out' and the root of ChSl. *sypq*, *suti*, iter. *sypati* 'pour, scatter', hence something 'poured out, shaken out'. Cf. Pol., Russ. *nasyip* 'bank of earth, dam' fr. the same root. Miklosich 334. Brückner 639.

7. Skt. *dvipa-*, Av. *dvaēpa-*, cpd. of Skt. *dvi-* (Grk. *δι-*, Lat. *bi-*), Av. *dvaē-* and the weak grade of Skt. *āp-* 'water', hence 'having water on both sides'. Barth. 763.

4. ON *meginland*, cpd. of *megin* 'might', in cpds. 'main'. Similarly and perh. of Norse origin ME *mayn land*, NE *mainland* (NED s.v. *main*, a).

NHG *festland* (earlier NHG always *festes land*, Kluge, Seemannssprache 247 f.), fr. *fest* 'firm' and *land* after the ML *terra firma* (above, 2). Similarly Du. *vasteland*, Dan., Sw. *fastland*.

5. Lith. *sausžemis*, cpd. of *sausas* 'dry' and *žemė* 'land'.

Lett. *cietzeme*, cpd. of *ciet* 'hard, firm' (: Lith. *kielas* 'hard') and *zeme* 'land', modeled on NHG *festland*.

6. SCR. *kopno*, in earliest use 'bare, dry land' : *kopan* 'without snow', Boh.

kopno 'unfrozen ground', etc. Berneker 566. Rječnik Akad. s.v.

Boh. *pevnina*, fr. *pevný* 'firm, solid'. Pol. *staty ląd*, fr. *staty* 'firm, solid' and *ląd* 'land'.

Russ. *materik*, fr. *materoj* 'firm, strong'.

7. Skt. *dvipa-* 'island' (above, 1.25) is also used for the grand divisions of the earth's surface, pictured as islands surrounded by oceans. It is 'continent' rather than 'mainland' vs. 'island', but other words for 'mainland' (such as given by Apte) seem not to be quotable.

Av. *karšvar-* (: Av. *karša-*, Skt. *karṣā-* 'furrow') is used in the same way as Skt. *dvipa-*, that is, 'continent'. Barth. 459.

1.27 SHORE (Shore, Strand, Beach, Coast; Bank)

Grk.	1.27 SHORE	Goth.
NG <i>ἀγίαλος</i> , <i>ἀκτή</i> , <i>παράλια</i> ; <i>ὄχθη</i> (ai) <i>γιάλος</i> , <i>ἀκρογιαλιά</i> , etc.	ON <i>strand</i> ; <i>bakki</i>	Lith. <i>krantas</i> , <i>kraštas</i> , <i>pamariš</i>
Lat. <i>litus</i> , <i>ōra</i> ; <i>rīpa</i>	Dan. <i>strand</i> , <i>kust</i>	Let. <i>krasts</i>
It. <i>lido</i> , <i>spiaggia</i> , <i>riviera</i> , <i>costa</i> , <i>sponda</i> ; <i>riva</i> , <i>riage</i> , <i>bord</i> , <i>plage</i> , <i>côte</i> , <i>rive</i>	Sw. <i>strand</i> , <i>kust</i>	ChSl. <i>brǫgū</i> , <i>krājū</i>
Fr. <i>ribera</i> , <i>playa</i> , <i>orilla</i> , <i>costa</i>	OE <i>strand</i> , <i>warōf</i> , <i>ōfer</i>	SCR. <i>obala</i> , <i>žal</i> , <i>primorje</i>
Rum. <i>mal</i> , (ōrm, <i>coastă</i>	ME <i>strand</i> , <i>schore</i> , <i>coste</i> ; <i>banke</i>	Boh. <i>brěh</i> , <i>pohorie</i> , <i>ponoří</i>
Ir. <i>trāig</i> , <i>bruach</i>	NE <i>shore</i> , <i>strand</i> , <i>beach</i> , <i>coast</i> ; <i>bank</i>	Pol. <i>brzeż</i> , <i>wybrzeże</i>
Nlr. <i>trāig</i> , <i>bruach</i>	Du. <i>oever</i> , <i>strand</i> , <i>kust</i>	Russ. <i>bereg</i> , <i>vzmor'e</i>
W. <i>glan</i> , <i>tywyn</i> , <i>traeth</i> , <i>arfondir</i>	OHG <i>stad</i>	Skt. <i>tīra-</i> , <i>kūla-</i> , <i>velā-</i>
Br. <i>aod</i> , <i>arvor</i> ; <i>glann</i>	MHG <i>stade</i> , <i>gestat</i> , <i>uoner</i>	Av. <i>pāra-</i>
	NHG <i>ufer</i> , <i>gestade</i> , <i>strand</i> , <i>küste</i>	

A single general term for land bordering on the water, as comprehensive as NE *shore*, is often lacking; and it is necessary to include in the survey a variety of words that are used with some differentiation, like NE *coast*, *beach*, *bank*. Besides more generic terms, some of those listed apply only to the 'coast' of the sea, or to a sandy 'beach', or to the 'bank' of a river. But their applications

in the several languages are too diverse and overlapping to be indicated in the list, except that those used distinctively for 'riverbank' are separated by a semicolon.

Only a few of the words are etymologically descriptive, as (land) 'by the sea', 'edge of the sea'. Most of them are words for 'edge', 'end', 'side', 'bank', etc., many of them still used in the gen-

eral sense as well as specifically for 'edge of the sea', 'bank of the river', etc., others completely specialized in this direction. 'Land' or 'standing place' is rection. 'Land' or 'standing place' of the 'shore' from the point of view of those on the water. In a few cases 'stretch of land, tract' has been specialized to 'shore'.

1. Grk. *αἰγιαλός*, the regular Homeric word for 'seashore, beach', distinguished from *ἀκτή* the (precipitous) 'coast', but eventually the commonest word for 'shore' down to the present day (NG pop. *γιάλος*). First part : *αἰγες* 'waves, surf' (Artem., Hesych.), *αἰγίς* 'hurry', *ἐπαγίω* 'rush upon', Skt. *ej-* 'shake', etc.; further analysis disputed, but perh. second part : *ἀλλομαι* 'spring, leap', hence orig. 'place upon which the waves dash'. Walde-P. 1.11. Bechtel, Lexilogus 16. Kretschmer, Glotta 27.28 f.

Grk. *ἀκτή*, in Homer 'headland' or 'rugged coast', and so generally 'coast', fr. the root of *ἀκρος* 'highest, outermost', *ἀκμή* 'point', Lat. *ācer* 'sharp', etc. Walde-P. 2.28.

Grk. *παράλια* (γῆ expressed or understood) 'seacoast, seaboard', fr. *παράλιος* 'by the sea'.

Grk. *ὄχθη* 'bank, dyke', esp. 'riverbank', also *ὄχθος*, NG pop. *ὄχτος*, etym.? Boissac 735.

NG, beside (ai) *γιάλος*, also *ἀκρογιαλιά*, *ἀκροθαλασσία* lit. 'having the shore (or the sea) at the edge'; also *παράγιάλι*, *περιγιάλι*, cpds. of dim. of *γιάλος*, and *παράθαλασσία* fr. adj. *παράθαλάσσιος* 'by the sea'.

2. Lat. *litus* (> It. *lido*), the most generic term for 'shore', vs. *ōra* 'coast' of the sea, *rīpa* 'bank' of a river, etym. dub., perh. : OHG *līsta*, OE *līste* 'edge, hem'. Rejected by Walde-P. 2.392, 405 and Walde-H. 1.815, but derivation fr.

*lei- 'flow' is without semantic parallel in words for 'shore', and improbable.

Lat. *ōra* 'edge' and 'coast' : OE *ōr* 'beginning', *ōra* 'edge, bank' (esp. in place names, cf. NE *Windsor*, etc.) also Lat. *ōs*, Skt. *ās-*, etc. 'mouth'. Hence deriv. Sp. *orilla* 'edge' and 'shore' (of sea or river). Walde-P. 1.168. Ernout-M. 709, 714. REW 6080.

Lat. *rīpa* 'riverbank' : Grk. *ῥέπειρα*, 'throw down', *ῥέπειρα* 'ruins', *ῥέπειρα* 'abrupt cliffs', ON *rīfa* 'tear to pieces' (NE *rive*), etc. Development fr. 'thrown down' to 'abrupt, steep' as in Lat. *abruptus* and Grk. *ῥέπειρα*, then specialized to the (steep) 'riverbank'. Hence It. *rīpa*, *riua*, Fr. *rive* 'bank' (but Sp. *riba*, Rum. *rīpa* 'slope, embankment', not 'riverbank'), and the derivs., which are used in wider sense of ('bank-territory', hence) 'shore', Fr. *rivage*, *rivière*, It. *riviera*, Sp. *ribera*, etc. Walde-P. 2.345. Ernout-M. 866. REW 7328.

Lat. *costa* 'rib' and 'side' (12.36) > It. *costa*, Fr. *côte* (OFr. *coste*) 'side' and 'coast', Sp. *costa* 'slope' but *costa* 'coast', Rum. *coastă* 'rib, side, coast', OFr. *coste* > ME *coste* 'side' and 'coast', NE *coast*; > Du. *kust*, MLG *kost* > Sw. *kust*; > NHG *küste* > Dan. *kyst*. The Gmc. loanwords, in contrast to the Romance words, are fully specialized to 'coast'. REW 2279. Falk-Torp 612.

Grk. *πλάγια* 'sides' (neut. pl. of *πλάγιος* 'slanting') > MLat. *plagia* 'shore' (fem. sg.), It. *spiaggia*, Fr. *plage*, Sp. *playa*. REW 6564.

It. *sponda* 'side' (of a bed, cart, etc.; fr. Lat. *sponda* 'bedframe, parapet'), hence also 'bank' of a river and even 'shore' of the sea. REW 8170.

Fr. *bord* 'edge, side' and 'bank, shore', loanword fr. Gmc. *bord* 'edge' (12.353), REW 1215.

Rum. *mal*, fr. Alb. *mal* 'mountain' (or its older source), and first applied to a

bank' but in Lith. also 'edge' and 'country, region', etym.? Mühl.-Endz. 2.260.

Lith. *krantas* (> Lett. dial. *krants*), orig. 'steep bank' (Kurschat), but now the usual word for 'shore' (Lalis, NSB, etc.) : ChSl. **kratū*, Russ. *krut* 'steep', Ukr. *kruča* 'steep bank'. Trautmann, KZ 46.265 (against Berneker 628).

Lith. *pamaris*, *pajuris* 'seacoast' lit. 'by the sea', cpds. of words for 'sea', like SCR. *primorje*, etc., Grk. *παράλια*.

6. ChSl. *brěgū*, Boh. *brěh* (and *po-brěži*), Pol. *brzeg* (and *wybrzeże*), Russ. *bereg*, etc., the general Slavic word for 'shore, bank', in part also used for 'hill' or 'mountain' (1.22; esp. SCR. *brjieg*, now less common than others for 'shore'). Prob. an early loanword fr. (but some take as cognate with) the Gmc. word for 'mountain' (NHG *berg*, etc.). In either case the development is fr. 'height' to 'riverbank', then 'shore' in general. Stender-Petersen 266 (for loanword, as Berneker 50). Walde-P. 2.173 (for cognate, as Brückner).

Skt. *krājī* (beside *brēgū* for *αἰγιαλός*; Jagić, Entstehungsgesch. 328), SCR. *krāj* (also sometimes 'shore', cf. Rječnik Akad. s.v.), generally 'edge, border' (12.353). Berneker 605 f.

SCR. *obala*, fr. *obaliti* 'throw down', cpd. of *ob* and *-valiti*, *valjati* 'turn

around' : Lat. *volvare*, etc. The semantic development is fr. 'overturn, throw down', through 'abrupt, steep', as in Lat. *rīpa* (above, 2) and others. Rječnik Akad. s.v.

SCR. *žal*, loanword fr. Alb. *zal* 'gravel, sand', dial. 'shore', this fr. Lat. *sabulum* 'gravel'. So G. Meyer, Alb. Etym. Wtb. 480, comparing for the variation in the sibilant Alb. *žur*, dial. *žur*, fr. Lat. *saburra*. Possibly also some influence of Grk. (ai)-*γιάλος*, which is represented in SCR. by *igalo* and *jalijsa*.

SCR. *primorje*, Boh. *pomoří*, Russ. *vzmor'e*, etc. 'seacoast', cpds. of word for 'sea', like Lith. *pamaris*, Grk. *παράλια*, etc.

7. Skt. *tīra-*, fr. *tr-* 'cross over' (3 sg. *tīrati*), IE **ter-* in Lat. *termin* 'boundary', etc. (Walde-P. 1.732 ff.) with development through 'boundary'. Uhlenbeck 113.

Skt. *kāla-* ('slope' in Regveda), etym.? Uhlenbeck 62. Walde-H. 1.305.

Skt. *velā-* 'end, boundary', and esp. 'shore, coast', etym.? Uhlenbeck 297.

Skt. *pāra-* 'end' and 'shore', Av. *pāra-* in cpds., NP *-bār* (*Daryā-bār*, etc.) : Skt. *para-* 'opposite, extreme, etc.', *paras* 'beyond', Grk. *πᾶρ* 'beyond', etc. Walde-P. 2.32. Barth. 889. Horn 158.

1.31 WATER

Grk.	1.31 WATER	Goth.
NG <i>ὕδωρ</i>	ON <i>vatn</i>	Lith. <i>vanduo</i>
Lat. <i>aquā</i>	Dan. <i>vand</i>	Let. <i>ūdens</i>
It. <i>acqua</i>	Sw. <i>vatten</i>	ChSl. <i>voda</i>
Fr. <i>eau</i>	OE <i>water</i>	Boh. <i>voda</i>
Sp. <i>agua</i>	ME <i>water</i>	Pol. <i>woda</i>
Rum. <i>apă</i>	NE <i>water</i>	Russ. <i>voda</i>
Ir. <i>uisce</i>	Du. <i>water</i>	Skt. <i>jula-</i> , <i>āp-</i> , <i>udān-</i>
Nlr. <i>uisce</i>	OHG <i>vassar</i>	ambhas-, etc.
W. <i>dyfr</i>	MHG <i>vasser</i>	Av. <i>āp-</i> , OPers. <i>āpi-</i>
Br. <i>dour</i>	NHG <i>vasser</i>	

precipitous bank or coast. Cf. ChSl. *brěgū*, below, 6. The meaning 'mountain, hill' appears in Rum. and Hung. place names. Denssianu 1.317, 349 f.

1.32 SEA			
Grk.	θάλασσα (ἄλι, πόντος, πέλαγος)	Goth.	marei
NG	θάλασσα, πέλαγος	ON	haf, <i>see</i> (marr)
Lat.	mare (aequor, etc.)	Dan.	hav (sø)
It.	mare	Sw.	hav (sjo)
Fr.	mer	OE	sæ (mere, haf)
Sp.	mar	ME	see
Rum.	mare	NE	sea
Ir.	muir, fairrge, ler	Du.	zee
Nir.	fairrge, muir, lear	OHG	marī, sio
W.	mor	MHG	mer, sē
Br.	mor	NHG	meer, <i>see</i> (fem.)

'Sea' is understood here as covering the most general terms applied to large bodies of water and used in such a phrase as 'by land and sea'. But between 'sea' and 'lake' there is no rigid demarcation (either by size, or as salt vs. fresh water), and the same word or related group may serve for either or both, or shift its prevailing application with changed physical conditions. This is notably the case in the Gmc. languages, with the divergent distribution of the groups represented by NE *sea* and NHG *meer*.

Special words for 'ocean' are mostly derived from Grk. *ωκεανός* and are not considered here.

The words for 'sea' reflect such notions as 'deep', 'level', 'way', 'glistening' (?), 'salt', or simply 'water'.

1. IE **marī* (or **mori*). Walde-P. 2.234. Ernout-M. 592. Walde-H. 2.39 f. Root connection uncertain, but that with Grk. *μαρμαίρω* 'glisten' the most likely. The wide distribution shows the existence of the word in the IE period, but cannot in itself determine whether what was denoted by it in that period was an ocean, or an inland sea like the Euxine or the Caspian, or even a fresh-water lake.

Lat. *mare* (> Romance words); Ir. *muir*, W., Br. *mor*; Goth. *marei*, ON *marr* (poet.), OHG *mari*, MHG *mer*, NHG *meer* (OE *mere* rarely 'sea', surviving in NE *mer-maid*, but mostly

'lake', as also Du. *meer*); Lith. *marės* (now mostly in names of special seas, as the Black Sea, etc.; NSB s.v.), ChSl. *morje*, etc., general Slavic.

2. Grk. *θάλασσα*, the main word at all periods, fr. **thalāx-sa* (cf. *thalāgchan* *thalāssan* Hesych., presumably a Maced. form) or the like: *thalamos* 'inner room', *thalos* 'vaulted room', ChSl. *dolū* 'pit', Goth. *dals* 'valley', etc. Transition from 'hollow, deep', to 'sea'. Cf. Lk. 5.4 *eis tō bathos*, OE *on dypan* 'into the deep', NE *cross the deep*, and the gloss *δύβρις* *θάλασσα* (prob. Illyr.), with Alb. *det* 'sea': Goth. *dīups*, etc. 'deep' (Kretschmer, Glotta 22.216). There is no need to assume, as is generally done, that *thalassa* is of pre-Greek origin. Buck, Class. Studies Presented to E. Capps 42 ff.

Grk. *πόντος*, poet. or of a special sea (*πόντος* *Εἰθύνος*, *Πόντος*): Skt. *path-*, nom. *panthās* 'r ad, way', etc. (19.71). Specialization of 'way' to 'seaway', like *κέλευθος* 'way' in Hom. *ἵγρὰ κέλευθα*, *ἰχθυόεντα κέλευθα*, etc. Walde-P. 2.26.

Other poetical expressions are *ἄλι* 'salt' used for 'sea'; *πέλαγος*: Lat. *plānus* 'level, flat', etc. (12.71) for the (flat surface of the) open sea.

3. Lat. (beside usual *mare*) poet. *aequor*: *aequus* 'level, flat', and *pontus*, *pelagus*, loanwords fr. Greek.

4. Ir. *fairrge*, *fairrge* 'ocean, sea' (rare), Nir. *fairrge* (Gael. *fairrge* 'sea', esp. 'stormy sea, surge', Manx *faarrey*),

now the common generic word (*muir* prevailing in the name of special seas, as the Irish Sea, etc.) etym. disputed the old comparison with Ir. *ferg* 'anger' and the *ωκεανός* *Ωκεργιανός* of Ptolemy is phonetically difficult. Stokes 273. Bergin, Eriu 3.86. Pedersen 2.669 f. Walde-P. 1.289. Perh. best taken as fr. **foirsge*: *fairsiung* 'wide' (12.61). So Thurneysen, Z. celt. Ph. 11.312, Gram. 95.

Ir. *ler* (gen. *lir*), Nir. *lear* also 'flood, surge (of the sea)', W. *llyr* 'flood, sea' (arch.), beside *lliant* 'flood, stream', fr. the root in ChSl. *ljiati* 'pour', etc. (9.35). Loth, RC 50.70 ff.

5. The Gmc. group, Goth. *saiwus* 'lake', ON *sar* (*sjār*, *sjōr*) 'sea' (Dan. *sø*, Sw. *sjö*, usually 'lake', but also 'sea' in phrases), OE *sæ*, ME *see*, NE *sea*, Du. *zee* 'sea'. OHG *sēo*, MHG *sē* 'sea' or 'lake', NHG *see* fem. 'sea', masc. 'lake', all fr. a Gmc. **saiwi-*, outside connections wholly doubtful. Walde-P. 2.464. Feist 406 f. Falk-Torp 1232.

ON *haf*, Sw., Dan. *hav*, OE *haf* (poet. and arch.), MLG *haf* (> NHG *haß* in specialized application), is the same word as ON *haf* 'lifting': Goth. *hafjan*, ON *hefja* 'lift', NE *heave*, etc. Walde-P. 1.343. Falk-Torp 385. Development

through the notion of the convex surface of the high sea, or, more likely, that of the lifting, surging, of the waves.

6. Lith. *jūra* or pl. *jūrės*, Lett. *jūra*, OPruss. *jūrin* (acc. sg.): Skt. *vār-*, *vāri-* 'water', Av. *vār-* 'rain', *vairi-* 'lake', ON *ver* 'sea' (poet.), OE *wer* 'sea' (rare), ON *ur* 'fine rain', etc. (1.31). Walde-P. 1.268.

7. Skt. *sāgara-*, with secondary *vrddhi* fr. *sa-gara-*, with cop. *sa-* and *gara-* 'drink, swallowing', fr. *gr-* 'swallow'. Conception of the sea as swallowing rivers. Walde-P. 1.682.

Skt. *sam-udra-* and *uda-dhi*: *udan-* 'water'.

Skt. *arnava-* (freq. late term for 'sea', cf. BR s.v.), sb. of *arnava-* 'flowing, rising', fr. *arnas-* 'wave, flood, stream', this fr. *r-* 'move'. Uhlenbeck 13.

Av. *zrayah-*, OPers. *drayah-* (NPers. *daryā* 'sea' or 'large river'): Skt. (Vedic) *grāyas-* 'flat surface' (so BR), in which case one would compare the Iranian use with that of Grk. *πέλαγος*, Lat. *aequor* (above), but according to Geldner, Ved. Stud. 2.248 ff., 'onset, onrush, course', fr. *jri-* 'rush upon'. Walde-P. 1.660.

1.33 LAKE

Grk.	λίμνη	Goth.	saiwus, mari-saiwus	Lith.	ežeras
NG	λίμνη	ON	vain	Lett.	ežers
Lat.	lacus	Dan.	sø, inder	ChSl.	jezero
It.	lago	Sw.	sjö, insjö	Scr.	jezero
Fr.	lac	OE	mere, sæ	Boh.	jezero
Sp.	lago	ME	lac	Pol.	jezero
Rum.	lac	NE	lake	Russ.	ozero
Ir.	loch (lind)	Du.	meer	Skt.	saras-, hrada-
Nir.	loch (linn)	OHG	sio, wac	Av.	vairi-
W.	llyn	MHG	sē		
Br.	lenn, loch, lagenn	NHG	see (masc.)		

The distinction between the (more enclosed) *gulf* and the (more open) *bay* is a secondary one, which must be ignored here.

The commonest source is that of 'curved shape'. Others are 'harbor', 'branch', 'inlet', or 'inflow' (of the sea).

1. Grk. *κόλπος* 'bosom', 'fold of a garment', and 'gulf, bay': ON *hwalf*, OE *hwealf* 'vault', NHG *wölben* 'form an arch', etc. Walde-P. 1.474.

Hence, with peculiar change in form, the international word, NE *gulf*, etc., the history of which is as follows (cf. Kretschmer, Byz. Z. 10.581 ff.). Late Lat. *colphus* with spelling *ph*, then pronounced and spelled *colfus* (cf. *κόλφαιον* > Lat. *trophaeum*, late *trophaeum* > Fr. *trophée*, NE *trophy*). This *colfus* > late Grk. *κόλφος*, whence NG pop. *κόρφος* (with *ρ* as in *ῥῥα* = *ῥῥα*; but this form now usual only for 'bosom', not for 'gulf', which is *κόλπος*); also (with *g* for *c* as in late *gummi* for *cummi* = Grk. *κόμμη* 'gum') It. *golfo* (> Fr. *golfe* > ME *goulf*, NE *golf*, NHG *golf*, Rum. *golf*, etc.), Sp. *golfo*.

2. Lat. *sinus* 'curve, fold, bosom' and 'gulf, bay', etym.? Ernout-M. 946.

Hence It., Sp. *seno*, generally 'bosom', etc. (as Fr. *sein*), but also used for a (small) 'gulf, bay', though mostly replaced by *golfo*, etc. (above 1).

MLat. *baia*, Sp. *bahia*, It. *baia*, Fr. *baie* (> ME *baye*, NE *bay*, Du. *baai*, NHG *bai*), orig. dub., perh. loanword fr. some Mediterranean (Iberian?) source. Walde-H. 1.93. REW 882. Wartburg 1.205.

3. Ir. *cūan*, Nir. *cuan* 'harbor' and 'bay' (in Gael. 'ocean'): ON *hōfn*, 'har-

bor', NE *haven*, etc., ON *haf* 'sea', etc. (1.32). Walde-P. 1.342 ff.

W. *morgaine*, epd. of *mor* 'sea' and *caine* 'branch'.

Br. *plegmor*, epd. of *plek* 'fold' and *mor* 'sea'.

4. ON *fjörðr* (whence NE *firth*, *frith*), Dan. *fjord*, Sw. *fjärd*, used of the long, narrow arms of the sea characteristic of the Scandinavian coast: OE *ford* 'ford', Lat. *portus* 'harbor', etc. Walde-P. 2.40. Falk-Torp 226.

ON *vik*, Dan. *vig* 'small inlet', but Sw. *vik* also of a large 'bay': ON *vikja*, OE *wican*, NHG *weichen* 'fall back, recede', fr. the notion of 'recession, bend'. Falk-Torp 1376.

Dan. *bugt*, Sw. *bukt* (also 'bend') fr. LG *bucht* (whence also Du. *bocht*, ME *boght*, NHG *bucht*): OE *byht* 'bend', NE *bight*, all fr. the root of Goth. *biugan* 'bend', etc. Falk-Torp 114. Only the Dan., Sw. word is common for 'bay', the others being used in narrower sense, like NE *bight* (cf. *bight* of a bay).

OHG *ocrinch* lit. 'eye-ring' once glosses Lat. *sinus*. Other OHG or MHG words?

NHG *meerbusen*, in 16th cent. also *meerschoss*, both lit. 'sea-bosom'. Cf. Grk. *κόλπος* and Lat. *sinus*.

5. Lith. *įlanka* (NSB s.v.): Lenkt. 'bend'.

Lett. *jūras līcis*, lit. 'curve of the sea' fr. *līcis* 'curve': *līki*, Lith. *līnki* 'bend'.

6. Scr., Boh., Russ. *zaliv*: *za-liti*, *za-livati* 'overflow', ChSl. *liti* 'pour'.

Boh., Pol. *zátoka*: *za-teci*, *za-ciec* 'flow in', ChSl. *tešti*, *teką* 'flow'. Hence an 'in-flow' (of the sea).

1.35 WAVE			
Grk.	κύμα	Goth.	wīgos (pl.)
NG	κύμα	ON	bára, alda, bylgja
Lat.	unda, fluctus	Dan.	bølge (vove)
It.	onda	Sw.	våg, bölja
Fr.	vague (flat, onde)	OE	weave
Sp.	ola, onda	ME	wave
Rum.	tonn	NE	baar, golf
Ir.	tonn	Du.	wella, wac
Nir.	ton, gwanev	OHG	welle, wac
W.	gwagenn, koumm, houlenn	MHG	welle, woge
Br.		NHG	welle, woge

Words for 'wave' are from such notions as 'move', 'roll', 'swell', 'flow', 'break', 'roar', rarely from 'water'. They readily develop secondary applications ('waves' of invaders, of light, etc.), which in some cases (Fr. *sonde*, etc.) have almost smothered the original use.

1. Derivs. of IE **wel-* 'turn, roll' in Goth. *walujan*, Lat. *volvare*, etc. (10.15). Walde-P. 1.298 ff.

OHG *wella*, MHG, NHG *welle*; Lith., Lett. *vilnis*; ChSl. *vlāna*, *valū*, etc., general Slav. (but Pol. *fala*, now the usual word, fr. NHG *welle*); Skt. *ūrmī-*, Av. *varmi-*.

2. Grk. *κύμα*, lit. 'swelling': *κύω* 'be pregnant', Skt. *cvā-* 'swell', etc. Walde-P. 1.365.

3. Lat. *unda*: Grk. *ὕδα*, Skt. *udan-*, etc. 'water' (1.31).

Hence, It., Sp. *onda*, Fr. *onde*, Rum. *unda*, of which only It. *onda* is still the common word for 'wave' of the sea.

Lat. *fluctus* 'flow, flood', and 'wave': *fluere* 'flow'.

Fr. *vague*, loanword fr. Gmc., ON *vagr*, OHG *wac* (pl. *wāgi*), etc. (below, 5). Fr. *flot*, OFr. *fluet*, loanword fr. Gmc., OHG *fluot*, etc. 'flood, stream' (1.36).

Sp. *ola*, fr. Fr. *houle* 'surge of the sea', this fr. Br. *houl* 'waves' (?). REW 9673 (p. 808). Celtic orig. doubted by Thurneysen, Keltorum. 69 f.

ON *alda*: OE *ealdop*, *aldaht* 'trough', etc. Walde-P. 1.82. Falk-Torp 789. Otherwise (: Lat. *altus* 'high, deep') Persson, Beiträge 15.

ON *bāra*, MLG *bāre*, Du. *baar*, prob.: ON *bera*, OE, OHG *beran* 'carry', fr. 'carrying', either through an intermediate 'rising' (cf. OHG *burjan*, Du. *beuren* 'raise', or 'moving' (cf. Goth. *wēgōs*, etc., above); or: ON *berja* 'strike'. Walde-P. 2.156. Persson, Beiträge 15. Franck-v. W. 25.

Du. *golf*, form influenced by *golf* 'gulf, bay', but fr. MDu. *ghelwe* (also *golwe*), MLG *gelwe* 'wave': ON *gjalf* 'noise of the sea' and 'sea', OE *gielpān* 'boast' (NE *yelp*), etc., fr. extension of **ghel-* in

OE *giellan* 'cry out' (NE *yell*), etc. Walde-P. 1.628. Franck-v. W. 206 f. Specialization of 'noise, roar' to 'noise of the waves', then 'wave'.

OHG *wella*, etc. above, 1.
6. Lith., Lett. *vilnis*, above, 1.
Lith., Lett. *banga*: Skt. *bhaṅga-* 'breaking' and sometimes 'wave', *bhañj-* 'break'. From the 'breaking' (of the waves). Walde-P. 2.149.

7. ChSl. *vlāna*, etc., above, 1.
Scr. *talas* (also Bulg., Alb., Rum. *talaz*) fr. Turk. *talas* 'surge, wave', this fr. NG *θάλασσα* 'sea' (cf. *πολλή θάλασσα* 'heavy sea').

8. Skt. *ūrmī-*, Av. *varmi-*, above, 1.

1.36 RIVER; STREAM; BROOK

Grk.	ποταμός; πέυμα; χεῖμαρρος	Goth.	ahwa, flōdus; rinnō	Lith.	upė; sriovė; upelis
NG	ποταμός, ποτάμι; πομα; πομά	ON	ā; lekr (bekkr)	Lett.	upe; strāva; upelē
Lat.	fluvius, flūmen (amnis)	Dan.	fod; ström; bek	ChSl.	rēka; tokū; potokū
It.	flume; rivo; ruscello, etc.	Sw.	fod; ström; bäck	Scr.	rijeika; tok; struja;
Fr.	fleuve; rivière; ruisseau	OE	ea; strēam; rīp, brōc	Boh.	potok
Rum.	fluvius, riu; piriā	ME	river; stream; broke	Pol.	reka; potok; ruczaj;
Ir.	ab(a); sruth; glais	NE	river; stream; brook	Russ.	strumyk
Nir.	abha; sruth; srulhan	Du.	river; stream; beek	Pol.	reka; potok; ruczej
W.	afon; ffrwd; nani; afonig	OHG	fluz, aha; strōm; bah	Russ.	nadi-; sarit-, srolas-;
Br.	ster (awen); gouer	MHG	fluz; strōm; bach	Skt.	kulā-
		NHG	fluss; ström; bach	Av.	θραολα-, ravan-, etc., OPers. raula-

Between the large 'river' emptying into the sea and the tiny 'brook' there are infinite gradations, and often a wealth of words for these, which must be mostly ignored here. But generally there are distinctive words for 'river' and 'brook', and also one for 'stream', used generally for all forms of running water or mainly for those intermediate between the extremes of 'river' and 'brook'.

Words for 'brook' may be diminutives of those for 'river'. Conversely, a word

for 'brook' may be displaced by a diminutive form of it (or otherwise) and itself serve for 'river'.

Most of the words are derived from roots meaning 'flow, run'. Some are cognate with words for 'water', perhaps originally 'flowing water' (cf. 1.31). Some are from verbs for 'rush, plunge', or 'roar', applied first to a rushing, roaring stream.

1. Derivs. of IE **sreu-* 'flow' in Grk. *πέω*, Skt. *sru-*, etc. Walde-P. 2.702 f.

Grk. *πέυμα*, *πόος*, *ποή* 'stream, current',

'Brook' would be covered by *πέυμα*, etc. (above, 1), otherwise by words that commonly denote 'mountain-torrent'. So *χαράδρα*: *χαράδρα* 'cut into'; *χεῖμαρρος* (but once 'river' in LXX, and 'brook' in NT), Hom. *χεῖμαρρος*, *χεῖμαρρος*, epd. of *χεῖμα* 'cold, winter' and *πέω* 'flow'.

5. Lat. *fluvius* (> Fr. *fleuve*; Rum. *fluvius* neolog., and *flūmen* (> It. *fiume*), both common words for 'river' ('*fiume*' preferred in earlier writers, *flūmen* in Caesar; Arch. lat. Lex. 7.588), fr. *fluere* 'flow'. Walde-P. 2.213. Ernout-M. 371. Walde-H. 1.519.

OFr. *river*, *riviere*, fr. Lat. *ripāria*, deriv. of *ripa* 'riverbank' (1.27), was used for 'shore' (like It. *riviera*, etc.), then also for the stream flowing between the banks. Hence ME, NE *river*, Du. *rivier* 'river', while Fr. *rivière* is used of the smaller river tributary to the *fleuve*. REW 605.

Sp. *arroyo*, Port. *arroyo* 'brook', fr. a pre-IE word attested by *arrogia* 'mine gallery' in Spain (Pliny HN 33.70), Basque *arroya* 'canal', etc., appropriate to the deep-gulled *arroyo* of the dry season. REW 678. Bertoldi, BSL 32.122. Wartburg, Entstehung d. rom. Völker 22 f.

Rum. *piriā* 'brook', prob.: *riā* 'river', influenced by Alb. *perrue* 'brook'. G. Meyer, Alb. Etym. Wtb. 335. Spitzer, Mitt. d. rum. Inst. 1.296. Jokl, IF 37.91.

6. Ir. *ab*, W. *afon*, etc., above, 3.

Ir. *sruth*, etc., above, 1.
Br. *ster* 'river', MBr. *staer*, fr. **stagro-*: Grk. *στάζω* 'drip', *σταγών* 'drop', Lat. *stagnum* 'pool'. Walde-P. 2.612. Pedersen 1.103.

Ir. *glais* 'brook', perh.: Ir. *glass* 'green'. Macbain 196 s.v. *glaiseach*.

Br. *gouer*, Corn. *gouer* (OCorn. *guver*, gl. *rivus*) 'brook', W. *gofer* 'overflow, rill', Ir. *fobar* in place names, epd. of

go- (= Ir. *fo*, Grk. *ῥέω*, etc.) and IE **bher-* 'bear' (so Henry s.v.), or better IE **bher-* 'gush' in Ir. *topur* 'spring', etc. (Walde-P. 2.157 ff., but without mention of Br. *gouer*, etc.). Vendryes, RC 37.306 f.

W. *nant* 'brook' also 'valley, gorge', OBr. *nant* 'gorge, brook', Gall. *nanto* 'valley', fr. IE **nem-* 'bend', Skt. *nam-*, etc. Walde-P. 2.302. Stokes 192. Otherwise (: Grk. *νομή* 'pasturage', etc.) Benveniste, BSL 32.85. In either case, 'brook' fr. 'valley'.

7. Goth. *ahwa*, ON *ā*, OE *ēa*, OHG *aha*: Lat. *agua* 'water' (1.31).

Grk.	κρήνη, πηγή; φάρος	Goth.	brunna	Lith.	šaltinis, versmė;
NG	βρύση; πηγάδι	ON	kelda, brunnr		šulinys
Lat.	fons; puteus	Dan.	kilde; brønd		
It.	fonte, sorgente; pozzo	Sw.	källa; brun		
Fr.	fontaine; puis	OE	wella, spring; pyll		
Sp.	fuente; pozo	ME	welle, spring		
Rum.	izvor; pui; fântâna	NE	spring; well		
Ir.	topur	Du.	wel, bron; put		
Nir.	topur	OHG	brunno, urspring;		
W.	fynnon, pydew		pfuazi		
Br.	eienenn, mammenn;	MHG	brunne, spring; pfutze		
	puis	NHG	quelle; brunnen		

The natural 'spring' and the constructed 'well' are taken together because of their close relations. The distinction may be a secondary one, or the application of the same word may shift from one to the other. From 'spring' develops also 'fountain', the artificial jet of water or the structure for it. But words for 'fountain', if different from those for 'spring' or 'well', are not included in the list.

Words for 'spring' are most commonly from verbs for 'flow, gush, boil up, spring', etc. Several are based on adjectives for 'cold'. Words for 'spring' readily come to be used for 'source, origin', or even cease to be the usual words for 'spring' (cf. NE *source* vs. Fr. *source*, NHG *ursprung*). Conversely, 'source, origin' is the earlier sense of a few words that are used also for 'spring'.

Words for 'well' are mainly words for 'spring' with extension or shift to 'well', but some are of independent origin, reflecting 'hole, pit' or some feature of the construction.

1. Grk. *φάρος* 'well' (**φρή-αρ*), Arm. *albiur*, Ir. *topur* (**to-ad-bhoro-*), Nir. *topur* 'spring, well', Goth. *brunna* 'flow, spring', ON *brunnr* 'well', Dan. *brønd* 'well', Sw. *brunn* 'well', OE *burna* 'spring' (renders Lat. *fons* of the Vulgate; but usually 'brook' as NE dial. *burn*), Du. *bron* 'spring, well', OHG

1.37 SPRING; WELL

brunna 'spring', NHG *brunnen* mostly 'well' or 'fountain': Lat. *fervere* 'boil', Grk. *φύρω* 'mix', Skt. *bhu-* 'quiver, stir', etc. (IE **bher-*, **bheru-*, **bhreu-*, etc.). Walde-P. 2.157 ff., 167 ff. Ernout-M. 353.

2. Grk. *κρήνη* 'spring', Dor. *κράνᾱ*, Lesb. *κράνᾱ*, fr. *κράσνᾱ* (also *κρουνός*, fr. **κρουνός*); etym.? Walde-P. 1.488 f. Boisacq 515.

Grk. *πηγή*, Dor. *πᾱγᾱ*, Hom. pl. *πηγαί* 'streams', later 'spring, source', etym.? Boisacq 777. In NT also 'well' (Jn. 4.6 = *φάρος*, Jn. 4.11, 12). Hence NG *πηγάδι* 'well'.

NG *βρύση* 'spring', fr. late *βρύσις* 'bubbling up' (Suid., Eust.); *βρύω* 'be full, swell, gush forth'.

3. Lat. *fōns*, *fontis* 'spring': Skt. *dhan-*, *dhanu-* 'run, flow'. Walde-P. 1.852. Ernout-M. 375. Walde-H. 1.525.

Hence It. *fonte*, Sp. *fuente*. Deriv. *fontana*, whence It. *fontana*, Fr. *fontaine* (> ME, NE *fountain*, formerly used for 'spring'), OSp. *hontana*, Rum. *fântână* 'well, fountain'; also W. *fynnon* 'spring, well, fountain', MW *fynhawn*, OCorn. *funten*, Br. *feunteun*. REW 3425, 3426. Pedersen 1.195. Loth, Mots lat. 171 f. Lat. *puteus* 'well, pit', prob. : *putāre* 'cut, prune', *putre* 'strike', etc., that is, a 'cut' in the ground, but thought by some to be a loanword from Etruscan. Walde-P. 2.12. Ernout-M. 827.

Hence It. *pozzo*, Fr. *puits* (> Br. *puis*), Sp. *pozo*, Rum. *puț*; also OE *pyll* 'pit, well' ('well' e.g. in gospels Jn. 11.12), Du. *put* 'pit, well', OHG *pfuzzi*, MHG *pfutze* 'well' (NHG *pfütze* 'puddle'); also W. *pydew* 'pit, well, spring'. REW 6877. Weigand-H. 419. Loth, Mots lat. 200.

It. *sorgente*, Fr. *source*, fr. pple. of Lat. *surgere* 'rise', It. *sorgere*, Fr. *sourdre*. REW 8475.

Rum. *izvor* 'spring', loanword fr. Bulg., SCR. *izvor* (below, 7).

4. Ir. and W. words, above, 1, 3. Br. *eienenn* 'spring', MBr. *eyen* : *eon* 'foam'? Henry 6.

Br. *mammenn* 'source, spring' : MBr. *mamm* 'mother'. Henry, s.v.

5. ON *kelda*, Dan. *kilde*, Sw. *källa* 'spring' : ON *kaldr* 'cold', etc. Falk-Torp 507.

OE *wella* (*wylle*, etc.) 'spring' and 'well', so ME *welle*, but NE well normally only in second sense (for 'spring' arch. or dial.), Du. *wel* 'spring' : OE *weallan* 'bubble up', OHG *wella* 'wave', Lat. *volvere* 'turn, roll', etc. Walde-P. 1.302. NED s.v. *well*, sb.

OE *spring* (rare), ME, NE *spring* (OHG *urspring*, MHG *spring*, also used for 'spring') : OE *springan* 'move suddenly, spring', etc. NED s.v. *spring*, sb.

NHG *quelle* 'spring' : *quellen* 'flow, gush', Skt. *gal-* 'drip', etc. Walde-P. 1.691.

6. Lith. *šaltinis* 'spring' : *šaltas*, Lett. *salts* 'cold'. Leskien, Bildung d. Nom. 402.

Lith. *versmė* 'spring' (Lett. *versme* 'glow, blast of heat') : *virti* 'boil', etc. Walde-P. 1.269.

Lith. *šulinys* 'well' : *šulas* 'post, stove'. Descriptive of the most primitive type of well, that is, a spring dug out and its sides supported by wooden staves. Leskien, Bildung d. Nom. 403.

Lett. *avuots* 'spring' : Skt. *avata-* 'well', *avata-* 'pit', *avani-* 'river, river bed', perh. Grk. *ἀναπος* 'mountain torrent', Lat. *Avernus*, etc. Walde-P. 1.254. Mühl-Endz. 1.233. Walde-H. 1.31 f.

Lett. *aka*, dim. *acina* 'well' : Lith. *akas* 'hole cut in the ice', ChSl. *oko* 'eye', Grk. *ὄπη* 'hole', Arm. *akn* 'eye, hole, spring'. Development from 'eye' to 'hole', then 'well'. Cf. NPers. *čašm* 'eye', *čašma* 'spring'. Walde-P. 1.170 ff.

7. ChSl. *istočnikū* (reg. for *πηγή* in Gospels, Supr. etc.), Russ. *istočnik* 'spring' (now mostly as 'source'), lit. 'outflow', fr. is- 'out' and root of ChSl. *teka*, *tešti* 'flow'.

ChSl. *studenikū* 'well', so SCR. *studenac*, Boh. *studně*, Pol. *studnia* : ChSl. *studenū* 'cold' (15.86). Miklosich 327. Brückner 523.

ChSl. *kladzi* (v.l. of *studenik* in Gospels), Russ. *kolodec* 'well', loanword fr. a Gmc. **kaldinga*, deriv. of *kalds* 'cold', like ON *kelda* 'spring' (above, 5). Berneker 543. Stender-Petersen 277 f.

SCR., Bulg. *izvor* 'spring' (> Rum. *izvor*) : ChSl. iz- 'out' and *vřeti* 'boil' (10.31). Fr. the same root also SCR. *orelo* 'spring'. Miklosich 381.

Boh. *pramen* 'spring', also 'jet, stream, strand' : ChSl. *praměni* 'thread', SCR. *pramen* 'tuft of hair', Pol. *promień* 'ray', fr. **por-men-*, deriv. of IE **per-* 'pass through' (Grk. *πέραω*, etc.). Development in Bohemian through 'thin stream' to 'spring'. Brückner 438.

Pol. *źródło*, Boh. *zřídlo* 'spring' : Russ. *žerlo* 'opening, crater', Pol. *gardło* 'throat, gullet' (**gor-dlo-*), Lith. *garklys* 'crop' (of a bird), Lat. *gurgis* 'abyss, whirlpool', Grk. *βάραθρον* 'pit', etc. fr. IE **g^{er-}* in Skt. gr- 'swallow', Grk. *βιβρώσκει* 'devour', etc. Development through 'opening' (as in Russ.) to 'spring'. Walde-P. 1.682. Brückner 667.

Sw. *rull* 'pasture', etym. much disputed, but best taken as orig. 'wildland' : Goth. *wilþeis*, OE *wilde* 'wild'. Walde-P. 1.297. Falk-Torp 1391. Kluge-G. 668.

OHG-NHG *holz*, see under Ir. *caill*, above, 3.

5. Lith. *girė*, Lett. *dzir'a* 'woods', OPruss. *garian* 'tree' : ChSl. *gora*, Skt. *girī*, etc. 'mountain' (1.22).

The development from 'mountain' to 'woods' (whence 'tree' in OPruss.) is complete in Baltic, and also known in Slavic in some regions, as regularly Bulg. *gora*, and frequently SCR. *gora* (Rječnik Akad. 3.271). Cf. Sp. *monte* 'woods', Akad. 3.271.

Skt. *alavī* 'forest', prob. : *al-* 'wander about, roam'. BR s.v. Uhlenbeck 5.

Av. *razura* 'woods' and 'pit to catch animals' : Av. *razah-*, Skt. *rahas-* 'remoteness, loneliness'. The development assumed by Barth. s.v., namely 'woods' from the trees used to cover the pit, is less likely than 'woods' from 'remote-ness', as in Skt. *aranya*.

1.42 TREE

Grk.	δένδρον	Goth.	bagms	Lith.	medis
NG	δένδρον	ON	trē, baðnr		kuoks
Lat.	arbor	Dan.	trā		drīto, dqbū
It.	albero	Sw.	trād		drō
Fr.	arbre	OE	trīow, bēam		strom
Sp.	árbol	ME	tre		drzewo
Rum.	arbore, copac	NE	tree		drzewo
Ir.	crann, fid	Du.	boom		vrkša-
Nir.	crann	OHG	baum		vana-
W.	coeden, pren	MHG	baum		vanā-
Br.	gwezenn	NHG	baum		vanā-

A widespread group of words for 'tree', many of them meaning also 'wood', go back to an IE word which probably denoted a particular kind of tree, namely the oak. Others are from those for 'wood' (1.41); and some perhaps from the notion of 'growth'; while several are of obscure origin.

1. IE **doru-*, **dewo-*, etc. Walde-P. 1.804 ff. Osthoff, Parerga 169 ff.

6. ChSl. *lěsū*, Boh. *les*, Pol. *las*, Russ. *les*, the general Slavic word for 'woods' (but SCR. *lijes* 'timber', etc.), etym.? Berneker 713.

SCR. *šuma*, the usual word for 'woods', back formation fr. *šumiti* 'make a noise', denom. of *šum* 'noise'. Similarly the Transylvanian Saxons are said to use *geräusch* of the 'woods' (Miklosich, Lex. Palaeoslov. s.v. *šumū*).

7. Skt. *vana-* 'woods, tree, wood', Av. *vanā* 'tree', etym.? Walde-P. 1.259.

Skt. *aranya-* 'wilderness, forest', also 'distant land' : *araya-* 'distant'.

Skt. *alavī* 'forest', prob. : *al-* 'wander about, roam'. BR s.v. Uhlenbeck 5.

Av. *razura* 'woods' and 'pit to catch animals' : Av. *razah-*, Skt. *rahas-* 'remoteness, loneliness'. The development assumed by Barth. s.v., namely 'woods' from the trees used to cover the pit, is less likely than 'woods' from 'remote-ness', as in Skt. *aranya*.

pl.), Boh. *dřevo* 'wood', *drevno* 'piece of wood', Pol. *drewno*, Russ. *derevo* 'tree, wood'; Skt. *dāru-*, *dru-* 'wood', *druma-* 'tree', Av. *dāuru-* 'piece of wood, club'.

2. Grk. *δένδρον* (Hom.), *δένδρον* (also *δένδρος*, -ος), perh. fr. **den-drefo-* (with dissimilated reduplication?) : *δένδρον* etc. (above, 1). Walde-P. 1.804. For other views, cf. Boisacq 176.

3. Lat. *arbor*, etym. dub., perh. (through a by-form with *dh* beside *d*) : Lat. *arduus* 'high, steep', Ir. *ard* 'high, tall', etc. with development through 'growth' or 'tall' (cf. Boh. *strom*, below, 7). Walde-P. 1.148 ff. Walde-H. 1.62.

Hence It. *albero*, Fr. *arbre*, Sp. *árbol*, Rum. *arbore* (neolog.; early *arbare*; Tiktin 88).

Rum. *copac* (the pop. word) is thought to be a loanword fr. Alb. *kopac* 'tree trunk', but the ultimate origin is obscure. Tiktin 410. Densușianu 1.356.

4. Ir. *crann* 'tree', W. *preu* 'tree, log', Br. *preu* 'wood' : Grk. *πῶνος* 'holm oak'? Pedersen 1.44. Walde-P. 1.524.

W. *coeden*, sg. of coll. *coed* 'woods, wood, trees' (1.41).

Br. *gwezenn*, sg. of coll. *gwez* 'trees' = Ir. *fid*, W. *gwydd* 'woods' (1.41).

5. Goth. *bagms*, ON *baðnr* (poet.), OE *bēam* ('tree' and 'beam', NE *beam*),

Du. *boom*, OHG, MHG *baum*, NHG *baum*, etym. dub. (: Grk. *φῶμα* 'growth', etc.). Walde-P. 2.143. Feist 73. Falk-Torp 92.

ON *trē*, OE *trēow*, etc., above, 1.

6. Lith. *medis* 'tree' and 'wood' : Lett. *mēšs*, OPruss. *median* 'woods' (1.41).

Lett. *kuoks* 'tree' and 'wood' : Lith. *kuoka* 'stick, cudgel', further connection? Mühl-Endz. 2.343.

7. ChSl. *dřevo*, etc., above, 1.

ChSl. *dqbū* (Supr., etc.; in gospels only *dřevo*, cf. Jagić, Entstehungsgesch. 342), orig. 'oak' as general Slavic (8.61). Berneker 216.

Boh. *strom* : *strměti* 'project, tower up', *strmý* 'precipitous', (ChSl. *strmū*, SCR. *strm* 'precipitous'. Miklosich 325, 326. Gebauer 1.60).

Skt. *vrkša-* 'tree', Av. *varša-* 'tree' or 'woods' (? cf. Barth. IF 9.27, ftn.), etym.? Walde-P. 1.286, 289.

Skt. *taru-*, late and possibly a dial. form belonging with *dāru*. BR s.v. Uhlenbeck 109.

Skt. *pādapa-* 'tree, plant', a poet. expression, lit. 'drinking with the foot, root' (*pāda-* and *pā-* 'drink').

Av. *vanā-* : Skt. *vana-* 'woods, tree, wood' (1.41).

1.43 WOOD

Grk.	ξύλον	Goth.	triu	Lith.	medis
NG	ξύλον	ON	trē, vīðr		kuoks
Lat.	lignum	Dan.	trā, ved		drīto, dqbū
It.	legno	Sw.	trād, ved		drō
Fr.	bois	OE	trīow, wudu		strom
Sp.	madera	ME	tre, wode		drzewo
Rum.	lemn	NE	wood		drzewo
Ir.	fid	Du.	hout		drzewo
Nir.	adhmad, fiodh	OHG	holz, witu		kāšta-
W.	coed	MHG	holz		dāuru-
Br.	koad, prenn	NHG	holz		dāuru-

Grk. *δάρυ* 'tree' (rare), 'beam, shaft, spear', *δῆψ* 'oak'; Ir. *daw* 'oak'; Goth. *triu* 'stick of wood, stave', *weinatriu* 'vine', ON *trē* 'tree, wood', Dan. *træ* 'tree, wood', Sw. *trä* 'wood', *träd* 'tree' (fr. *tre-et*, with def. article; cf. W. *coeden*), OE *trīow*, ME *tree*, *tre* 'tree, wood', NE *tree* (no longer used for 'wood'); ChSl. *dřevo* 'tree', *drwa* (pl.) 'wood', SCR. *drvo* 'tree, wood' (distinguished in

Pol. *zdrój*, Boh. *zdroj* 'spring', ChSl. *izroji* 'emission of semen', fr. iz- 'out' and the root of *rījati* 'flow', *ēka* 'river', etc. (1.36). Miklosich 278. Berneker 650.

Russ. *rodnik* 'spring' : *rod* 'race, birth, origin'. Specialization of 'source' to 'source of water, spring', the opposite of the development in NE *source*.

Russ. *ključ* 'spring' : SCR. *ključ* 'gushing of water', *ključati* 'stiff, cram', *ključati* 'well up, boil', Pol. *klukać* 'coo, cluck', etc., all of imitative orig., like NE *cluck*. Berneker 529.

8. Skt. *utsa-* 'spring' : *udan-* 'water'. Walde-P. 1.252.

Skt. *avata-* 'well' : Lett. *avuots* 'spring', etc. (above, 6).

Skt. *kūpa* 'hole, pit, well' (cf. *kūpa-jala-* 'well-water') : Grk. *κύπη* 'hut', *κύπελλον* 'goblet', Lat. *cūpa* 'tub, vat', etc., all fr. the notion of 'bent, hollow'. Walde-P. 1.373.

Av. *zan-* (nom. pl. *zā*) 'spring' : Skt. *khan-* 'dig', *kha-* 'hole, opening', *kha-* or *khan-* (acc. sg. *kāma*) 'spring, source'. Walde-P. 1.399. Barth. 531.

Av. *čāt-* 'well', NPers. *čāh* 'well' : Av. *kam-* 'dig', parallel form to Skt. *khan-*, Barth. 583.

land in the forest', etc.; cf. Du Cange s.v. *agistare*. It is now taken by many as a loanword fr. Gmc. (OHG *buse*, NE *bush*, etc.), instead of conversely as formerly. Of other views, the derivation fr. Grk. *βοσκή* 'fodder' with transfer to 'pasture' (cf. CGL 2.258 *βοσκή pastio*, *pabula*, *pascua*) is semantically most attractive (so Baist, Z. rom. Ph. 32.426 ff.). REW 1419b. Wartburg 1.453. Kaufmann, Die gallo-romanischen Bezeichnungen für den Begriff 'Wald' 44 ff. Rohlf, Etym. Wtb. der unteritalienischen Gräzitat 350.

MLat. *forestis*, *foresta*, OFr. *forest* (> It. *foresta*, Sp. *foresta*, ME, NE *forest*, Fr. *forêt*; also OHG *forst*) denoted at first esp. 'forest preserve, game preserve', and so is best derived fr. Lat. *forum* in its legal sense 'court, judgment', that is, as land subject to a ban. Otherwise, as formerly preferred, fr. Lat. *forās*, *foris* 'outside'. In either case the formation is on the analogy of *agrestis* fr. *ager*, etc. REW 3459. Wartburg 3.708 ff. Kaufmann, op. cit. 26 ff.

Sp. *monte*, orig. 'mountain' (1.22) with development through 'upland woods' to 'woods'. Cf. Lith. *girė*, below, 5.

Rum. *padure*, fr. Lat. (*palūs*) *palūdem* 'swamp', VLat. *padūlem* with metathesis; cf. It. *padule*. Cf. Alb. *pyll* 'woods' fr. the same source. REW 6183. G. Meyer, Alb. Etym. Wtb. 360.

3. Ir. *caill*, Nir. *caill* 'woods', W. *celli* 'grove', ON, OE *holt* 'woods, copse', OHG, MHG *holz* 'woods' and 'wood', NHG *holz* 'wood' (as 'woods' arch.), Du. *hout* 'wood' : Grk. *κλάδος* 'branch', ChSl. *klada* 'beam, block', Skt. *kāṣṭha-* 'stick, piece of wood, wood' (Gypsy *karš*, *kaš* 'wood'), fr. **keld-a-* 'break off, split'. Walde-P. 1.438 f. Falk-Torp 417. NED s.v. *holt*. According to this connection, the meaning 'piece of wood' would seem

to be ultimately the earlier, but in Celtic and Germanic the collective 'woods' is clearly the earlier sense.

Ir. *fid*, (also cpd. *fidbad*, Pedersen 1.14), W. *gwydd* : OE *widu* 'woods, wood', etc. (below, 4).

Ir. *ross* 'promontory' and 'woods' (W. *rhos* 'moor'), fr. **pro-sto-* 'that which stands forth'. Walde-P. 2.604. Stokes 312.

W. *coed* 'woods, wood, trees' (*coeden* 'a tree'), Corn. *cuit*, *cos* 'woods', Br. *koad* 'woods' and 'wood' : Goth. *haiþi* 'field', OE *hæþ* 'uncultivated, wasteland', NE *heath*, NHG

'climb', NHG *kleben* 'stick to', NE *cleave*, etc. Walde-P. 1.620. Falk-Torp 533, 531.

OHG *felis*, *feliso*, MHG *vels*, *velse*, NHG *fels*, *felsen* : ON *ffall* 'mountain', Grk. *πέλλα* 'stone' (Ulp. ad Dem., Hesych.), Ir. *all* 'rock, cliff', Skt. *pāṣya-*, *pāṣāna-* 'stone', root connection? Walde-P. 2.66 ff. Falk-Torp 223.

5. Lith. *akmuo*, Lett. *akmens* 'stone', ChSl. *kamy* 'stone, rock' (renders both *λίθος* and *πέτρα*), SCr. *kamen*, etc. 'stone', Skt. *aśman-*, *aśan-*, Av. *asman-* (*asman-* 'sky') 'stone', adj. Av. *asmana-*, OPers. *aša(n)gaina-* 'of stone', NPers. *sang* 'stone', the general Balto-Slavic and Indo-Iranian word for 'stone', Grk. *ἀκμων* 'anvil' ('meteoric stone' in Hesiod) : Grk. *ἀκμή* 'point, edge', *ἀκρος* 'topmost', Skt. *agri-* 'edge', Lat. *acer* 'sharp', etc. Walde-P. 1.28 ff.

Lith. *uola* 'rock' (also 'whetstone'), Lett. *uola* 'pebble, egg, rock' : Lett. *velt*, Lat. *volvare* 'roll', Lith. *apvalus*, ON *valr* 'round', etc. (Walde-P. 1.298 ff., without *uola*). Mühl.-Endz. 4.416.

Lett. *klints* 'rock', loanword fr. LG *klint* 'rock, cliff' : ON *kletr* 'rock, cliff',

etc., fr. IE **gel-* in words denoting spherical shape, whence 'protuberance', then 'cliff', 'rock'. Walde-P. 1.614. Mühl.-Endz. 2.229.

SCr. *stijena* 'rock' : ChSl. *stěna* 'wall', Goth. *stains* 'stone', etc., above, 4. Boh., Russ. *skala*, Pol. *skata* 'rock' (ChSl. *skala* rare) : Lith. *skelti* 'split', ON *skilja* 'separate', etc. Walde-P. 2.594. Brückner 493.

Pol. *opoka* 'rock' = Boh. *opoka*, *opuka* 'tufa, marl', Russ. *opoka* 'marl', beside SCr. *upeka* 'brick', fr. root of ChSl. *peka*, *pešti* 'bake'. Miklosich 234. Brückner 380.

6. Skt. *aśman-*, *aśan-*, Av. *asman-*, above, 5. Skt. *ṣilā-* 'stone, rock' : *ṣila-* 'sharp', *ṣā-*, *ṣi-* 'sharpen', Lat. *cōs* 'whetstone', ON *heinn* 'whetstone', OE *hān* 'stone', ME *honne*, NE *hone* 'whetstone'. Walde-P. 1.454.

Av. *zarštua-* 'stone' : Skt. *hṛs-*, Lat. *horrere* 'be stiff, stick up, bristle'. Cf. Mars. *herna* 'saxa'. Walde-P. 1.610. Development presumably through stones that 'stick up' out of the ground. Walde-P. 1.610. Barth. 1684.

1.51 SKY, HEAVENS

Grk.	οὐρανός	Goth.	himins	Lith.	dangus
NG	οὐρανός	ON	himinn	Lett.	debess
Lat.	caelum	Dan.	himmel	ChSl.	nebo
It.	cielo	Sw.	himmel, sky	SCr.	nebo
Fr.	ciel	OE	heofon	Boh.	nebo, obloha
Sp.	cielo	ME	heven, sky	Pol.	niebo
Rum.	cer	NE	sky, heavens	Russ.	nebo
Ir.	nem	Du.	hemel	Skt.	div-, nabhas-
Nir.	spīr (neamh)	OHG	himil	Av.	asman-, asan- (div-, nabah-)
W.	wybr, wybren (nef)	MHG	himel		
Br.	nebu, oabl	NHG	himel		

Words for 'sky' often reflect the unsophisticated notion of the sky as a 'covering' or 'vault', the latter in part conceived as a vault of 'stone'. Another frequent source is 'cloud'. There was an IE word for the bright daytime sky, but

only in Sanskrit does this remain a common word for 'sky', elsewhere personified or in the sense of 'god' or 'day'.

For the use of these words as 'heaven', see 22.31.

1. Grk. *οὐρανός*, Dor. *ὠρανός*, Lesb.

ὠρανός and *ὠρανός*. Much disputed, but in spite of some difficulties the derivation fr. IE **wer-* 'cover' is the most probable view. Walde-P. 1.281. Otherwise Wackernagel, Glotta 7.296 (: Skt. *varṣa-* 'rain'), and Schulze-Specht, KZ 66.200 (: Skt. *varṣiyas-* 'higher').

2. Lat. *caelum* (> the Romance words), etym. dub., perh. fr. **kaid-slo-* : ON *heið* 'bright sky', *heiðr*, OHG *heitar*, etc. 'bright'. Walde-P. 2.537. Ernout-M. 430. Walde-H. 1.130.

3. Ir. *nem*, Nir. *neamh* (now mostly 'heaven'), W. *nef* (now 'heaven'), Br. *neñ* (also *enñ*) : ChSl. *nebo* 'sky', Grk. *νέφος* 'cloud', etc. (below, 5 and 1.73)? So Rhys, Duvau, RC 22.82, Pedersen 1.255, 387, Walde-P. 1.131, 2.332. But Ir. *nem* with so early *m* for *b* is at variance with the other evidence (*nōib* 'holy', etc., Pedersen 1.387), and the old derivation fr. IE **nem-* 'bend', hence 'vault', is not to be disregarded.

Nir. *spēir*, now the usual word for 'sky', also 'sphere, atmosphere', fr. Lat. *sphaera*, Grk. *σφαῖρα* 'ball'. 'Sky' conceived as a hollow sphere. Cf. the similar, now unfamiliar, use of NE *sphere* (NED s.v. 1.1).

W. *wybr, wybren* 'sky', formerly also 'cloud', Br. *oabl* 'sky' (dial. also *eb*), both orig. 'cloud', like OCor. *huibren*, Br. *koabrenn*. See 1.73.

4. Goth. *himins*, OE *heofon*, OHG *himil*, etc., the general Gmc. word for 'sky', Gmc. **hemina-*, **hemila-* with suffix variation, etym. dub., perh. : Grk. *καμάρα* 'vault', or as orig. 'covering' : OE *hemepe* 'shirt', etc. Walde-P. 1.349 ff., 386 ff. Falk-Torp 404 f. Feist 256.

ME, NE *sky*, orig. 'cloud' (both senses in ME), fr. Norse, ON *sky*, Dan. *sky* 'cloud', Sw. *sky* 'cloud' and 'sky' (1.73).

Similarly ME *wolkne*, *welken* 'sky', NE *welkin* (in *make the welkin ring*, etc.), orig. 'clouds' : NHG *wolken* 'clouds', etc. (1.73).

5. ChSl. *nebo* (gen. *nebes*), SCr. *nebo*, etc., the general Slavic word, also, with initial *d* fr. the influence of some other word, Lett. *debess* 'sky' sometimes 'cloud', Lith. *debess* 'cloud' : Skt. *nabhas-* 'moisture, cloud, mist' in Rīgveda, later also 'sky', Av. *nabah-* 'sky' (rare), Grk. *νέφος* 'cloud', Hitt. *nepis* 'sky'. See 1.73. Walde-P. 1.131.

Lith. *dangus*, fr. *dengti* 'cover' (12.26). Boh. *obloha* : *obložiti* 'cover' (ChSl. *obložiti* 'put around', cpd. of *ob* 'about' and caus. of *legga*, *lēsti* 'lie').

6. Av., OPers. *asman-* 'sky', beside Av. *asan-* 'stone' and 'sky', Skt. *aśan-*, *aśman-* 'stone' (Skt. *aśman-* also 'cloud'; as 'sky' rare and disputed), all orig. 'stone' (1.44), whence 'sky' as a vault of 'stone'. Cf. Reichelt, IF 32.23 ff. For obscure traces of Grk. *ἀκμων* = *οὐρανός*, cf. Bergk, Poet. lyr. graeci 34.68.

Skt. *div-*, nom. *dyāus* 'sky', also personified, also 'day' : Grk. *Ζεύς*, Lat. *Iuppiter*, *Iovis*, *diēs* 'day', *deus* 'god', OE *Tīd*, gen. *Tīwes*, etc., fr. IE **dyew-*, **deiw-*, extension of **dei-* 'shine'. Walde-P. 1.772 ff. So orig. the 'bright' daytime sky, but except in Skt. (and the rare Av. *div-*) only personified or 'day' or 'god'.

1. IE **ster-*, orig. disputed. The old deriv. fr. IE **ster-* 'spread out', as first in pl. 'the scattered ones' = 'stars', may in pl. be colorless, but no more so than, e.g. *seen* colorless, but no more so than, e.g. *that* of several words for 'moon' fr. *that* of several words for 'moon' fr. (1.53). Walde-P. 2.635 f. (with refs.). Or (to me less likely) old IE (I) loanword fr. Akkad. *istar* (with refs.; add Wackernagel-Debrunner, KZ 67.161 fr.).

Grk. *ἀστὴρ*, *ἀστρον*, NG *ἀστέρι* fr. dim. form; Lat. *stella* (fr. **stēr-lā*; otherwise *Ernout-M.*) and *astrum* (fr. Grk. *ἀστρον*), It. *stella*, Fr. *étoile*, Rum. *stea*, fr. *stella*, but Sp. *estrella* by mixture with *astrum*; W. *seren*, Br. *sterenn*, *steredenn*; Goth. *stairm*, OE *steorra*, etc., all the Gmc. forms; Skt. *star-* (Vedic) and *tārā-*, Av. *star-*; Arm. *ast*; Hitt. *astiras*; Toch. A *āstā*, nom. pl. (SSS 3, ftn.; Lane, Language 21.23).

2. Ir. *rēglu*, Mlr. *rēlla*, Nir. *rēall*, cpds. of *rēl* 'thing' (prob.) and *glan* 'pure, bright' (cf. dat. pl. *rēglannaib*). Otherwise Pedersen 1.485 (cpd. of *rēl* 'star', but where is this quotable?), 2.47.

1.55 LIGHTNING

Grk.	ἀστραπή	Goth.	lauhmuni	Lith.	žaižas
NG	ἀστραπή	ON	laing	Lett.	zibens
Lat.	fulgur, fulgor	Dan.	lyn	ChSl.	mūnījī, bliscanije
It.	lampe, baleno, folgore	Sw.	blizt	SCr.	munja, bljesak
Fr.	éclair	OE	lēget(u), liget(u)	Boh.	blesk
Sp.	relámpago	ME	leht, līgtynge	Pol.	blyskawica
Rum.	fulger	NE	lightning	Russ.	molnija
Ir.	lōch	Du.	blicseem	Skt.	vidyut-
Nir.	teintreack	OHG	blic	Av.	....
W.	mell, lunched	MHG	blick(e)ze, blitze		
Br.	luchedenn, dardenn	NHG	blitz		

Words for 'lightning' are mostly from 'light, fire, shine, blaze, flash, dance'.

1. Grk. *ἀστραπή*, poet. also *ἀστεροπή*, *στρατοπή*, Arc. *στοπά* : *ἀστρον* 'star', and prob. formed fr. this with *-π*, *-σ*, etc. (IE **ok-* in words for 'eye', 'see'), like the numerous words in *-ωφ*, *-ωψ*,

-σος, etc., hence lit. 'starlike'. Walde-P. 2.635.

2. Lat. *fulgur* n. (gen. *-uris*) and *fulgor* m. (gen. *-oris*) : *fulgēre* 'flash', *flagrāre* 'blaze', Grk. *φλέγω* 'blaze', etc. Hence IE *folgore*, Rum. *fulger* (Ofr. *fuildre*, *fouldre*, *foudre* rarely of visual

lightning; see 1.57). Walde-P. 2.214 ff. Ernout-M. 397 f. REW 3555.

It. *Sp. lampo*, now *Sp. relámpago*, fr. Lat. *lampas* 'torch, lamp' through a late deriv. *lampāre* 'shine'. REW 4870.

It. *baleno*, fr. *ballare* 'dance'. REW 909.

Fr. *éclair*, fr. *éclairer* 'shine'. REW 2973.

3. Ir. *lōchet*, W. *lluched*, Br. *luc'hedenn*, Goth. *lauhmuni*, Dan. *lyn*, OE *lēget(u)*, *liget(u)*, ME *leit* (NE *layth* obs.), *līgtynge*, NE *lightning* : Lat. *lūz*, Goth. *liuhap* 'light', etc. (1.61). Walde-P. 2.408 ff. Pedersen 1.54. Feist 324 f.

Nir. *teintreack* : adj. *teintreack* 'fiery', fr. *teine* 'fire' (1.81).

W. *mell*, prob. : OPruss. *mealde*, ChSl. *mūnījī*, etc., below, 6. Walde-P. 2.300.

Br. *daredenn* 'heat lightning', fr. *dared* 'a dart' (fr. Fr. *dard*).

4. Goth. *lauhmuni*, OE *liget*, NE *lightning*, etc., above, 3.

1.56 THUNDER

Grk.	βροντή	Goth.	þeihtwō	Lith.	perkūnas, griausmas
NG	βροντή	ON	reiðar þruma	Lett.	perkūons
Lat.	tonitrus	Dan.	torden	ChSl.	gromū
It.	tuono	Sw.	åska (tordån)	SCr.	grom, grmljavina
Fr.	tonnerre	OE	þunor	Boh.	hrom
Sp.	trueno, tronido	ME	thunder	Pol.	grzmot, grom, piorun
Rum.	tunet	NE	thunder	Russ.	grom
Ir.	torainn	Du.	donder	Skt.	stanita-
Nir.	tōirneach	OHG	donar	Av.	....
W.	taran	MHG	doner		
Br.	kurun, kudurun, taran	NHG	donner		

Words for 'thunder' are mostly from various roots denoting noise, of which one is especially widespread in its application to thunder. But in one group the development is probably through 'thunderbolt' from a root meaning 'strike', in another word through 'thick cloud'; and there are some mythological terms.

1. From IE **(s)ten-*, in Grk. *στῆνω*,

ON *elding* 'lightning', also 'firing, smelting', fr. *eldr* 'fire' (1.81).

OHG *blic*, MHG *blick(e)ze*, *blitze*, NHG *blitz*, Du. *blikken*, Sw. *blizt* (formed fr. *bliza*, after NHG *blitz* : *blitzen*, Hellquist 79), ChSl. *bliscanije*, SCr. *bljesak*, Boh. *blesk*, Pol. (*blysk* 'flash') *blyskawica* : OE *bliscan* 'shine', Russ. *blesk* 'luster', ChSl. *blīstati* 'shine', iter. *bliscati* (whence *bliscanije*), etc., fr. **bhleg-*, **bhleg-sk-*, ultimately connected with **bhleg-* in Grk. *φλέγω*, Lat. *fulgor* etc. (above, 2). Walde-P. 2.211 ff. Berneker 63.

5. Lith. *žaižas*, Lett. *zibens* : Lith. *žibėti*, Lett. *zibēti* 'shine, glitter' (15.56).

6. ChSl. *mūnījī*, SCr. *munja*, Russ. *molnija*, OPruss. *mealde* : ON *mjǫlnir* 'Thor's hammer', *myln* 'fire', Lett. *mīna* 'Perkun's hammer', fr. **meld-*, further root connection dub. Walde-P. 2.300. Mikola, IF 23.122 f.

7. Skt. *vidyut*, i.e. *vi-dyut-* fr. *dyut-* 'shine' (15.56).

OE *stenan* (cf. NHG *stöhnen*), Lith. *stenėti*, ChSl. *stenati*, all meaning 'groan', Skt. *stana-* 'roar, thunder', Lat. *tonāre* 'roar, thunder'. Walde-P. 2.626 ff. Ernout-M. 1045 f. REW 8778, 8780. Falk-Torp 1273.

Lat. *tonitrus*, whence Fr. *tonnerre*, OSp. *tonidro*, later *tronido* with transposition, while It. *tuono*, ORum. *tun* (now

1.52 SUN

Grk.	ἥλιος (dial. ἄριλιος, etc.)	Goth.	saul, sunnō	Lith.	saulė
NG	ἥλιος	ON	sól, sunna	Lett.	saule
Lat.	sól	Dan.	sól	ChSl.	slōnice
It.	sole	Sw.	sol	SCr.	sunce
Fr.	soleil	OE	sunne, sunna	Boh.	slunce
Sp.	sol	ME	sonne	Pol.	stołec
Rum.	soare	NE	sun	Russ.	solnce
Ir.	grían	Du.	zon	Skt.	suar (Ved.), sūrya-
Nir.	grían	OHG	sunna		ravi-, etc.
W.	haul	MHG	sunne	Av.	hvarə, gen. hūrō and z'ēng
Br.	heol	NHG	sonne		

Nearly all the usual words for 'sun' belong to a single inherited group.

1. IE **sāwel-*, etc., a group with vowel gradation, parallel *l-* and *n-* forms (the Slavic fr. **sulno-* with added dim. suffix), and variation in gender. Walde-P. 2.446. Ernout-M. 950 f. Falk-Torp 1105. Feist 412, 460. Here belong all the words listed except the following.

2. Ir. *grían*, Nir. *grían*, fr. **greinā*, prob. formed fr. the weak grade of IE **g^hher-* seen in words for 'hot, heat', as Nir. *gor*, NE *warm*, Grk. *θερμός*, Skt. *gharma-*, etc. This connection is questioned by Pedersen, KZ 38.197 (Walde-P. 1.688). But cf. esp. Skt. *gharma-* 'heat' and 'sunshine', and (fr. Skt. *gharma-*) Hind. *ghām* 'sunshine', Gypsy *gam*, *k'am* 'sun' (Sampson, Dial. of Gypsies of Wales, 166).

3. Skt. *ravi-*, perh. the commonest class. word for 'sun', Arm. *arev* 'sun' : Skt. *aruṣa-*, *aruṣa-* 'reddish' (both often applied to the sun), Av. *auruṣa-* 'white'. Walde-P. 2.359. Uhlenbeck 246.

Among other Skt. words for 'sun' are : *bhāna-* fr. *bhā-* 'shine', *bhās-kara-*, lit. 'light-making', *dina-kara-* lit. 'day-making', *arka-* fr. *arc-* 'shine'.

1.53 MOON

Grk.	σελήνη	Goth.	mēna	Lith.	mėnuo, mėnulis
NG	φεγγάρι (σελήνη lit.)	ON	māni (poet.), tungl	Lett.	mēnesis
Lat.	lūna	Dan.	maane	ChSl.	luna, mēsęc
It.	luna	Sw.	måne	SCr.	njeie
Fr.	lune	OE	mōna	Boh.	měsic
Sp.	luna	ME	moone	Pol.	kieżyc
Rum.	lună	NE	moon	Russ.	luna
Ir.	tūce (luann)	Du.	maan	Skt.	(mās-), candra-, ęin-, etc.
Nir.	gealach, rē (aseca)	OHG	maon		
W.	lleuad, lloer	MHG	māne		
Br.	loar	NHG	mond		

1. IE **mēnes-*, **mēn(n)s-* 'moon' and 'month', presumably fr. **mē-* 'measure'. Walde-P. 2.271 f. Ernout-M. 607 f. Walde-H. 2.71. Berneker 2.51.

Here belong: (1) with the same form in both senses, Lith. *mėnuo*, etc. (but here also with differentiation *mėnulis*

'moon', *mėnesis* 'month'), Lett. *mėnesis*, ChSl. *mēsęc* (but mostly 'month'; *luna* more common for 'moon'), SCr. *mjesic*, Boh. *měsic*, Skt. *mās-* (as in Rīgveda, later mostly 'month', rarely 'moon'), Av. *māh-* (OPers. *māh-* 'month'), NPers. *māh-*, Toch. A *mañ*, or for 'moon' *mañ*

nkāt (*nkāt* 'god, goddess' used as a derivative); (2) with differentiation, all the Gmc. forms, as Goth. *mēna* 'moon', *mēnōþs* 'month', NE *moon*, *month*, etc.; Toch B *meñ* 'moon' *meñe* 'month' (so Benveniste, Festschrift Hirt. 2.234, but S. Levi, Fragments Koutsch. 1.121 gives 'lune' for both forms).

Elsewhere, namely in Greek, Italic, Celtic, Albanian, Armenian, and in some of the Slavic languages, the words of this group have persisted only in the sense of 'month' (Grk. *μήν*, Lat. *mēnsis*, Ir. *mā*, etc.; 14.61) and have been displaced in the sense of 'moon' by other words, most of them from the notion of 'brightness' as follows.

2. Grk. *σελήνη*, Dor. *σελάνα*, Lesb. *σελάνα* : *selās* 'light, brightness' (of fire or the heavenly bodies). Walde-P. 2.531. Boisacq 858.

NG *φεγγάρι*, dim. of Grk. *φάγγος* 'light, splendor' (of daylight or moonlight).

3. Lat. *lūna*, fr. **leuknā-* (cf. Praen. *losna*) : Lat. <

Some of the words for 'rain' are connected with one special group of words for 'water'; others with words for 'flow', 'pour', 'wet', etc.

Words for 'shower, storm', though often used for 'rain', as Grk. *ὄμβρος*, Lat. *imber*, are not included.

1. Grk. *βέρος*, with vb. *βέω* 'it rains': Toch. A *swase*, B *swese* 'rain', Skt. *su-* 'press out, extract', *śūsā* 'juice', Lat. *sūcus* 'juice', *sūgere* 'suck', OE *sūcan* 'suck', etc. Walde-P. 2.468 ff. Boisacq 399.

Grk. *βροχή*, quotable as 'rain' once from 5th cent. B.C. and regular word from Hellenistic times on, fr. *βρέχω* 'wet' (vb. trans., mid. 'get wet'), 3 sg. *βρέχει* 'it rains' (quotable once from 5th cent. B.C., as regularly NG): Lett. *merga* 'light rain', etc., ultimate root connection? Walde-P. 2.280. Boisacq 133.

2. Lat. *pluvia* (> Romance words), with vb. *pluui* 'it rains': Grk. *πλῦν* 'sail', Skt. *plu-* 'float, swim, sail', ChSl. *pluti* 'sail', OE *flōwan* 'flow', etc., IE **plu-* 'flow, float'. Walde-P. 2.94 ff. Ernout-M. 781 f. REW 6620.

3. Ir. *flechud*: Ir. *flúch* 'wet' (15.83). Ir. *brēn* 'drop, rain, shower' (K. Meyer, Contrib. 266), etym.? Walde-P. 1.268.

Ir. *báisteach* (rare), Nlr. *báisteach*, same word as Ir. *báisteach* 'shower' (orig.

'baptism'), fr. Ir. *baitsim*, Nlr. *baistim* 'baptize' (22.25). K. Meyer, Contrib. 169.

Nlr. *fearthainn*: Ir. *feraim* 'pour', Skt. *vāri-* 'water', etc. Walde-P. 1.268. W., C.rr. *glaw*, Br. *glao*, etym.? Henry 133 (: Lat. *lavare* 'wash', rejected by Walde-P. 2.441). Morris Jones 214.

4. Goth. *riqn*, OE *regn*, etc., general Gmc., etym. dub., perh. (*rek-* beside *reg-*?) : ON *rakr* 'wet', Lat. *rigāre* 'moisten, water' (with *i* fr. cpds.), etc. Walde-P. 2.365. Falk-Torp 887. Feist 397.

5. Lith. *lytus*, Lett. *lietus*, with vb. Lith. *lyti*, Lett. *līt* 'rain': Lith. *lieti*, Lett. *liet*, ChSl. *liti*, *lěti* 'pour', etc. (9.35). Walde-P. 2.392.

ChSl. *džǫdi*, etc., general Slavic, etym. dub. Berneker 218. Troubet-skoj, Zsl.Ph. 4.62, Vaillant, Rev. ét. sl. 7.112 f. (both as **džudžu* 'bad sky'). Endzelin Z. sl. Ph. 13.79.

SCR. *kiša*, back-formation fr. *kišnati* 'get wet, soaked': ChSl. *kysnati* 'get sour, fermented'. Berneker 678.

6. Skt. *varṣa-*, *vr̥ṣti-*, with vb. *vr̥ṣ-* 'rain': Grk. *ἔρση*, *ἔρση* 'dew', fr. **wers-*, extension of **wer-* in Skt. *vāri-* 'water', etc. Here prob. also Ir. *frass*, Nlr. *fras* 'shower'. Walde-P. 1.268 f.

Av. *vār-*: Skt. *vāri-* 'water', ON *ūr* 'fine rain', etc. (1.31). Walde-P. 1.268 f.

1.76 SNOW (sb.)

Grk.	χιών (νίφα poet.)	Goth.	snaiwus	Lith.	sniegas
NG	χιών	ON	snær (snjör, snjár)	Lett.	sniegs
Lat.	nix	Dan.	snø	ChSl.	sněgū
It.	neve	Sw.	snö	SCR.	snijeg
Fr.	neige	OE	snaw	Boh.	sněh
Sp.	nieve	ME	snou	Pol.	śnieg
Rum.	zăpadă	NE	snou	Russ.	sneg
Ir.	snéchte	Du.	snieu	Skt.	hima-
Nlr.	snachta	OHG	snio	Av.	vafra-
W.	eira (nyf)	MHG	snē		
Br.	erch	NHG	schnee		

Words for 'snow' are mostly inherited from an IE noun and verb meaning 'snow', any further analysis of which is futile. For the meaning of Skt. *snih-* 'sticky', if this is the same word, is probably secondary rather than the primary notion. Of the others, some are connected with words for 'winter, cold', and some rest on specialization of 'fall', etc. to 'snowfall, snow'.

1. IE. *snigʰ-*, **snogʰ-*, with vb. **snegʰ-*. Walde-P. 2.695. Ernout-M. 673.

Grk. *νίφα* acc. sg. (poet.), with vb. *νέφεω*; Lat. *nix*, *nivis*, with vb. *ningui*, *neve*, OFr. *noif*, Fr. *neige* (fr. *neiger*, **nivare*. REW 5934), Sp. *nieve*, Rum. *nea* (dial.); Ir. *snéchte* (but *snigid* 'it rains'), Nlr. *snachta*, W. *nyf* (obs.); Goth. *snaiwus*, OE *snaw*, etc. general Gmc.; Lith. *sniegas*, ChSl. *sněgū*, etc., general Balt.-Slavic; Av. *sneg-* only in vb., pres. *snegā-* (but Pahl. sb. *snēhr* 'snow', Horn 292); here prob., but with

Pahl. *vafra*, NPers. *barf* 'snow', etym.? Barth. 1347.

3. Rum. dial. *omăt*, *nămete*, fr. Slavic *o-(na)-metati* 'heap up', hence 'heap of snow, snow'. Tiktin 1032, 1088.

4. W. *eira*, Corn. *er*, Br. *erch*: Ir. *arg* 'drop', Lat. *spargere* 'strew, sprinkle', etc. Walde-P. 2.674. Pedersen 1.104.

5. Av. *vafra-*, rare but confirmed by Pahl. *vafra*, NPers. *barf* 'snow', etym.? Barth. 1347.

1.77 ICE

Grk.	κρύσταλλος (πάγος)	Goth.	....	Lith.	ledas
NG	πάγος	ON	liss	Lett.	ledus
Lat.	glaciā	Dan.	is	ChSl.	ledū
It.	ghiaccio	Sw.	is	SCR.	led
Fr.	glace	OE	is	Boh.	led
Sp.	hielo	ME	ise	Pol.	lód
Rum.	ghiață	NE	ice	Russ.	led
Ir.	aig, aigred	Du.	ijs	Skt.	hima-
Nlr.	oighreadh	OHG	is	Av.	aīza-
W.	rheir, ia	MHG	is		
Br.	sko(u)rn	NHG	eis		

Words for 'ice' are mostly of obscure root connection; but in some it is clear that the underlying notion was that of hard or solid surface and that the meaning 'cold' in cognates is secondary, from 'icy'.

1. Grk. *κρύσταλλος*: *κρύος* 'icy cold, frost', Lat. *crusta* 'hard surface, shell, crust', Skt. *krūd-* 'make hard, thicken',

Av. *zruđra-*, *zruđra-* 'hard', all fr. **krus-*, **krus-*, **krus-*, with the common notion of 'hard, hard surface', whence 'ice' in *κρύσταλλος* and secondarily 'icy cold' in *κρύος*. Further connection with the group meaning 'bloody, raw, raw flesh' (Skt. *kravis*, Grk. *krās*, Lat. *cruo-*, etc.), if actual, is more remote. Walde-P. 1.479.

3. Lat. *caelum* 'sky' (1.51), used also for 'weather'.

4. Ir. *sin*, Nlr. *sion*, W. *hin*, etym.? Macbain 321. Stokes 299.

W. *tywydd*, perh.: Ir. *oid* 'shine' and fr. cpd. of root in Lat. *videre* 'see', etc. Pedersen 2.651.

5. ON *veðr*, OE *weder*, OHG *wetar*,

etc., general Gmc. (though not quotable in Goth.): ChSl. *vedro* 'eúdia, good weather', fr. the root seen in words for 'blow' as Skt. *vā-*, Grk. *ἄνυ*, and 'wind' (Lat. *ventus*, Goth. *winds*, Skt. *vāta-*, etc., 1.72). Walde-P. 1.222. Falk-Torp 1363. NED s.v. *weather*.

6. Lith. *oras* 'air' (1.71) and 'weather'.

1.81 FIRE

Grk.	πῦρ	Goth.	fōn	Lith.	ugnis
NG	φωρία	ON	eldr (fǫrr, funi poet.)	Lett.	uguns
Lat.	ignis	Dan.	ild	ChSl.	ogni
It.	fuoco	Sw.	eld	Boh.	oheh
Fr.	feu	OE	fyr (aled poet.)	Pol.	ogń
Sp.	fuego	ME	fyre	Russ.	ogonʹ
Rum.	foc	NE	fyr	Skt.	agni- (vahnī-, anala-)
Ir.	lene, daig (áed)	Du.	vuur	Av.	atar-
Nlr.	teine	OHG	fiur, fuir		
W.	fan	MHG	fiur		
Br.	lan	NHG	feuer		

Most of the words for 'fire' belong to one of two inherited groups, represented respectively by Grk. *πῦρ*, NE *fire*, and Lat. *ignis*. The root connections are unknown. It has been suggested (Meillet, MSL 21.249 ff.) that originally the first group, regularly neuter, denoted fire as a lifeless element, while the second group, regularly masculine, denoted the active personified fire of religious cult, so prominent in the use of Skt. *agni-*. This seems likely, but in actual use the two groups are synonymous. Thus Umbr. *pir*, of the first group, is used of the ritual fire no less than Lat. *ignis*, as also Osc. *asaai purasai* 'in ara ignaria'.

The others are connected with words for 'burn', 'heat', 'light', etc.

1. IE **peuōr*?, **pūr*, **pun-*, etc., *r/n* stem neut. (like that for 'water'), with complicated and partly dub. phonetic relations and of unknown root connection. Walde-P. 2.14. Feist 158 f. Sturtevant, Laryngeals 36 f. Ben-

veniste, Origines 169. Pedersen, Hittisch 187.

Grk. *πῦρ*; Umbr. *pir* (fr. **pūr*, cf. acc. *purum-e*, Osc. adj. *purasai*): Goth. *fōn*, gen. *funins*, ON *fǫrr*, *funi* (poet.), OE *fyr*, NE *fire*, Du. *vuur*, OHG *fiur*, *fuir*, NHG *feuer*; (Boh. *pjř* 'embers'); Arm. *hur*; Toch. A *por*, B *puwar*; Hitt. *paḫḫur*, *paḫḫwar*, dat. *paḫḫuni*, etc.

2. IE **egni-*, **ogni-*?. Walde-P. 1.323. Ernout-M. 473. Walde-H. 1.676. Lat. *ignis*; Lith. *ugnis*, Lett. *uguns*, ChSl. *ogni*, etc., general Balto-Slavic; Skt. *agni-*.

3. NG *φωρία*: Grk. *φῶς*, gen. *φωρός* 'light' (1.61), used also for the household fire, as Xen. *πῶς φῶς πίνειν* 'drink by the fire', NT *καθήμενον πρὸς τὸ φῶς* 'sitting by the fire'. Cf. following.

4. It. *fuoco*, Fr. *feu*, Sp. *fuego*, Rum. *foc*, fr. Lat. *focus* 'fireplace, hearth', hence 'household fire' and 'fire' in general, replacing *ignis* in Lat.

5. Ir. *lene*, Nlr. *teine*, W., Br. *tan*, fr. **tep-*: Skt. *tapas-*, Av. *tafnah* 'heat',

Lat. *lepor* 'warmth', etc. Walde-P. 1.718 f. Pedersen 1.93 f.

Ir. *daig* (MW *godadith* 'great fire, conflagration', Loth, RC 38.169): Skt. *daḥ* 'burn', etc. (1.84). Pedersen 1.108.

Ir. *ad* (rare): Grk. *αἶθε* 'kindle', *αἶθουα* 'burn, blaze', Skt. *idh-* 'kindle', etc. Walde-P. 1.4 f. Pedersen 1.57.

6. ON *eldr*, Dan. *ild*, Sw. *eld*, OE *aled*, gen. *aldes* (poet.): OE *ælan* 'burn', Grk. *αἶθε* 'kindle', *αἶθουα* 'burn, blaze', Skt. *idh-* 'kindle', etc. Walde-P. 1.4 ff.

7. SCR. *vatra* (now more usual than *oganj*): Ukr., Boh. dial. *vatra*, Pol. dial.

vatra, Rum. *vatră*, Alb. *vatrë*, all meaning 'fireplace' or in part 'fire'. Possibly (with prefixed *w-*) a loanword fr. Iranian or cognate with Av. *atar-* 'fire'. Walde-P. 1.42. Brückner 604.

8. Av. *atar-*, NPers. *ādar* 'fire', Av. *ādravan-*, *ādravan-*, Skt. *atharvan-* 'fire-priest', root connection? Walde-P. 1.42.

Skt. *vahnī-* 'draught animal, bearer' (fr. *vah-* 'carry'), freq. epithet of Agni, later alone for 'fire'.

Skt. *anala-*, fr. *an-* 'breathe'(?), or perh. of Dravidian orig. Schrader, KZ 56.125.

1.82 FLAME (sb.)

Grk.	φλόξ	Goth.	....	Lith.	liepsna
NG	φλόξ	ON	logi, leygr (poet.)	Lett.	liesma
Lat.	flamma	Dan.	flamme, lue	ChSl.	plamy
It.	flamma	Sw.	flamma, låga	SCR.	plam'n
Fr.	flamme	OE	lieg	Boh.	plam'n
Sp.	flama	ME	leye, loue, flamme	Pol.	plomiś
Rum.	flacărd	NE	flame	Russ.	plamja
Ir.	lassar, breo	Du.	vlam	Skt.	jvala-, śocis-, etc.
Nlr.	lassar	OHG	loug	Av.	*saočah-
W.	flam, flog	MHG	flamme, lohe		
Br.	flam	NHG	flamme (lohe)		

1. From the root of Grk. *φλέγω*, Lat. *flagrare* 'burn, blaze', etc. Walde-P. 2.214. Ernout-M. 666 f. Walde-H. 1.513.

Grk. *φλόξ*, gen. *φλογός*, NG *φλόγα*; Lat. *flamma*, whence It. *flamma*, Fr. *flamme*, Sp. *llama*, also, through Fr., ME *flamme*, NE *flame*, Br. *flamm*, or direct fr. Lat. (?)

W. *flam*, Du. *vlam*, MHG, NHG *flamme* (> Dan. *flamme*, Sw. *flamma*).

2. Rum. *flacărd*, fr. **flacula* (It. *fiaccola* 'torch'), this fr. Lat. *facula* 'torch' (dim. of *far* id.) with *l* fr. *flamma*, *flagrare*. Cf. W. *ffagl* 'blaze, flame, torch' fr. Lat. *facula*. REW 3137.

3. Ir. *lassar*, Nlr. *lassar* (fr. **lap-s-*): W. *llachar* 'bright', Grk. *λάμω* 'shine', OPruss. *lopis* 'flame'. Lith. *liepsna*, Lett. *liesma*, fr. a parallel root **leip-*. Walde-P. 2.383. Pedersen 1.75.

Ir. *breo*, perh. fr. **bhrī-wo-*: OE *brūw* 'porridge', *brīwan* 'coquere', ON *brimi*

'fire', etc. (Walde-P. 2.158 f.). G. S. Lane, Language 13.22.

4. ON *logi*, poet. *leygr*, Dan. *lue*, Sw. *låga*, OE *lieg* (*lēg*, *liq*), ME *leye* and *loue* (latter fr. ON), MLG *log*, OHG *loug*, MHG *lohe* (NHG *lohe*): Goth. *liuhap*, NE *light*, etc. (1.61). Walde-P. 2.410.

Falk-Torp 659. NED s.v. *leye*, *low*, *sh*.

5. Lith. *liepsna*, Lett. *liesma*, above, & ChSl. *polēti*, *paliti* 'blaze, burn' (1.84). Walde-P. 2.59. Miklosich 235. Brückner 421 f.

6. ChSl. *plamy*, etc., general Slavic: ChSl. *polēti*, *paliti* 'blaze, burn' (1.84). Walde-P. 2.59. Miklosich 235. Brückner 421 f.

7. Skt. *jvala-*: *jval-* 'blaze, glow', *jvara-* 'fever', *jvar-* 'be feverish', Lett. *zvērs* 'flashing', etc. Walde-P. 1.643 (rejecting connection with OE *col* 'live coal', NE *coal*, etc.).

Skt. *śocis-*, *śoka-*, Av. **saočah-* (*saočah-*, *saočinavanti* 'flaming'): Skt. *śuc-* 'glow, flame', etc. Walde-P. 1.378.

Grk. *σκόδος*, etym.? Walde-P. 2.680. Boisacq 899.

NG *στάχνη* (pop. vs. lit. *τίφρα*, *σποδός*), Byz. *στακή* (Const. Porph. as 'ashes'), fr. *στακή* *κονία* lit. 'trickling dust' (*στακτός* 'drop, drip') used first for 'lye' made from ashes and then for the 'ashes'.

2. Lat. *cinis*, *cineris* (> It. *cenere*, Fr. *cenre*; derivs. > It. *cinigia*, Sp. *ceniza*, Rum. *cenuse*): Grk. *κόνις* 'dust'. Walde-P. 1.392. Ernout-M. 187 f. Walde-H. 1.217 f. REW 1929, 1930.

Lat. *favilla*, esp. 'glowing ashes', fr. the root of *fovere* 'warm', Skt. *dah-* 'burn', etc. (1.84). Ernout-M. 339. Walde-H. 1.466.

3. Ir. *luath*, W. *lludw*, Br. *ludu*: Grk. *λοῦω*, Lat. *lavare* 'wash', OE *lāg*, NE *lye*, OHG *louga*, NHG *laupe* 'lye', with Celtic development through 'washing fluid, lye' to the 'ashes' from which it was made. Walde-P. 2.441. Pedersen 1.63.

4. Goth. *azgō*, ON *aska*, OE *asce*, OHG *asca*, etc., general Gmc., fr. a root **as-* seen in Lat. *ārere* 'be dry', *aridus* 'dry', *ardere* 'burn', Grk. *ἄω* 'be dry', Skt. *āsa-* 'ashes, dust', Toch. A *asar* 'dry', Arm. *asium* 'ashes'. Falk-Torp 35. Feist 72. Walde-H. 1.65.

5. Lith. *pelenai* (pl.), Lett. *pelni* (pl.), OPruss. *pelanne*, ChSl. *popeliū* (later *popeliū*), SCR. *pepo*, etc., general Balto-Slavic word, prob. (like Lat. *cinis*: Grk. *κόνις* 'dust'): Lat. *pulvis* 'dust, powder', *pollen* 'fine flour or dust', Grk. *πᾶλιν* 'fine flour or dust', etc.; less prob.: ChSl. *polēti*, *paliti* 'blaze, burn' (1.84). Walde-P. 2.60. Ernout-M. 785.

6. Skt. *bhasman-*, fr. *bhas-* 'devour', here through (attested) 'devour by fire, reduce to ashes'.

Skt. *āsa-*: Goth. *azgō* 'ashes', etc. (above, 4).

Av. *ātrya-*, fr. *atar-* 'fire' (1.81).

1.85 BURN (vb.)

(Transitive and intransitive, when distinguished, are marked "a" and "b")

Grk.	καίω (a), καίωμα (b), καίωμαι (a)	Goth.	b
NG	καίω	ON	
Lat.	ūrere (a), ardēre (b), cremāre (a)	Dan.	
It.	bruciare	Sw.	
Fr.	brûler	OE	
Sp.	quemar (a), que- marse (b)	ME	
Rum.	arde	NE	
Ir.	loicim (a), breoim(a)	Du.	
Nlr.	doighim (loicim)	OHG	
W.	llosgi	MHG	
Br.	deiri, teski	NHG	

5. Ir. *loscim*, Nl. *loiscim*, W. *losgi*, Br. *leski*, etym. dub. (fr. **lop-sk* : OPruss. *lopis* 'flame', Grk. *λάμπω* 'shine', etc.). Stokes 256. Walde-P. 2.383. Pedersen 1.76 (fr. **luks* : Lat. *lūx* 'light').

Ir. *breaaim*, deriv. of *breo* 'flame' (1.82).

Br. *devi* : W. *deifio* 'sing', Ir. 3 sg. *attai* 'kindles' (cpd. with *ad-*), Skt. *du-* 'burn', Grk. *δαίω* (**ḍaf-wo*) 'kindle', etc. Walde-P. 1.768. Thurneysen, Z. celt. Ph. 8.64 f. Pedersen 2.507 f. (but here and 1.108 preferring to derive the Br. and W. words fr. **deg-h*, above, 1).

6. Goth. *brinnan*, caus. *brannjan*, etc., all the Gmc. words, with uses b and a expressed by simple verb or causative respectively in the earlier periods, but later merged in a single form. Here the intransitive meaning of the simple verb is, of course, the more original (in contrast to the opposite relation in Grk. *καίω*,

καίωαι, and others), and this, analyzed as **bhre-n-wo*, may be combined with **bher-*, **bhre-u* in words used for the gushing and seething of liquids, as Lat. *fervere* 'boil', Goth. *brunna* 'spring', etc. Walde-P. 2.168. Feist 106. Falk-Torp 111.

7. Lith. *degti*, ChSl. *žešti*, etc., above, 1.

ChSl. *gorěti*, etc., general Slavic for 'burn' b; : Skt. *gharma-* 'heat', Grk. *θερμός* 'hot', etc. (15.85), Ir. vb. *gorim* 'heat, warm'. Walde-P. 1.688. Berneker 333 f.

Boh. *spaliti*, Pol. *palić* (now the usual words for 'burn' a and used with reflexive for 'burn' b) = ChSl. *paliti* (also *polěti*) 'blaze, burn' (e.g. Supr. = *φλέγεται*), SCR. *paliti* 'set on fire, burn' a, Russ. *palit'* 'blaze, burn, singe', all with primary notion of 'blaze' fr. **pel-* in ChSl. *plamy* 'flame', etc. (1.82). Walde-P. 2.59 f. Miklosich 235. Brückner 392.

1.86 LIGHT (vb.), KINDLE

Grk.	(ἀ)ἴσσω (δαίω, αἰθώ)	Goth.	landjan	Lith.	uždegti
NG	ἀνάπτω, ἀνάβω	ON	tendra, kynda	Lett.	aiz- (or ie-)dedeinti
Lat.	incendere (also ac-suc)	Dan.	(an)tende	ChSl.	vūžesti
It.	accendere	Sw.	(upp)tända	SCR.	zapaľiti
Fr.	allumer	OE	onzelan, (on)tendan	Boh.	zapaľiti
Sp.	encender	ME	light, kindle	Pol.	zapaľiti
Rum.	aprinde, încinge	NE	light, kindle	Russ.	zazhe-
Ir.	attai (3 sg. pres.)	Du.	aansteken	Skt.	idh-
Nl.	lasaim	OHG	zunden	Av.	....
W.	ennyn, cynneu	MHG	zünden		
Br.	enaoui	NHG	anzünden (anstecken)		

Words for 'light' (a fire, etc.), 'kindle' are mostly connected with words for 'burn', 'blaze', 'flame', but some are based on the notion of 'make light' or on that of 'grasp, seize' (cf. NE *catch fire*).

1. Grk. *ἄπτω* 'fasten, grasp, touch, (15.71), also 'light, kindle', esp. *ἀνάπτω*, NG pop. *ἀνάβω* or *ἀνάβω* (new pres. to aor. *ἀνάβω*).

Grk. *δαίω* (poet.): Skt. *du-* 'burn, torment', etc. Walde-P. 1.767 f.

Grk. *αἰθώ* (poet.), see 1.85.

2. Lat. *accendere* (> It. *accendere*), *incendere* (> It. *incendere*, Sp. *encender*, Rum. *încinge*), *succendere*, cpds. of **candere*: *candere* 'shine, glow' (15.56).

Fr. *allumer*, fr. VLat. **allūmināre*: *lūmen* 'light' (1.61). REW 372. Wartburg 1.73.

Rum. *aprinde*, fr. Lat. *apprehendere* 'seize'. Cf. *prinde* for 'catch fire', Fr.

(obs.) *eprendre* 'kindle', refl. 'catch fire'. REW 554, 6736. Tikin 80 f.

3. Ir. *attai* (3 sg. pres.), vbl. n. *atad*, etc., cpd. : Grk. *δαίω* 'kindle', etc. Here also W. *cynneu* and perh. W. *ennyn*, Pedersen 2.507 f.

Nl. *lasaim* : *lasair* 'flame' (1.82).

Br. *enaoui*, also and orig. 'animate, give life to', fr. *ene* 'soul' (16.11). Henry 113.

4. Goth. *landjan*, ON *tenda*, *tendra*, Dan. (an)tende, Sw. (upp)tända, OE *onzelan* (also *a-*, but *for-lendan* 'burn off'), ME *tenden*, NE dial. *tind*, OHG *zunden*, MHG *zünden*, NHG *anzünden*, outside root connection wholly dub. Feist 474. Falk-Torp 1311. NED s.v. *tind*, vb.

ON *kynda*, whence ME, NE *kindle*, etym.? Falk-Torp 610. NED s.v. *kindle*, vb.

ME *lihte*, NE *light* (much more com-

mon than *kindle* even with fire, and only *light*, not *kindle*, with candle, lamp, pipe, etc.), orig. 'give light'. NED s.v. *light*, vb. 2.

Du. *aansteken*, cpd. of *steken* 'thrust', So locally NHG *aansteken*, Kretschmer, Wortgeogr. 79 f.

5. Lith. *uždegti*, Lett. *aiz-* (or *ie-*) *degti*, Lett. *degti* 'burn' (1.85).

6. ChSl. *vūžesti*, Russ. *zazheč*, cpds. of ChSl. *žešti*, Russ. *želč* 'burn' (1.85).

Scr. *zapaľiti*, Boh. *zapaľiti*, Pol. *zapaľić*, cpds. of ChSl. *paliti* 'blaze, burn', etc. (1.85).

Boh. *rozsvítiti* ('light' a candle, etc.), cpd. of *svítiti* 'make light, light the way' : ChSl. *světi* 'light', etc. (1.61).

7. Skt. *idh-* Grk. *αἰθώ* 'kindle' etc. (see 1.85).

1.87 MATCH (sb.)

NG	σπίτρο (σπιρίον)	Lith.	degtukas
It.	flammifero	Lett.	sīrkuocin's
Fr.	allumette	SCR.	žigica, šibica
Sp.	fósforo	Boh.	sirka
Rum.	chibrit	Du.	lucifer
Nl.	maiste	Russ.	zapalka
W.	matsen	Russ.	spīčka
Br.	enaouidenn		

Although the inclusion in this chapter of the humble and strictly modern 'match' for lighting seems the acme of incongruity, its present importance in connection with the preceding groups is obvious; and the great diversity of the terms that are in common use for this invention is of some interest. Several are derived from the verbs for 'light, kindle', or 'burn', or mean literally 'flame-bringing' or 'light-bringing'. The old sulphur matches (the offensive *brimstone* matches of my boyhood) were often denoted by a compound or deriva-

tive of the word for 'sulphur'; and some of these remained, either generally or locally, in common use for the 'match', regardless of the change in materials used. Less common was the use of 'phosphorus' for 'match'. Terms which apply to the wax tapers but not to matches in general, as It. *cerino* (vs. *flammifero*), Sp. *cerilla* (Am. Sp. *cerillo*) are not included in the list. The wooden 'stick' appears in some of the words, either in combination (NHG *streichholz*, etc.) or alone (SCR. *šibica*, Russ. *spīčka*). The important notion of friction has

CHAPTER 2

MANKIND: SEX, AGE, FAMILY RELATIONSHIP

2.1	MAN ¹ (Human Being)	2.47	GRANDMOTHER
2.21	MAN ² (vs. Woman)	2.48	GRANDSON
2.22	WOMAN	2.49	GRANDDAUGHTER
2.23	MALE	2.51	UNCLE
2.24	FEMALE	2.52	AUNT
2.242	SEX	2.53	NEPHEW
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2.26	GIRL	2.55	COUSIN
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2.28	INFANT	2.57	DESCENDANTS
2.31	HUSBAND	2.61	FATHER-IN-LAW
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2.33	MARRY	2.63	SON-IN-LAW
2.34	MARRIAGE; WEDDING	2.64	DAUGHTER-IN-LAW
2.35	FATHER	2.65	BROTHER-IN-LAW
2.36	MOTHER	2.66	SISTER-IN-LAW
2.37	PARENTS	2.71	STEPPATHER
2.41	SON	2.72	STEPMOTHER
2.42	DAUGHTER	2.73	STEPSON
2.43	CHILD (Son or Daughter)	2.74	STEPDAUGHTER
2.44	BROTHER	2.75	ORPHAN
2.45	SISTER	2.76	WIDOW
2.452	BROTHER(S) AND SISTER(S)	2.81	RELATIVES
2.46	GRANDFATHER	2.82	FAMILY

2.1 MAN¹ (Human Being)

Grk.	ἄνθρωπος	Goth.	mann	Lith.	žmogus, pl. žmonės
NG	ἄνθρωπος	ON	maðr, gumi	Lett.	cilvēks
Lat.	homō	Dan.	menneke	ChSl.	člověk
It.	uomo	Sw.	menniska	SCR.	čovjek
Fr.	homme	OE	man(n), guma	Boh.	člověk
Sp.	hombre	ME	man	Pol.	człowiek
Rum.	om	NE	man	Russ.	čelovek
Ir.	duine	Du.	mann	Skt.	manu-, puruṣa-
Nl.	duine	OHG	man, mannisco, gomo	Av.	mašya-, mašyaka-,
W.	dyn	MHG	mann	OPers.	martiya-
Br.	den	NHG	mann		

The more general notion of 'man' as a human being ('man') and the more specific notion of 'man' as an adult male human being ('man') may be combined in the same word, as in NE *man*, Fr.

where the use of *homō* was extended at the expense of *vir*; or it may be re-estimated, as in Rumanian, where *bărbat* is frequently preferred to *om* when the meaning is 'man'. There is not only extension but sometimes complete shift of application from 'man' to 'man', and of the latter again to 'husband'.

The principal source of words for 'man', so far as their etymology is clear, is the notion of 'earthly' or 'mortal', thus distinguishing men from the gods. But a few are derivatives of words for 'man', and the ultimate semantic source of one important group (NE *man*, etc.) is uncertain.

1. Lat. *homō* (> It. *uomo*, Fr. *homme*, etc.), OLat. *hemo*, Osc. *humuns* 'homin'; Ir. *duine*, W. *dyn*, Br. *den*; OLith. *žmuo*, OPruss. *smoy*, Lith. *žmogus*, pl. *žmonės*; Goth. *guma* (but translates *āwip*), ON *gumi*, OE *guma*, OHG *gomo* (old Gmc. word, now surviving only in cpds., as NHG *bräutigam*, NE *bridegroom* fr. OE *brydguma*); Toch. B *saumo*, pl. *šāma* : Lat. *humus*, Grk. *χθών*, Lith. *žemė*, etc. 'earth' (1.21). Cf. Hom. *ἐπιχθόνιοι ἄνθρωποι*, in contrast to *ἰσχυράνιοι θεοί*, and even *ἐπιχθόνιοι* alone (II. 24.220). Walde-P. 1.663. Ernout-M. 457 f. Walde-H. 1.654 f. Pedersen 1.89. Vendryes, RC 40.437 ff.

2. Goth. *mann*, ON *maðr*, OE *man*(n), mon, NE *man*, OHG *man*, NHG *mann*, etc. (the most widespread Gmc. word, with extension fr. 'man' to 'man'); ChSl. *muž* (fr. **magjo-* with a guttural suffix, as in Lith. *žmogus*), SCR., Boh., Russ. *muž*, Pol. *muż* (general Slavic word, with shift from 'man' to 'man'); Skt. *manu-*, *manuṣ-*, *manuṣa-*, *mānuṣa-*. These point to an IE word for 'man', but its root connection and so its ultimate semantic source are wholly uncertain. It has been derived from IE **men-* 'think', or, since the designa-

tion 'thinker' seems too sophisticated, from **men-* in an assumed earlier meaning 'breath' or the like; or by some connected with Lat. *manus* 'hand' (cf. NE *all hands*). Walde-P. 2.266. Falk-Torp 693. Feist 344 f.

In Germanic the prevailing meaning in the earlier period is 'man' (so Goth. *mann* reg. = *ἀνθρωπος*, only a few times = *άνθρω*). After the extension of use to include 'man', its place in the sense of 'man' was taken, except in English, by forms going back to a deriv. adj. like Goth. *mannisks* = *ἀνθρώπινος*. Hence OHG *mannisco*, *mennisco*, MHG, NHG, Du. *mensch*, Dan. *menneke*, Sw. *meniska*. Falk-Torp 714. Weigand-H. 2.168.

In Slavic there was a complete shift from 'man' to 'man' and 'husband', and in part a later restriction to 'husband' with new derivatives in the sense of 'man'; as SCR. *muškarac*, Russ. *mužčina*, etc.

3. Grk. *ἀνθρωπος*, etym. much disputed. But the old analysis *ἀνθρ-ωπος* 'man-faced, man-like', fr. the stem of *άνθρω*, *άνθρ* remains the most probable. Cf. Hesych. *δράνθρωπος*, and for the semantic relation cf. OHG *mannisco* fr. *man* (above, 2). The change of *άνθρ* to *άνθρ* is due to a ' in the second element (cf. *τήρππων* fr. **τετρ-ππων*), which does not belong properly to the root *άνθρ* but may be due to the influence of *δράνθρωπος*. Kretschmer, Glotta 9.231 f., 27.246.

4. Ir. *duine*, W. *dyn*, Br. *den*, above, 1. ChSl. *člověk*, etc., the general Slavic word for 'man' (SCR. *čovjek* also 'man'), whence Lett. *cilvēks* (fr. Russ.), much disputed but best explained as cpd. of a **čelo-* (whence ChSl. *čeljad* 'household') and **vēkū* : Lith. *vaikas* 'child', hence orig. 'member of the household', with later extension to 'man'. Cf.

SCR. *čeljad* coll. for 'household' but also 'men, people'. Berneker 141. Brugmann, Festgabe Kaegi 33. Brückner 79 (differently for second part of cpd.). 6. Skt. (beside *manu-*, etc., above, 2) *puruṣa*- etym.? Uhlenbeck s.v.

Av. *mašya-* mostly 'man', OPers.

2.21 MAN² (vs. Woman)

Grk.	ἄνθρωπος	Goth.	vair (guma, manna)	Lith.	vyras
NG	ἄνθρωπος	ON	karl, karlnaðr	Lett.	vīrs
Lat.	vir	Dan.	mand	ChSl.	muž
It.	uomo	Sw.	man	SCR.	čovjek, muškarac
Fr.	homme	OE	uer (wæpnedman, ceorl, man)	Boh.	muž
Sp.	hombre, va-ón	ME	man (were)	Pol.	muż, mężczyzna
Rum.	bărbat, om	NE	man	Russ.	mužčina
Ir.	fer	Du.	man	Skt.	nar-, nara-, vira-
Nl.	guy	OHG	man, gomme (wer, karl)	Av.	pumaṣ-
W.	guez			OPers.	nar-, vira-, mariya-
Br.	guez	MHG	man		
		NHG	mann		

Many of the words for 'man', namely most of the Romance and Germanic and all the Slavic, were originally words for 'man', or derivatives of these and have been included in the discussion 2.1.

Many of the words for 'man' were also used for 'husband', and some of them are quotable only in the latter sense, so that they do not appear in this list (so ON *verr*).

1. IE **wīro-*, that is, **wī-ro-* : Lat. *vis*, Skt. *vayas*, etc. 'strength'. Walde-P. 1.314 ff. Ernout-M. 1112 f.

Lat. *vir*, Umbr. *uiro* (acc. pl.); Ir. *fer*, Nl. *fer*, W. *guy*, MBr. *gour* (now used with neg. for 'no one'); Goth. *vair* (ON *verr* 'husband'), OE *uer*, etc. (old Gmc. word, but now obs. except in cpds., as NE *were-wolf*, NHG *vergeld*; also NE *world*, etc. 1.1); Lith. *vyras*, Lett. *vīrs*; Skt., Av. *vira-*.

2. IE **ner-*. Various cognates, as Ir. *ner* 'strength, might', show that the notion of 'strength' is dominant, as in IE

**wīro-*, but the ultimate root connection is uncertain. Walde-P. 2.332 f. Ernout-M. 667 f.

Grk. *άνθρω*, gen. *άνθρως*, NG *άνθρωπος*; Osc.-Umbr. *ner-* used of men of rank, officials (here also Lat. *Nerō* and *Nerid*; cf. also MW *ner* 'chief, master', Loth, RC 41.207); Skt. *nar-*, *nara-*, Av. *vira-*; Alb. *njeri*; Arm. *air*.

3. Sp. *varón* = late Lat. *barō*, *-ōnis* 'man' (Lex Salica, etc.), OFr. *baron*, 'husband' fr. a Gmc. word meaning orig. 'fighting man' (: ON *berjask* 'fight'), whence 'man', 'retainer', etc. Wartburg 1.254 f. (best account of the complicated history). REW 962. Gamillscheg 83. NED s.v. *baron*.

Rum. *bărbat*, fr. Lat. *barbatus* 'bearded' through Byz. *barbāros* used for one who was not a eunuch. Cf. NG *barbāros* used of an animal that is not castrated, as *ἀόνοτος βαρβάρω* 'stallion'.

4. Br. *guez*, fr. OBr. *guas*, MBr. *goas*

'servant' = W. *gwas*, Ir. *foss* 'servant', etc. (19.43).

5. ON *karl* and *karlmaðr*, OE *ceorl*, OHG *karl*, all meaning 'man', esp. the 'man without rank, freeman', in the earlier period a term of esteem (as in the proper name *Karl*), later one of disparagement or contempt, as in NE *churl*, NHG *kerl*. Perh. as 'full-grown man' : Grk. *γάρυς*, Skt. *jarant-* 'old man'. Walde-P. 1.600. Falk-Torp 497. Kluge-G. 296.

2.22 WOMAN

Grk.	γυνή	Goth.	gīnō	Lith.	moteris, moteriškė, žmona
NG	γυνή	ON	kona	Lett.	sieva
Lat.	mulier, femina	Dan.	kvinde	ChSl.	žena
It.	donna	Sw.	kvinn	SCR.	žena
Fr.	femme	OE	cwene, wif, wifman	Boh.	žena
Sp.	mujer	ME	quene, wife, woman	Pol.	kobieta
Rum.	femeie	NE	woman	Russ.	ženščina
Ir.	ben, fracc	Du.	wif, wif	Skt.	jani-, nāri-, strī-
Nl.	bean	OHG	wib, quena	Av.	jani-, nāri-, strī-
W.	guraig, benyue, dynes	MHG	wip		
Br.	maoues	NHG	frau, weib		

Many of the words for 'woman' were also the usual words for 'wife', and some became restricted to the latter use, with replacement in the sense of 'woman', as NE *wife*, Pol. *żona*, Russ. *žena*.

Words for 'woman' carry an emotional value which is liable to wide fluctuation, either at the same period, according to circumstances, or as between different periods, social classes, or languages. They may suggest the nobility of woman or her frailties. They may move up or down the social scale. Of OE *cwēn*, *cwene* both orig. 'woman', the former was from early times a 'king's wife, queen', while the latter became a 'queen, harlot'. Dan. *kone* is 'wife', but Sw. *kona*, formerly 'woman, wife', is now used only of a woman of loose character. NHG *weib* was for a time mostly derogatory and was displaced by *frau*, permanently for 'wife', while for 'woman' it has regained respectability.

Conversely, a derogatory epithet may come to be used as a whimsical term of endearment and eventually as the standard word for 'woman'. So notably Pol. *kobieta* (below, 5).

1. IE **gʷenā-*, **gʷeni-*, etc., with gradation of the root syllable. Without known root connection, unless at some remote period, before differentiation of the gutturals (?), with IE **gʷen-* 'beget' and 'bear' of Lat. *gignere*, etc. Walde-P. 1.681.

Grk. *γυνή* (Boeot. *βανή*), gen. *γυναικός*, NG *γυνή* (γυνή lit.); Ir. *ben*, Nl. *bean*, W. *benyue*; Goth. *g*

2.23 MALE	2.24 FEMALE
Grk. <i>ἀρσεν, ἄρσεν</i>	Grk. <i>θηλυς</i>
NG <i>ἀρσενικός</i>	Grk. <i>θηλυκός</i>
Lat. <i>māle (māsculus, māsculinus)</i>	Lat. <i>fēmina</i>
It. <i>maschio</i>	It. <i>femmina</i>
Fr. <i>mâle</i>	Fr. <i>femelle</i>
Sp. <i>macho</i>	Sp. <i>hembra</i>
Rum. <i>bărbătesc</i>	Rum. <i>femeiesc</i>
Ir. <i>fer-, fiend</i>	Ir. <i>ban-, bainneann</i>
NIr. <i>fireann</i>	NIr. <i>benneann</i>
W. <i>gwyru</i>	W. <i>benyw</i>
Br. <i>gwaz</i>	Br. <i>maouez</i>
Goth. <i>gumeins, gumakunds</i>	Goth. <i>gineins</i>
ON <i>karl- (karligr)</i>	ON <i>kvenn-</i>
Dan. <i>mandlig</i>	Dan. <i>kvindelig</i>
OE <i>manlig</i>	OE <i>kwindig</i>
ME <i>wēpned, wēpman</i>	ME <i>wif, wifman</i>
NE <i>male</i>	NE <i>female</i>
Du. <i>mannelijk</i>	Du. <i>femelle</i>
OHG <i>gomman</i>	OHG <i>man</i>
MHG <i>man</i>	MHG <i>man</i>
NHG <i>männlich</i>	NHG <i>weiblich</i>
Lith. <i>vyriškas</i>	Lith. <i>moteriškas</i>
Lett. <i>višķis</i>	Lett. <i>stiešķis, stieķis</i>
ChSl. <i>mužskij</i>	ChSl. <i>ženskij</i>
SCr. <i>muški</i>	SCr. <i>ženski</i>
Boh. <i>mužský</i>	Boh. <i>ženský</i>
Pol. <i>meński</i>	Pol. <i>żeński</i>
Russ. <i>mužskoj, mužeskij</i>	Russ. <i>ženskij</i>
Skt. <i>uṣān-, pūmā-, nara-</i>	Skt. <i>uṣān-, pūmā-, nara-</i>
Av. <i>aršan-, nairya-</i>	Av. <i>aršan-, nairya-</i>

2.23, 2.24. Most of the words listed are the adjective forms; some of these are also used substantively. But in some cases it is the substantive form that is commonly used, either prefixed or added in apposition to another noun and so with virtually adjectival force. So Lat. *fēmina*, It. *femmina*, Fr. *femelle*, Sp. *hembra*, etc.

Many of them, but not all, are applied to animals as well as to human beings. See 3.12, 3.13.

The majority are obvious derivatives or compounds of the words for 'man' or 'woman' (2.21, 2.22) and need no further discussion.

Those of different origin are as follows:

1. Grk. *ἀρσεν* 'male', *ἔρσην*, *ἄρρη* (without *τ*; alleged El. gen. sg. *ῥάρρη* or

now rejected), late also *ἀρσενικός*, *ἀρσενικός* (cf. *θηλυκός*, below, 2), NG *ἀρσενικός*, Skt. *uṣān-* (cf. *uṣābha-*, and *uṣābha-* 'bull'), Av. *aršan-* (also *varəšna-*, cf. NPers. *gušan* 'male'), parallel forms with and without init. *w*, the former : Skt. *uṣ-* 'to rain', *uṣā-* 'rain', Grk. *ἔρση* 'dew', the latter : Skt. *ῥ-* 'flow'. Whether or not these two roots belong together formally, the semantic development is the same, 'male' from the notion of emitting semen. Walde-P. 1.149 ff., 269.

2. Grk. *θηλυς* 'female', whence *θηλυκός* 'woman-like', 'like the female' (Aristot.), later (pap., LXX, etc.) simply 'female', as in NG; Lat. *fēmina* (> It. *femmina*, Sp. *hembra*), dim. *femella* (> Fr. *femelle* > ME, NE *femelle*), also *fēmineus*, *fēminus*, It. *femi-*

		2.242 SEX
Grk.	γένος, φύλον	Goth. . . .
NG	φύλον	ON kyn
Lat.	sexus	Dan. kōn
It.	Sesso	Sw. kōn
Fr.	sexe	OE cyn(n)
Sp.	sexo	ME kynde, seze
Rum.	sez	NE sez
Ir.	gnē(?)	Du. geslacht, kunne
NIr.	gnē, cenēal, saghas	OHG
W.	rhyn, ystlen	MHG geslecht(e)
Br.	reiz	NHG geschlecht

The abstract notion of 'sex' is in many languages expressed only by words of broader scope, the special reference to sex being shown by the context (as 'male kind' = 'male sex'). But there are some distinctive words in which the specialization to 'sex' is complete (so Lat. *sexus*, with derivs.) or nearly so. The semantic source is most commonly 'sort, kind' (this often from 'birth, kin, race'), but in part 'section', 'side', 'half', or 'flesh, complexion'.

Natural 'sex' and grammatical 'gender' are most commonly expressed by the same word, as in the case of Grk. *γένος*, OE *cynn*, *gecynde*, NHG *geschlecht*. But they may be differentiated, as in

Lat. *sexus* vs. *genus* (with their Romance and English derivs.), NG *φύλον* vs. *γένος*, Russ. *pol* vs. *rod* ('race, clan' 19.23, 'kind', and 'gender').

1. Grk. *γένος* 'race, kin, clan' (19.23), hence 'class, kind' and 'sex'. Grk. *φύλον* 'race, tribe' (beside *φύλη*, 19.23) and 'sex' (Aristoph., Xen.), latter reg. NG.

2. Lat. *sexus* (> It. *Sesso*, Fr. *sexe*, Sp. *sexo*; Rum. *sez* neolog. fr. Fr.), beside *secus* prob. : *secare* 'cut' (9.22), hence orig. 'section', but with prehistoric specialization to 'sex' (old etym. questioned by Ernout-M. 935, but still prob.).

3. Ir. *gnē* 'countenance, appearance,

form, kind' (: W. *gne* 'color, hue, complexion'), also, at least in NIr., 'sex' in phrases with 'male', etc.

Ir. *cenēl* 'race, kin, kind' (: *cinim* 'spring from'), NIr. *cenēal* also 'sex' in phrases.

NIr. *saghas* 'sort, kind' (etym.?), also for 'sex' in phrases 'what kind is your child, boy or girl?' (Dinneen, McKenna). W. *rhyn* 'sort, kind' (etym.?) Pedersen 1.67 and 'sex'.

W. *ystlun* 'connection, kind' (beside *cystlun* 'kindred', Pedersen 1.84), now *ystlen* 'kind, sex'.

Br. *reiz* 'order, law' (21.11), also 'sex'.

4. ON *kyn*, Dan. *køn*, Sw. *kön*, OE *cynn(n)*, Du. *kunne*, all orig. 'race, kin' (like Goth. *kuni*), hence 'kind' and 'sex', with same semantic history as the cognate Grk. *γένος*.

OE *gecynde*, ME *kynde* (NE *kind*) 'birth, (inborn) character, nature' (fr. the same root as preceding group) and sometimes 'sex'. NED s.v. *kind*, sb. 7.

ME *seze* (rare), NE *sez*, Du. *sekse* fr. Lat. *sexus* or Fr. *sexe* (above, 2).

Du. *geschlacht*, MHG *geslechte*, NHG *geschlecht* 'kin, family, clan' (19.23), orig., like OHG *slakta*, 'sort, kind', whence 'sex'. Weigand-H. 2.698.

5. Lith. *gimtis*, Lett. *dzimums* 'birth, family', etc. and 'sex', fr. Lith. *gimti*, Lett. *dzimt* 'be born' (4.71). Mühl-Endz. 1.551.

Lith. *lytis* 'form' and 'sex' (NSB s.v.) : *lieti* 'pour'. Trautmann 156.

6. ChSl. *polū*, SCr. *spot*, Russ. *pol*, same word as ChSl. *polū*, Pol. *pol*, etc. 'half' (13.24).

Boh. *pohlaví*, fr. a phrase containing *po* 'after, according to' and *hlava* 'head' (4.20).

Pol. *pleć* : ChSl. *plūfi*, Russ. *plot* 'flesh, body', Boh. *plet* 'complexion' (also *ženska plet* 'female sex'). Brückner 420 f.

7. Skt. *liṅga-* 'mark, phallus', also 'gender' (BR s.v.), quotable also for 'sex'?

Skt. *jāti-* 'birth' (: *jan-* 'be born', etc.), 'class, kind', prob. used also for 'sex', but quotable?

2.25, 2.26, 2.27. Several of the words for 'boy' and 'girl' are correlative masculine and feminine forms, as Grk. *δ παῖς*, *ἡ παῖς*, Lat. *puer*, *puella*, It. *ragazzo*, *ragazza*, Sp. *muchacho*, *muchacha*, Goth. *magus*, *mawi*, Skt. *bāla-*, *bālī-*. In such cases the discussion will be under 'boy'. The same words often apply to 'boy' or 'girl' and to a young male or female 'servant, attendant'. Either the former or the latter may be the earlier meaning, as indicated by the etymology. Since 'boy' and 'girl' are, with reference to the parents, the 'son' and 'daughter', the words for the former may also be used, and in part are the usual ones for the latter. See 2.43, 2.44. The extension in the opposite direction also occurs, but less frequently.

neo, *feminino*, *feminile*, etc. (but these mostly 'feminine' rather than 'female'), all orig. 'giving suck': Grk. *θηλαία* 'suck', Skt. *dhayati* 'sucks', etc. Walde-P. 1.829 ff. Ernout-M. 341, 343. Walde-H. 1.476.

3. Lat. *mās* 'male', also *māsculus* (> It. *maschio*, *maschile*, Fr. *mâle*, ME, NE *male*, Sp. *macho*), *māsculinus* (> It. *mascolino*, Fr. *masculin*, NE *masculine*, now mostly of gender, attributes, etc.), etym.? Ernout-M. 594. Walde-H. 2.46 f.

4. OE *wēpned* 'male', also cpd. *wēpnedman*, *wēpman* fr. *wēpen* 'weapon, penis' (4.492, 20.21).

OE *werlic*, *wiflic* are used for 'masculine, feminine' gender (so Aelfric) but rarely, if at all, for 'male, female'.

5. Skt. (beside adj. *uṣān-*) prefixed *pūms-* or *nara-* (2.21) for 'male' human beings or animals. Similarly *strī-* (2.22) prefixed or added for 'female' human beings or animals.

Av. (beside adj. *aršan-*) also adj. *nairya-* fr. *nara-* 'man' (2.21), for 'male' human beings or animals.

Av. *hāiriši-* noun for 'female', applied to human beings and animals, perh. **hār-* : second part of IE **swe-sor-* 'sister' (2.45). Benveniste, BSL 35.1.104 f. Av. *zādrī-* likewise noun for 'female', etym.? Barth. 547.

SEX		
	Lith.	<i>gintis, lytis</i>
	Lett.	<i>dzimums</i>
	ChSl.	<i>polū</i>
	SCr.	<i>spot</i>
	Boh.	<i>pohlaví</i>
	Pol.	<i>pleć</i>
	Russ.	<i>pol</i>
	Skt.	<i>(liṅga-, jāti-)</i>
	Av.	....
<i>seze</i>		
<i>t, kunne, sekse</i>		
<i>e)</i>		
<i>cht</i>		

Lat. *sexus* vs. *genus* (with their Romance and English derivs.), NG *φύλον* vs. *γένος*, Russ. *pol* vs. *rod* ('race, clan' 19.23, 'kind', and 'gender').

1. Grk. *γένος* 'race, kin, clan' (19.23), hence 'class, kind' and 'sex'. Grk. *φύλον* 'race, tribe' (beside *φύλη*, 19.23) and 'sex' (Aristoph., Xen.), latter reg. NG.

2. Lat. *sexus* (> It. *Sesso*, Fr. *sexe*, Sp. *sexo*; Rum. *sez* neolog. fr. Fr.), beside *secus* prob. : *secare* 'cut' (9.22), hence orig. 'section', but with prehistoric specialization to 'sex' (old etym. questioned by Ernout-M. 935, but still prob.).

3. Ir. *gnē* 'countenance, appearance,

1.45; Ivan Pauli, 'Enfant', 'garçon', 'fille' dans les langues romanes (426 pp.); Taylor, Mod. Lang. Notes 1929. pp.11; Hilding Bäck, The Synonyms 300 ff.; Hilding Bäck, 'Girl' in Old English for 'Child', 'Boy', 'Girl' in Old English (271 pp.).

Here only those that have become the usual words are considered, unless incidentally.

2.25. 'Boy'. 1. Grk. *παῖς*, gen. *παῖδος* (fr. **pai-*) 'boy, girl, child', NG *παῖς* 'child' (fr. dim. *παῖδιον*), Lat. *puer* 'boy', whence *puella* 'girl' : Skt. *pūra-*, Av. *pūra-* 'son', Osc. *puklum* 'son', Pael. *pulois* 'pueris', Skt. *pūra-* 'young of an animal', Grk. *παῖρος* 'little', Lat. *putus* 'boy' (rare), *pusillus* 'very small', Goth. *fawai* 'few', etc., all fr. the notion of 'small'. Walde-P. 2.75 ff. Ernout-M. 782, 790.

Grk. *κόρος* (mostly poet.), Ion. *κοῦρος*, fr. **kōr-*, with fem. *κόρη* 'girl', Ion. *κόρη*, Dor. *κόρα*, Arc. *κόρρα* : *κορινθίου* 'Aristis', Lat. *crēscere* 'grow', etc. Walde-P. 1.408. Hence NG *κόρη* 'girl, daughter' or *κορίται* with dim. suffix.

NG *κόρος* 'boy' (of school age), dim. of Grk. *κόρος* 'untimely, immature'. Cf. *κόρος* in a late Theban epitaph of a youth of 23 years (Glotta 15.174).

2. It. *ragazzo* (whence *ragazza* 'girl'), in earliest use 'stableboy, servant', orig. dub. REW 7019.3. Pauli, op. cit. 143.

Fr. *garçon*, OFr. *gars* (nom.), *garçon* 'servant, young man', of Gmc. orig., perh. fr. a Frank. **warkjo* = OFris. *wrehtio* = OHG *recheo* 'exile, adventurer' (NHG *recke*), OE *wrecca* 'exile, wretched person' (NE *wretch*). Gamillscheg 457 f. Bloch 1.302. Otherwise (fr. a Frank. **warkjo* 'worker') REW 9578a.

Sp. *muchacho*, with fem. *muchacha*

'girl', perh. through *mocho* fr. Lat. *mutulus* 'maimed'. REW 5791.

Rum. *băiat*, generally taken as pple. of *băia* 'bathe' (mostly *imbaia*). So Tiktin, Săineanu, s.v. Otherwise REW 887, fr. a *băia* 'streicheln', easier semantically, if *băia* in this sense exists (not in Tiktin and unknown to informant).

Rum. *făt* (now used only in certain phrases), fr. Lat. *fētus* 'offspring'. REW 3273. Hence fem. *fată* 'girl' (so with Diez, Densusianu, and Pauli, op. cit. 71, more probably than as directly fr. Lat. *fēta* 'pregnant, newly delivered', with shift of application to 'one capable of childbearing', as REW 3269, Pușcariu 588, Tiktin s.v.).

3. Ir. *macc* 'boy' and 'son' (NIr. *mac*, W., Br. *mab* 'son'), see under 'son' (2.41).

NIr. *buachaill* 'boy, servant, cowherd', fr. Mlr. *buachaill* 'cowherd', like W. *bugail* 'cowherd', Corn. *bugel* 'herdsman, shepherd', Br. *bugel* 'child' : Grk. *βοῦκόλος* 'cowherd'. Walde-P. 1.696. Pedersen 1.54. Henry 47.

W. *bachgen*, cpd. of *bach* 'little' and *cen* of *cenau* 'offspring' : Ir. *cinim* 'spring from', *cenēl* 'race', etc. Pedersen 2.33.

W. *hogen*, prob. new masc. to *hogen* 'girl' (2.26).

Br. *paotr* 'boy, valet', MBr. *pautr*, loanword through OFr. fr. Gmc. Cf. OFr. *pautraile* 'canaille', orig. 'pack of ragamuffins', LG *paltrig* 'ragged', NE *paltry*, dial. *palt* 'rubbish', Dan. *pjalt* 'rag', etc. Henry 217. Falk-Torp 831.

4. Goth. *magus* 'boy', ON *mǫgr* 'boy, son, man', OE *magu* 'son, servant, young man', with derivs. for 'girl', Goth. *mawi* (*magaps* 'virgin'), ON *mār*, OE *margeþ*, *magden*, ME, NE *maiden*, *maid*, Du. *meisje* (dim. of *meid*, dial. form of *magd*, Franck-v. W. s.v. *meid*), OHG *magad*, MHG *maget*, NHG *magt*, *mädchen* : Ir. *magu* (Ogam), *mug* 'servant', Br. *maouez* 'woman', Av. *maṛyana-* 'un-

'strength'. Brugmann, IF 38.140 ff. Walde-P. 2.110 ff.

Skt. *kumāra-* 'boy', with fem. *kumārī-* 'girl', etym.? Perh. prefix *ku-*, here in dence) : Skt. *marya-* 'young man', Grk. *μαῖρα* 'young girl', *μαῖρακιον* 'boy', etc. (Walde-P. 2.281, but without mention of Skt. *kumāra-*). Against connection with Lith. *kumelys* 'foal' (Charpentier, Monde oriental 1.22), cf. Pokorny, KZ 56.131.

2.26. Several of the words for 'girl' are feminine forms of words for 'boy', and so already discussed in 2.25.

1. Grk. *παρθένος* 'maiden', esp. 'young unmarried woman', perh. a cpd. *παρ-* *θένος* : *εὐ-θενός* 'vigorous', *εὐθρία* 'abundance', etc. applied to the young woman as of exuberant physique. Walde-P. 1.679. Boisacq 747.

NG *κορίλλα* 'girl' (used without derogatory sense; also *κορέλ* 'boy, servant') : Rum. *copil* 'child', *copila* 'young girl', Alb. *kopil* 'servant, young man', SCr. *kopile* 'bastard', etc., a general Balkan word the ultimate source of which is unknown. Berneker 564. Sandfeld, Ling. balk. 94.

2. Fr. *filie* 'girl' and 'daughter', fr. Lat. *filia* 'daughter' (2.44).

3. Ir. *ingen* 'girl' and 'daughter', orig. the latter (2.44).

NIr. *caitín* (caile mostly derogatory), Gael. *caile*, *caileag*, Br. *plac'h*, prob. loanword fr. Lat. *pellez* 'concubine'. Vendryes, De hib. voc. 119. Henry 224.

W. *geneth*, fr. *geni* 'bear' (4.72).

W. *hogen*, perh. fr. **sukā* : Ir. *sūgim*, OE *sūcan*, etc. 'suck', and so orig. 'suckling'. G. S. Lahe, Language 13.25 f.

4. ON *stúlka* (also the common Nicel. word for 'girl'), Sw. dial. *stulka* : Sw. dial. *stulk* 'stump, piece', etc. Björkman, IF 30.273.

Dan. *pige* 'girl', Sw. *piga* now 'servant

married', etc., all with a common notion of 'young person', and perh. fr. the same root as Goth. *mag* 'can', *mahts* 'strength, might', NE *might*, etc. Walde-P. 2.228. Falk-Torp 748. Feist 339.

ON *piltir* 'boy', Dan., Sw. *pilt* 'small boy', orig. dub., but perh. (cf. Br. *paotr*, above, 3) : Sw. *palt*, Dan. *pjalt* 'rag', Sw. dial. *pult* 'bit of wood', orig. something broken off. Johansson, KZ 36.377. Cf. NE *runt*, orig. 'stump' now applied to a small person, a little runt.

Dan. *dreng* : Sw. *dräng* 'servant', ON *drengr* 'youth, brave man', *drangr* 'rock pillar', ChSl. *dragū* 'beam'. Cf. NHG *bengel* 'cudgel' applied to a child, *der kleine bengel*. Falk-Torp 154. Johansson, KZ 36.374.

Norw. *gut* (vs. Dan. *dreng*) = Du. *guilt* 'rogue' : Norw. dial. *gault* 'prate, chatter', MDu. *guiten* 'make fun of', etc. Falk-Torp 362. Torp, Nynorsk 191.

Sw. *gosse* : Norw. *gosse* 'strong fellow' and 'boar', NE dial. *gussie* 'swine, pig', etc., a colloq. word of the most diverse applications. Björkman, IF 30.252 ff. Hellquist 294.

Sw. *pojke*, fr. Finn. *poika* 'boy', Hellquist 774.

OE *cnapa*, *cnafa*, ME *knave* 'boy, servant' (NE *knave* 'rascal'), Du. *knaap*, OHG *knabo*, MHG, NHG *knabe* (also OHG *knappe* 'boy, youth', NHG *knappe* 'page') : ON *knappir* 'knob', OE *cnepe* 'top', Sw. dial. *knabb* 'peg, knob, small thick-set person or animal'. Falk-Torp 543, 544. Johansson, KZ 36.374. Walde-P. 1.585 f. Bäck, op. cit. 139.

OE *cniht* 'boy, servant, attendant' (NE *knight*), OHG, MHG *kneht* 'boy

Russ. *rebenok*, deriv. of *rob*, ChSL *rabā* 'servant' (19.43).

5. Av. *aparanāyu-*, *aparanāyuka-*, cpd. of *aparna-* 'unfilled' and *āyu-* 'age', hence 'one of unfilled age, child'.

2.28. 'Infant' may be covered by words for 'child', some of which had this sense originally. More commonly it is expressed by derivatives of words for 'child' (or 'boy'), either with dim. suffix, or cpds. or phrases with words for 'little' or 'young'. But there are also many words of different origin. The numerous nursery words are not included, except where they have become the normal terms of reference, like It. *bambino*, or at least common as such, like NE *baby* beside *infant*.

1. Grk. *νήπιος* (adj. and noun) in Homer 'child, infant' (so also *νηπίος*) and 'childish, silly', prob. fr. **νή-πιος* with neg. *νη-* and the root of *πινύς* 'wise', etc. Walde-P. 2.13. Otherwise F. Specht, KZ 56.122 ff.

Grk. *παῖς*, dim. of *παῖς* 'child', is 'young child', in NT frequently 'infant' (Mt. 2.11, 13, etc. of the infant Jesus, in our version 'the young child').

Grk. *βρέφος* 'foetus' and 'newborn babe' (Simon. +, so in LXX, pap., NT, Lk. 2.12, 16, etc.), in NG the usual lit. word for infant: ChSL *ἔρβε*, 'foal'. Walde-P. 1.689.

NG *μωρό παιδί* or simply *μωρό*, the usual pop. word, fr. Grk. *μωρός* 'stupid, foolish'.

2. Lat. *infāns*, lit. 'not speaking', fr. neg. *in-* and pple. of *fari* 'speak'. Hence OFr. *enfant* (> ME *enfant*, NE *infant*), Fr. *enfant* now 'child', *petit enfant* 'infant'.

It. *bambino*, nursery word beside *bimbo* 'child' (2.45).

Fr. *bébé*, nursery word like NE *baby* (below), and if not an actual loanword

its present common use in this sense is doubtless due to the latter. Gamillscheg 93. Wartburg 1.304.

Sp. *criatura*, fr. late Lat. *creatura* 'creation, creature', hence as coll. for 'offspring', then 'infant'. The same use in It. dial. and elsewhere (Pauli, op. cit. 76).

Rum. *copilaș*, dim. of *copil* 'child' (2.27).

Rum. *prunc*, fr. Hung. *poronty* 'brood, little fellow, kid'. Tiktin 1274.

3. Ir. *nōidiu*, Nlr. *naoidhe*, prob. fr. **no-widiōn-* or the like 'unknowing'. Stokes, BB 25.257.

W. *maban* fr. *mab* 'boy'.

Br. *bugelig*, *krouadurig*, dims. of *bugel*, *krouadur* 'child' (2.27), which may also be used for 'infant'.

4. Goth. *barn*, etc., OE *cild*, OHG *kind*, all words for 'child' (2.27), are used freely (as properly by origin) for 'infant'. But for the latter also cpds., dims., or phrases, like ON *ungbarn* (ungr. 'young'), NE *young child* (often in NT versions), Dan. *spæd barn*, Sw. *spådt barn* (*spæd*, *spåd* 'tender'), NHG *kindchen*, *kindlein*, *kleines kind*, *das kleine*, etc.

ME *baban*, *babe*, *babi*, NE (*babe*) *baby* nursery word, but now in more general use than corresponding forms in other languages.

NHG *säugling*, lit. 'suckling', fr. *säugen* 'suck', now the standard literary term, but not much used in the family.

5. Lith. *kūdikis*, loanword fr. Slavic, ChSL *chudū* 'small, poor', etc. Berneker 405.

Lett. *pupa bērns*, lit. 'child of the breast' (*pupa* gen. sg. of *pups* 'mother's breast').

6. ChSL *otročē*, dim. of *otrokū* 'boy' (2.25).

ChSL *mladničē* (translates Grk. *νή-*

παιος, but *otročē* for the commoner *παῖος* or *βρέφος*, deriv. of *mladū* 'tender, young'. So Russ. *mladenec*.

SCr. *dječice*, Boh. *dělatko*, Pol. *dziewcińko*, etc. dims. of *dzieje*, etc. 'child' (2.27).

Boh. *nemluně*, Pol. *niemowlę*, cpds.

2.31 ff. WORDS FOR FAMILY RELATIONSHIP

Delbrück, Die indogermanischen Verwandtschaftswörter. Schrader, IF 17.11 ff. and Reallex., s.v. Familie. Tappolet, Die romanischen Verwandtschaftswörter. Wiedermann, BB 27.205 ff. Hermann, Gött. Nachr. 1918.204 ff.

Many of the words of relationship belong to well-known groups of cognates pointing to specific words for these relations existing in the parent speech. The most widespread are those which are represented by NE *father*, *mother*, *son*, *daughter*, *brother*, *sister*. Others for which there is sufficient agreement to indicate IE origin are words for 'grandson' or 'nephew', for 'paternal uncle', and, in relationship by marriage, those for the 'daughter-in-law' and for her husband's father, mother, brother, or sister, or even her husband's brother's wife. That is, the IE family was obviously not matriarchal. The wife became one of her husband's family, and it was the relations between her and her husband's family that were important. The relations between the husband and his wife's relatives were remoter; and special terms for the 'wife's father', etc. arose only later, either by extension of the inherited group or otherwise.

For 'husband' and 'wife' there is great divergence in the actual words, but considerable agreement in employing words for 'man' and 'woman', or, to some extent, words for 'master' and 'mistress'. Probably this was the situation in the

of neg. *ne-*, *nie-* and Boh. *mluviti*, Pol. *mówić* 'speak', prob. lit. formations in imitation of Lat. *infāns*.

7. Skt. (beside *bāla*, etc., 2.25) *çicu-* 'child, infant, fetus, young of an animal', orig. prob. 'fetus': Skt. *çvā-* 'swell'.

parent speech. Words for 'marry' and 'marriage' are from the most diverse sources, and there is no group of cognates that can be certainly taken as reflecting an IE word for 'marry'. Yet, of course, even from the other linguistic evidence, the existence of the institution in the IE period is apparent.

In the inherited group the suffix *-ter-* or in some cases *-er-*, *-or-*, is conspicuous (cf. Skt. *pitar-*, *mātar-*, *bhrātār-*, *duhitār-*, *jāmātār-*, *yātār-*; *devar-*, *svasār-*). Owing to the well-known use of this suffix in agent-nouns, these words of relationship were also formerly interpreted as agent-nouns from certain roots, e.g. 'father' as 'protector', 'mother' as 'measurer, thoughtful one', or the like, 'brother' as 'supporter', 'daughter' as 'milkmaid', either the 'suckling' or the 'milkmaid', etc. Most of these derivations now seem fanciful and pointless and are generally given up. The use of the suffix is not to be connected directly with its use in agent-nouns, but rather with the use of *-tero-* (*-ero-*) in words of contrasted relationship, like Lat. *dexter* vs. *sinister*, *nostr-* vs. *vestr-*, etc., that is, it was used in words for 'father' and 'mother', etc. as contrasted terms. Cf. Streitberg, IF 35.196.

The actual root connection and ultimate meaning of these inherited words of relationship is mostly obscure. But those represented by Lat. *pater*, *māter* are probably based upon the intrinsic-

2.31 HUSBAND

Grk.	<i>ἀνὴρ</i> (<i>ánōros</i>)
NG	<i>ántrōs</i> , <i>ántrōs</i>
Lat.	<i>vīr</i> , <i>marītus</i> (<i>coniu</i>)
It.	<i>marito</i> , <i>sposo</i>
Fr.	<i>mar</i> , <i>époux</i>
Sp.	<i>marido</i> (<i>esposo</i>)
Rum.	<i>soț</i>
Ir.	<i>fer</i> , <i>cile</i>
Nlr.	<i>jaar</i> , <i>cile</i> , <i>nuachar</i>
W.	<i>gwr</i> , <i>prid</i>
Br.	<i>ozac'h</i> , <i>pried</i>
Goth.	<i>aba</i>
ON	<i>verr</i> , <i>maðr</i> (<i>hūs</i> -bōndi)
Dan.	<i>mand</i> , <i>ægtemand</i>
Sw.	<i>man</i> , <i>akta man</i> (<i>make</i>)
OE	<i>wer</i>
ME	<i>husbonde</i>
NE	<i>husband</i>
Du.	<i>man</i> (<i>gade</i>)
OHG	<i>man</i> , <i>kiuwa</i> , <i>gimahalo</i>
MHG	<i>man</i> , <i>gemahle</i>
NHG	<i>mann</i> , <i>ehemann</i> , <i>gatte</i> , <i>gemahl</i>
Lith.	<i>vyras</i> (<i>pats</i>)
Lett.	<i>vīrs</i>
ChSL	<i>maži</i> , <i>sapragū</i>
SCr.	<i>muž</i> <i>suprug</i>
Boh.	<i>muž</i> , <i>manžel</i> , <i>choť</i>
Pol.	<i>mąż</i> <i>małżonek</i>
Russ.	<i>muž</i> , <i>suprug</i>
Skt.	<i>patnī-</i> , <i>bhartar-</i>
Av.	<i>pati-</i>

2.32 WIFE

Grk.	<i>γυνή</i> (<i>gynē</i> , <i>gynai</i>)
NG	<i>gynē</i> , <i>gynai</i>
Lat.	<i>uxor</i> , <i>coniūx</i> (<i>marita</i>)
It.	<i>moglie</i> , <i>sposa</i>
Fr.	<i>femme</i> , <i>épouse</i>
Sp.	<i>mujer</i> , <i>esposa</i>
Rum.	<i>soție</i> , <i>nevastă</i>
Ir.	<i>ben</i> , <i>éilig</i>
Nlr.	<i>bean</i> , <i>cile</i> , <i>nuachar</i>
W.	<i>guraig</i> , <i>pried</i>
Br.	<i>gureg</i> , <i>pried</i>
Goth.	<i>gēns</i>
ON	<i>kona</i> (<i>kvān</i>)
Dan.	<i>kone</i> (<i>hustru</i>)
Sw.	<i>hustru</i> (<i>makka</i>)
OE	<i>wif</i> , <i>cwēn</i>
ME	<i>wife</i>
NE	<i>wife</i>
Du.	<i>wrouwe</i> , <i>gade</i>
OHG	<i>quena</i> , <i>wib</i> , <i>kiuwa</i> , <i>gimahala</i>
MHG	<i>kone</i> , <i>wip</i> , <i>gemahle</i>
NHG	<i>frau</i> , <i>chefrau</i> , <i>gattin</i> , <i>gemahlin</i>
Lith.	<i>ženona</i> , <i>pati</i>
Lett.	<i>sienu</i>
ChSL	<i>žena</i> (<i>sapragū</i>)
SCr.	<i>žena</i> , <i>supruga</i>
Boh.	<i>žena</i> , <i>manželka</i> , <i>choť</i>
Pol.	<i>żona</i> , <i>małżonka</i>
Russ.	<i>žena</i> , <i>supruga</i>
Skt.	<i>patnī-</i> , <i>jāyā</i> , <i>janī-</i> , <i>bhāryā-</i> , etc.
Av.	<i>nātrī-</i> , <i>nātrikā-</i>

2.31, 2.32. Words for 'husband' and 'wife' are most commonly from those for 'man' and 'woman'. Some are from the notion of 'master' or 'mistress' of the household. Many words meaning originally 'united, married, promised, companion', or the like are used for 'husband', and 'wife', mostly in pairs of corresponding masculine and feminine

forms. These have not become the common, everyday terms but are often felt as the more refined. Some are in much more general use than others, and it is difficult to know where to draw the line in including them. But at least most of those listed are in more common use than the corresponding NE *spouse*, which is now virtually confined to po-

etic, humorous, or legal expression (but will be used in the following as the most convenient translation of forms used for either husband or wife).

1. From words for 'man' and 'woman', which have already been discussed in 2.21, 2.22. Probably in every IE language the words for 'man' and 'woman' may be used for 'husband' and 'wife', at least in colloquial or vulgar speech, as is true even in NE *my man*, *my woman*. Here are listed only those that are the usual terms. (So NG *γυναικα* for 'wife' is not vulgar, like NE *woman* in this sense, but is used in the best circles, where *σῖγυρος* would be felt as super-refined, almost like NE *spouse*; Dan. *kone* is now in the best usage, more usual than *hustru*; NHG *wieb* for 'wife', vulgar in the north, is usual in southern Germany). While many of these retain also their earlier use, as Grk. *ἀνὴρ*, *γυνή*, Lat. *vīr*, Fr. *femme*, NHG *mann*, ChSL *maži*, *žena*, etc., others have come to be used prevalently or exclusively for 'husband', 'wife', as ON *verr* 'husband', Goth. *gēns* 'wife', NE *wife*, Br. *gureg* 'wife', Lith. *žmona*, Pol. *żona* 'wife', Russ. *muž*, *žena* 'husband, wife'. All such relations are shown by a comparison of the lists 2.21, 2.22 and 2.31, 2.32.

In some cases where the same words serve for 'man, woman' and 'husband, wife', they may be made unambiguous in the latter sense by prefixing a word for 'marriage'. So Dan. *ægtemand*, Sw. *akta man*, MLG *echte man* (cf. Du. *echtgenoot*), MHG *ē-man*, NHG *ehe-mann*, *ehe-frau*, the first part of which belongs with OHG *ewa* 'law, marriage state' (2.34).

2. Grk. (poet.) *πόσις* 'husband', *πόρνα* 'mistress', Skt. *pati-*, Av. *pati-* 'master, husband', Skt. *patnī-* 'mistress, wife', Lith. *pats* 'self, husband', *pati* 'self, wife' (*pati* 'wife' more common

than *pats* 'husband', which is mostly obs.), Toch. *A pats* 'husband': Lat. *potis* 'able', Goth. *brufjaps* 'bridegroom', Hitt. *-pat* 'self'. Walde-P. 2.77 f. For similar development of 'master, mistress' (of the house) to 'husband, wife', cf. Dan., Sw. *hustru* 'wife' (below, 6), and NHG *frau* (2.22).

3. Grk. (poet.) *ἀκοῖρος* 'husband', *ἀκοῖρος* 'wife', both lit. 'bedfellow, fr. *ἀ-* cop. and *κοῖρος* 'bed'.

Grk. (poet.) *ἀκοῖρος* 'wife', lit. 'bedfellow', fr. *ἀ-* cop. and *κοῖρος* 'bed'.

Grk. *σῖγυρος* 'yoked together, united' (: *σῖγυρ* 'yoke'), 'comrade', rarely 'wife', later (eccl.) as in NG 'consort, spouse', either 'husband' (♂) or 'wife' (♀). Cf. Lat. *coniux* (below, 4).

4. Lat. *uzor* 'wife': Arm. *am-usin* 'spouse', and to be analyzed as **uk-sor-*, first part: Skt. *uc-* 'be accustomed to, take pleasure in', Lith. *junkti* 'be accustomed', etc. (Walde-P. 1.111), second part as in **swesor* 'sister', etc. (2.45). Ernout-M. 1143.

Hence OFr. *oissor*, OSp. *uzor*, and the verbal deriv. Rum. *însura* 'marry', etc. (REW 9106-7), but generally replaced.

Lat. *maritus* 'husband' (> It. *marito*, Fr. *mari*, Sp. *marido*), perh. as lit. one provided with a 'young woman, bride', fr. a **mar-*: Skt. *marya-* 'young man', Lith. *marti* 'bride', etc. Hence the later and much less common *marita* 'wife'. Walde-P. 2.281. Ernout-M. 593. Walde-H. 2.40 f.

Lat. *coniūx* (n) *x* freq. 'wife', less commonly 'husband', fr. *coniungere* 'unite'. Lat. *spōsus* (pple. of *spōndere* 'promise') 'betrothed, bridegroom', fem. *spōnsa* 'betrothed, bride'. Hence with extension or with complete shift to 'husband, wife', It. *sposo*, *sposa*, Fr. *époux*, *épouse* (OFr. *spus*, *spuse* > ME, NE *spouse*), Sp. *esposo*, *esposa*.

2.33 MARRY

(Partly distinguished as a) take a Wife; b) take a Husband:

Grk.	<i>γαμέω</i> (a); <i>γαμέομαι</i> (b)
NG	<i>γαμέω</i> (a); <i>γαμέομαι</i> (b)
Lat.	<i>dūcere</i> <i>uzōrem</i> (a), <i>nūbere</i> (b)
It.	<i>sposare</i> ; <i>maritarsi</i> (b)
Fr.	<i>se marier</i> , <i>épouser</i>
Sp.	<i>casarse</i>
Rum.	<i>se căsători</i> ; <i>se însura</i> (a); <i>se mărita</i> (b)
Ir.	<i>dobiuir</i> <i>stílechi</i> (a); <i>in-bhoithig</i> (b)
Nlr.	<i>pósaam</i>
W.	<i>priedi</i>
Br.	<i>dimezi</i> , <i>eureuji</i>

Among words for 'marry' there is in part a distinction between 'take a wife' and 'take a husband'. This is indicated by the use of a and b, it being understood that where there is no such notation the words are used of either party. In several cases words that were originally used only of the one party have lost this restriction. The forms listed are those used of the parties themselves, not those (if distinguished) that are used for 'give in marriage' of the father or the one who performs the ceremony—hence Fr. *se marier* (*avec*), not *marier*, and similarly the reflexive forms in the other Romance languages and in Slavic.

Words for 'marry' (and 'marriage') are from such diverse sources as the following: 'husband', 'wife' (the verbs, at first at least, used only in sense a or b respectively), 'spouse', 'union', 'pairing', 'house', 'household', through the notion of establishing a family; various practices preceding or accompanying the marriage ceremony, as 'contract', 'oath', 'bargain', 'betrothal'; 'giving' (orig. of the father giving his daughter in marriage, hence mostly in sense b); 'leading' (the husband leading the bride, so orig. in sense a); 'following' (the bride

following the husband, hence in sense b); 'taking the hand' (either husband taking the hand of the bride, hence sense a, or conversely, hence sense b); 'veiling' (of the bride, hence orig. in sense b); 'crowning' (orig. used of the one performing the ceremony, then in mid. or refl. 'get crowned', of either party).

1. Grk. *γαμέω* (a), *γαμέομαι* (b), but *γαμέω* also for either party, NT; in pop. NG 'coire', beside *γάμος* 'marriage, wedding': Grk. *γαμβρός*, Skt. *jāmātār-* 'son-in-law', etc. (2.63). Walde-P. 1.574.

NG *γαμβρός* (of either party); act. *γαμβρῆος* is 'give in marriage', fr. Hellenistic Grk. *ὑπανδρός* *γυνή* 'woman under a man, married woman'.

NG *νυμφεύομαι* (formerly only a, now also b, as *τὸν νυμφεύει*), lit. 'take a bride', fr. *νύμφη* 'bride'.

NG *στεφαν-ώνομαι*, used with special reference to the ceremony, lit. 'be crowned' fr. *στέφανος* 'crown' (wreaths are placed on the head of the bride and groom). Hence the similar use of Rum. *cununa* (fr. sb. *cunund*, Lat. *corōna* 'crown') and other Balkan words. Puscariu 448. Sandfeld, Ling. balk. 35.

NG *παίρω* 'take' (11.13) is a common

Rum. *soț* 'husband', fr. Lat. *socius* 'companion'. Hence also *soție* 'wife'. Puscariu 1610. Cf. fr. the same source, Alb. *shoq* 'husband', *shogë* 'wife'.

Rum. *nevastă* 'wife', loanword fr. Slav., ChSL *nevěsta* 'bride' (cf. 2.22 on OPol. *niewasta* 'woman'). Tiktin 1054.

5. Ir. *cēle* 'companion, husband', Nlr. *cēle* 'companion, spouse', prob.: OHG *hiwo*, *hiwa* 'husband, wife', etc. (below, 5). Walde-P. 1.359, 446.

Ir. *sētig* 'wife', orig. 'companion', deriv. of *sēt* 'way'. Pedersen 2.89.

Nlr. *nuachar*, 'lover, spouse' (also *smuachar*, fr. *so-nuachar* 'good spouse'), cpd. of *nu-* 'new'; second part disputed, perh. a vbl. n. to *cuirim* 'place, put', the whole orig. 'newly settled, newcomer (in the home)'. G. S. Lane, Language 8.297 f.

W. *pried*, Br. *pried* 'spouse', fr. Lat. *privātus* 'one's own, private'. Pedersen 1.214.

Br. *ozac'h* 'master of the house, husband', etym.? Loth, RC 41.234 f.

6. Goth. *aba* 'husband': ON *afi* 'grandfather', etc., orig. nursery word (above, p. 94). Walde-P. 1.47.

ON *hūs-bōndi* 'man of the house, husband', cpd. of *hūs* 'house' and *bōndi* 'yeoman', the latter also used alone for 'husband'. Hence ME *husbonde*, NE *husband*.

Dan., Sw. *hustru*, fr. *hus-fru*, cpd. of *hus* 'house' and *fru* 'mistress', like NHG *hausfrau*, Du. *huisvrouw*.

Sw. *make*, fem. *maka*, ME *make* properly 'mate': OE *gemæcca* 'mate' *gemæc* 'equal, well matched', etc., these: OE *macian* 'make', etc. Falk-Torp 689. Hellquist 621.

Du. (lit.) *echtgenoot* 'spouse', with new fem. *echtgenote* for 'wife', cpd. of *echt* 'marriage' (2.35) and *genoot* 'companion': NHG *genosse*, etc.

pop. expression for 'take in marriage, marry'.

2. Lat. *dūcere* *uzōrem* (a), lit. 'lead a wife', fr. *dūcere* 'lead' and *uzor* 'wife'.

Lat. *nūbere* (b); late also a) prob. orig. 'veil': *obnūbere* 'veil', ChSL *snubiti* 'woo', fr. **sneubh-* beside **sneudh-* in Av. *snaobha*, Lat. *nūbēs* 'cloud'. Hence *cōnubium* 'marriage', *nupta* 'bride', and *nuptiae* 'wedding' (> It. *nozze*, Fr. *noces*, Rum. *nunță*, REW 5999). Mer-

inger, Wört. u. Sach. 5.167 ff. Wackernagel, Kretschmer Festschrift 289 ff. Ernout-M. 683 f. Otherwise Walde-P. 2.697.

It. *sposare*, Fr. *épouser*, derivs. of the words for 'spouse', It. *sposa*, etc. (2.31).

It. *maritarsi* (mostly b), Fr. *se marier* (OFr. *marier* > ME *marry*, NE *marry*; sb. *marriage* > ME *marriage*, NE *marriage*), Sp. *maridar* (not common), Rum. *se mărita* (b), fr. Lat. *maritāre* 'give in marriage', deriv. of *maritus* 'husband' (2.31).

Sp. *casarse*, Rum. *se căsători*, derivs. (R

have been included in the discussion under 2.48, 2.49. They cover most of the Romance, Celtic, and Gmc. forms and a few of the Slavic.

2. Grk. ἀδελφός, dim. of ἀδελφός 'brother', but not restricted to 'brother's son'. Hence fem. ἀδελφῶν.

Byz., NG ἀνεψίος, ἀνεψία (NG also ἀνεψίος, -ά), with shift from earlier 'cousin' (2.55).

3. Sp. *sobrina*, *sobrina*, fr. Lat. *sobrīnus*, -a 'cousin' (2.55).

4. Nlr. *garmhac* 'grandson' and 'nephew'. Cf. 2.48.

5. OE *suhtriga*, *suhtriga* 'brother's son', etym.? Walde-P. 2.470.

6. Lith. *brólėnas* 'brother's son' (also 'cousin'), deriv. of *brólis* 'brother'.

Lith. *seserėnas* 'sister's son', deriv. of *sesuo* 'sister'.

Lith. *seserėčia* 'sister's daughter', deriv. of *sesuo* 'sister'.

ChSl. (late) *synovī*, *synovīč*, fem. *synovica*, dim. of *synū* 'son', and orig. used for 'nephew' on either side, as still Boh. *synovec*. But SCR. *sinovac*, fem.

sinovica, Pol. *synowiec*, fem. *synowica* used only for brother's son or daughter.

SCR. *bratanec*, Pol. *bratanek*, Russ. (obs.) *bratanič*, Boh. *bratanec* (also 'cousin'), *bratrovec* 'brother's son', with fem. SCR. *bratanica*, Boh. *bratovna*, etc. 'brother's daughter' (most of these not in common use, derivs. of *brat(r)ū* 'brother'. Berneker 82).

Pol. *siostrzeniec* 'sister's son', *siostrzenica* 'sister's daughter', derivs. of *siostra* 'sister'. Similar Boh. *sestřenec*, fem. *sestřenice* used also for 'cousin'.

Russ. *plemjannik* 'nephew', *plemjannica* 'niece', derivs. of *plemja* 'clan, family' (19.23), hence orig. 'relative'.

7. Skt. *bhrātrīya* 'brother's son' (Pāṇini), *svasrīya* 'sister's son', *svasrīyā* 'sister's daughter', derivs. of *bhrātār* 'brother', *svasar* 'sister'.

Skt. *bhrātrīya* 'brother's son' (but also 'cousin'), Av. *brātrīya*, *brātrīyā* 'brother's son, brother's daughter', derivs. of words for 'brother', with suffix as in Skt. *pitṛīya* 'father's brother', etc. (2.51). Wackernagel, Andreas Fest-schrift 1 f.

2.55 COUSIN

a, Male b, Female c, Father's Brother's Son (Daughter) d, Father's Sister's Son (Daughter) e, Mother's Brother's Son (Daughter) f, Mother's Sister's Son (Daughter)

Grk.	ἀνεψίος (a); ἀνεψία (b)	Goth.	gadiſlīgs	Lith.	pusbrōlis (a); pusse-
NG	ἀδελφός (a); ἀδελφῶν (b)	ON	bræðrunga (ac); bræðrungr (af); systrungr (bf)	ON	sere (b); brōlas (a)
Lat.	consobrinus (a); consobrina (b); patruelis (ac, bc); patruelis (ae)	Dan.	sæskende barn; fættel (a); kusine (b)	ChSl.	bratū-čedū (a); sestričiči (a)
It.	cugino (a); cugina (b)	Sw.	syskonbarn, kusin	SCR.	bratučed (ab); brat-
Fr.	cousin (a); cousine (b)	OE	fæderan sunu (ac); mōðrigan sunu (af); mōðrije (bf)	Boh.	bratane (a); sestř-
Rum.	prim (a); prima (b)	ME	cosyn	Pol.	kuzyn (a); kuzyna (b)
Ir.	vár (a); vará (b); veris- sor (a); verisqard (b)	NE	cousin	NE	neef (a); nicht (b)
Ir.	macc bráthar athar (ac); macc bráthar máthar (ae), etc.	Du.	neef (a); nicht (b)	Du.	neef (a); nicht (b)
Nlr.	col ceathar	OHG	fetirunsun (ac); oheimessun (ae); muomunsun (af); fetirin tohter (bc), etc.	OHG	fetirunsun (ac); oheimessun (ae); muomunsun (af); fetirin tohter (bc), etc.
W.	cefnider (a); cyfnither	MHG	veter (n)sun (ac), etc.	MHG	veter (n)sun (ac), etc.
Br.	kender (a); keniter	NHG	vetter (a); cousin (b); (base, muhne b)	NHG	vetter (a); cousin (b); (base, muhne b)

'Cousin' is understood here in the stricter and usual current sense of NE *cousin*, namely as 'first cousin, cousin-german'. Even so, it covers eight more specific varieties of relationship, there being three pairs of variable factors, that is, 'father's (or mother's) brother's (or sister's) son (or daughter)'.

Many of the expressions listed are specific terms for just one of these relations, as OE *fæderan sunu* 'father's brother's son', *mōðrigan sunu* 'mother's sister's son', etc. So the Ir., ON, OE, OHG, Skt., and most of the Slavic terms. These are phrases, compounds, or derivatives containing words for 'son, daughter' (2.41, 2.42), 'brother, sister' (2.44, 2.45), and the more specific terms for 'uncle, aunt' (2.51, 2.52); and their liter-

al meaning and application are mostly too obvious to require further comment.

But those containing words for 'brother' or 'sister' have arisen in two ways. Some denote the relationship through the brother or sister of one's parent. Others reflect an early direct association between 'brother, sister', and 'cousin' as a 'kind of brother or sister'. So Lat. *patruelis* started as *frater patruelis* (*frater tuus erat frater patruelis meus*, Plautus), Lith. *pusbrōlis* is literally 'half-brother', SCR. *brat od strica*, not like OE *fæderan sunu* 'son of father's brother', but literally 'brother from father's brother', Russ. *dvujurodnij brat* lit. 'second line brother', etc. This extension of 'brother' and 'sister' is conspicuous in Balto-

2.56 ANCESTORS

5. Lith. *pusbrōlis*, *pussešerė* lit. 'half-brother, half-sister' and also used in that sense, cpds. of *pus* 'half' and the words for 'brother' and 'sister'.

Lith. *brólėnas*, Lett. *brālēns* 'nephew' and 'cousin', derivs. of word for 'brother'. Mühl-Endz. 1.328.

Lett. *māsica* 'sister-in-law' and 'cousin', deriv. of *māsa* 'sister' (2.45).

ChSl. *bratu-čedū*, in Supr. 'nephew' and 'cousin', SCR. *bratučed*, fem. *bratučeda* 'cousin', cpd. of *bratū* 'brother' (*bratu* gen.-loc. dual, Vondrák 1.675) and *čedo* 'child'.

ChSl. *sestričiči* (late), deriv. of *sestra* 'sister'.

SCR. *brat (sestra) od strica (od ujaka)*, etc., lit. 'brother (sister) from the father's brother (mother's brother)', etc., similarly Pol. *brat stryjeczny* (*uj-*

eczny), etc., with the various words for 'uncle' and 'aunt' (2.51, 2.52), seen also in the obs. Boh. *strycovec*, *ujcovec*, etc.

Boh. *bratanec*, also and orig. 'brother's son' like Pol. *bratanek*, etc. (2.53).

Boh. *sestřenice*, also and orig. 'sister's daughter' like Pol. *siostrzeniec* (2.53).

The masc. *sestřenec* in less common use.

Russ. *dvujurodnij brat*, *dvujurodnaja sestra*, the adj. being a cpd. of coll. *dvoje* 'two' with *rodnij* 'own' fr. *rod* 'family', so a sort of 'second-line brother'.

6. Skt. *bhrātrīya*, orig. 'brother's son' (2.53).

Skt. *pitṛvasrīya*, etc. patronymics fr. cpds. meaning 'father's sister', etc.

Av. *tūryā*, *tūryā*, *tūryā*, *tūryā*, cpds. of *tūryā* 'father's brother' (2.51) and words for 'son and daughter'.

2.56 ANCESTORS

Grk.	πρόγονος, προπάτορας	Goth.	fadreina	Lith.	senčė, tėvų tėvi
NG	πρόγονος, προπάτορας	ON	forfeðr	Let.	senči, tėvų tėvi
Lat.	maiorēs	Dan.	forfædre	ChSl.	.....
It.	avī, antenati	Sw.	forfæder	SCR.	predci
Fr.	ancêtre, aïeux	OE	ealdfæderas	Boh.	predkové
Fr.	ancestres, antepasados, abuelos	ME	elðen, forfades, ancestors	Pol.	prędki
Rum.	stramoşi, străbuni	NE	ancestors, forefathers	Russ.	predki
Ir.	senathir, sruthi	Du.	voorouderen, voorvaderen	Skt.	pitars
Nlr.	sinnair	OHG	afjfordoron, altmāgā	OPers.	apanyāka- (sg.)
W.	cyndadaw	MHG	altvorden		
Br.	gourdadou	NHG	ahnen, vorfahren, voreltern		

Words for 'ancestors' are from such obvious sources as 'born before', 'going before, predecessors', 'elders', 'fathers', 'grandfathers', 'fore-fathers', 'fore-parents', 'old-fathers'.

1. Grk. πρόγονος lit. 'of previous birth'. Also προπάτορας 'forefathers'. Also sometimes simply πατρες 'fathers', as likewise Lat. patrēs, Fr. pères, NE fathers, etc.

2. Lat. maiorēs lit. 'elders', comp. of magnus 'great', but in the secondary

sense of maior (nātū) 'greater by birth, older'.

It. antenati lit. 'born before', fr. Lat. ante 'before' and nātus 'born'.

It. avi, pl. of avo, Lat. avus 'grandfather' (2.49).

OFr. ancestors (>ME ancestors, NE ancestors), Sp. antecesores, fr. Lat. antecessōres 'those going before' (fr. antecēdere 'go before'), 'predecessors' (as in office, not 'ancestors').

Fr. aïeux, Sp. abuelos, orig. 'grand-

parents', fr. dim. of Lat. avus 'grandfather' (2.46).

Sp. antepasados, lit. 'those who have passed before'.

Rum. strămoşi, cpd. of strengthening prefix stra- (fr. Lat. extra 'beyond') and moş 'grandfather' or 'ancestor', fr. Alb. moş 'age, old man'. Tiktin 1010, 1508.

G. Meyer, Alb. Etym. Wtb. 263. Also strabani, with bun 'good' as in bunic 'grandfather' (2.46).

3. Ir. senathir, pl. of senathair 'grandfather' (2.46).

Ir. sruthi sometimes 'ancestors' (Thes. 1.51.27, 2.97.31), pl. of sruth 'old, venerable, wise', prob. : ChSl. starǫ 'old' (14.15). Pedersen 1.81.

Nlr. sinnair, fr. Mlr. sinser 'older, eldest', fr. sen 'old' (14.15) with suffix -is-tero-, as in Lat. magister. Pedersen 2.44.

W. cyndadaw, cpd. of cyn 'before' and dad 'father'.

Br. gourdadou, cpd. of prefix gour- denoting superiority, etc. and dad 'father'.

4. Goth. fadreina 'parents' (2.37) also used for 'ancestors'.

ON forfeðr, Dan. forfædre, Sw. forfäder, NE forfathers, Du. voorvaderen, all lit. 'fore-fathers'.

OE ealdfaderas, pl. of ealdfader 'grandfather', lit. 'old-father' (2.46).

Du. voorouderen, MHG vorallern, NHG vorältern, lit. 'fore-elders, fore-parents', cpds. of the words used for parents (2.37).

OHG altmāgā, cpd. of alt 'old' and māgā 'relatives' (2.58).

OHG (alt)fardoron, MHG (alt)vor-deren, fr. OHG fardora, MHG vorder 'former', formed like Grk. πρότερος 'former'.

NHG ahnen, fr. OHG ano, MHG ane 'grandfather' (2.46).

NHG vorfahren lit. 'fore-goers' and formerly only 'predecessors' (as MHG vorvaren), with late specialization to 'ancestors', parallel to that of Lat. antecessōres to OFr. antecesses, etc. (above, 2).

5. Lith. senčėnai, lit. 'old-fathers' and pratėnai lit. 'fore-fathers', cpds. of tėvas 'father' with senas 'old' and pra- 'fore'. Also simple tėvai formerly so used, and Lett. tėvi. Also Lith. tėvų tėvai (Kurschat), Lett. tėvų tėvi 'fathers of fathers' (Mühl-Endz. 4.178).

Lett. senči, fr. sens 'old'.

6. SCR. predci, Boh. předkové, Pol. przodkowie, Russ. predki, all derivs. of the word for 'before', ChSl. prědū, etc.

7. Skt. pitars 'fathers' regularly used for 'ancestors'.

OPers. apa-nyāka- (sg.) cpd. of apa 'from' and nyāka- 'grandfather' (2.46), like Lat. ab-avus 'grandfather'.

2.61 FATHER-IN-LAW

(a, Husband's Father; b, Wife's Father)

Grk.	κατὸς (a), πατὴρ (b)	Grk.	κατὸς (a), πατὴρ (b)
NG	κατὸς (a), πατὴρ (b)	NG	κατὸς (a), πατὴρ (b)
Lat.	socer	Lat.	socer
It.	socero	It.	socera
Fr.	beau-père	Fr.	belle-mère
Fr.	suegro	Fr.	suegra, madre política
Rum.	socr	Rum.	socr
Ir.	ciannaim	Ir.	ciannaim
Nlr.	athair eile	Nlr.	athair eile
W.	tad yng nghyfraith (chwegrwn)	W.	tad yng nghyfraith (chwegrwn)
Br.	tad-kaer	Br.	tad-kaer
Goth.	swaithrō	Goth.	swaithrō
ON	māgr, verfaðir (a)	ON	māgr, verfaðir (a)
Dan.	svigerfar	Dan.	svigerfar
Sw.	svärfar	Sw.	svärfar
OE	swēor	OE	swēor
ME	fader in lawe	ME	fader in lawe
NE	father-in-law	NE	father-in-law
Du.	schoonvader	Du.	schoonvader
OHG	swēher	OHG	swēher
MHG	schwiegervater (schwäher)	MHG	schwiegervater (schwäher)
Lith.	uošvė (šėšuras obs.)	Lith.	uošvė, anyta (a)
Let.	latuoci	Let.	latuoci
ChSl.	svekrū (a), tēst (b)	ChSl.	svekrū (a), tēst (b)
SCR.	svekar (a), tēst (b), punac (b)	SCR.	svekar (a), tēst (b), punac (b)
Boh.	světek (a), tēst (b)	Boh.	světek (a), tēst (b)
Pol.	swiekra (a), tēst (b)	Pol.	swiekra (a), tēst (b)
Rum.	sviekra (a), tēst (b)	Rum.	sviekra (a), tēst (b)
Skt.	svaśura	Skt.	svaśura
Av.	z'asura	Av.	z'asura

2.63 SON-IN-LAW

Grk.	γυιός (a), γυνή (b)	Grk.	γυιός (a), γυνή (b)
NG	γυιός (a), γυνή (b)	NG	γυιός (a), γυνή (b)
Lat.	gener	Lat.	gener
It.	genero	It.	genero
Fr.	beau-fils, gendre	Fr.	beau-fils, gendre
Sp.	genero	Sp.	genero
Rum.	ciannaim	Rum.	ciannaim
Nlr.	ciannaim	Nlr.	ciannaim
W.	merch yng nghyfraith, dau	W.	merch yng nghyfraith, dau
Br.	maib-kaer, dein	Br.	maib-kaer, dein
Goth.	māgr	Goth.	māgr
ON	svigerfater	ON	svigerfater
Dan.	svigerfar	Dan.	svigerfar
Sw.	svärfar	Sw.	svärfar
OE	son in lawe	OE	son in lawe
ME	son-in-law	ME	son-in-law
Du.	schoonzoon	Du.	schoonzoon
OHG	eiden	OHG	eiden
MHG	schwiegerson (eidam)	MHG	schwiegerson (eidam)
Lith.	šėmala	Lith.	šėmala
Let.	znuols	Let.	znuols
ChSl.	svēkro (a), tēst (b)	ChSl.	svēkro (a), tēst (b)
SCR.	svēkar (a), tēst (b)	SCR.	svēkar (a), tēst (b)
Boh.	světek (a), tēst (b)	Boh.	světek (a), tēst (b)
Pol.	zicę	Pol.	zicę
Rum.	zja	Rum.	zja
Skt.	jāmātar	Skt.	jāmātar
Av.	zāmātar	Av.	zāmātar

2.64 DAUGHTER-IN-LAW

Grk.	γυνή (a), γυνή (b)	Grk.	γυνή (a), γυνή (b)
NG	γυνή (a), γυνή (b)	NG	γυνή (a), γυνή (b)
Lat.	nura	Lat.	nura
It.	nura	It.	nura
Fr.	nura	Fr.	nura
Sp.	nura	Sp.	nura
Rum.	nura	Rum.	nura
Nlr.	nura	Nlr.	nura
W.	basinciamhain	W.	basinciamhain
Br.	merch yng nghyfraith, gwaidd	Br.	merch yng nghyfraith, gwaidd
Goth.	merc h-kaer	Goth.	merc h-kaer
ON	brūps	ON	brūps
Dan.	svigerfater	Dan.	svigerfater
Sw.	svärfar	Sw.	svärfar
OE	son in lawe	OE	son in lawe
ME	son-in-law	ME	son-in-law
Du.	schoonzoon	Du.	schoonzoon
OHG	eiden	OHG	eiden
MHG	schwiegerson (eidam)	MHG	schwiegerson (eidam)
Lith.	šėmala	Lith.	šėmala
Let.	znuols	Let.	znuols
ChSl.	svēkro (a), tēst (b)	ChSl.	svēkro (a), tēst (b)
SCR.	svēkar (a), tēst (b)	SCR.	svēkar (a), tēst (b)
Boh.	světek (a), tēst (b)	Boh.	světek (a), tēst (b)
Pol.	zicę	Pol.	zicę
Rum.	zja	Rum.	zja
Skt.	jāmātar	Skt.	jāmātar
Av.	zāmātar	Av.	zāmātar

2.57 DESCENDANTS

(Or sg. coll. Offspring, Progeny)

Grk.	ἐκγονοί, ἀπόγονοι	Goth.	.....	Lith.	ainiai
NG	ἐκγονοί, ἀπόγονοι	ON	afspringr	Let.	piēnācīji, piēnākami
Lat.	prōgenies (sg.), posterī	Dan.	efterkommere	ChSl.	.....
It.	descendenti, posterī	Sw.	avkomlingar, ättingar	SCR.	potomci
Fr.	descendants	OE	afspring	Boh.	potomci
Sp.	descendientes	ME	afspring	Pol.	potomowie
Rum.	descendentes, coboritori	NE	descendants, offspring	Rus.	potomki
Ir.	terlinge, aue	Du.	na-(af-)komelingen	Skt.	prājati-, tanapajati-, naptjāzū
Nlr.	disgynnyddion	OHG	afterkumft	Av.	frāzainti-, naptjāzū
Br.	diskennidi	MHG	after-(nach-)kumft (komen)		
		NHG	abkömmlinge, nachkommen		

Words for 'descendants' are from such obvious sources as 'born from', 'coming from', 'coming after', 'those after'.

1. Grk. ἐκγονοί, ἀπόγονοι lit. 'having birth from'.

2. Lat. prōgenies lit. 'a bringing forth' (cf. prōgignere 'bring forth'), hence 'offspring, progeny', used as coll. for 'descendants'.

Dan. *svigerfar*, etc., and by imitation Sw. *svärfar*, etc., in which, however, *svär* represents the old masc. form = Goth. *swaihra*, etc. (2.61). Falk-Torp 1216. Hellquist 1132.

4. Ir. *cliamain* 'relation by marriage', quotable for 'father-, son-, and brother-in-law': *clemnas* 'alliance by marriage' (root connection?). Hence Nlr. *cliamhain* 'son-in-law' (dial. also 'father- or mother-in-law'), and *bainchliamhain* 'daughter-in-law' (*ban*- 'female').

Nlr. *athair* (*máthair*, etc.) *céile*, 'father (mother, brother, sister) of spouse'.

5. Goth. *mēgs* 'son-in-law', ON *māgr* 'father-, son-, or brother-in-law', *māgkona* 'mother-, daughter-, or sister-in-law', Sw. *måg* (obs.), ODan., Norw. *maag* 'son-in-law': OE *māg*, OHG *māg* 'relative', all perh. (cf. Fr. *beau-père*, etc.): Lith. *mėgti* 'be pleasing'. Walde-P. 2.256. Feist 352.

6. ON *sifjar* 'relationship by marriage' (: Goth. *sibja*, OE *sibb*, etc. 'kinship'), hence *sifjungr* for male, *sifkona* for female relative by marriage. Cf. also Nicel. *tengda-faðir*, etc. (whole series): ON *tengdir* 'relationship' (esp. by marriage) fr. *tengja* 'fasten'.

7. Lat. *adfinis*, lit. 'bordering, near', was used as a general term for any relative by marriage, but without displacing the specific terms.

2.61, 2.62. 'Father-in-law' and 'mother-in-law'. 1. IE **swekuro-*, fem. **swekru-*, doubtless a cpd. of refl. **swe-*, but the second part dub. Walde-P. 2.521 ff. Ernout-M. 948 f. Orig. used only by the wife of her husband's father or mother, as in Vedic Sanskrit, Homeric Greek, and still in Slavic; elsewhere the differentiation is lost.

Hence (with some new stem formations, fem. fr. masc. or conversely) Grk.

ekupós, with new fem. *ekupá*; Lat. *socer*, *socrus* (> It. *suocero*, OFr. *suevre*, Sp. *suegro*, Rum. *socru*, with new fem. It. *suocera*, Sp. *suegra*, Rum. *socrá*); W. *chwegr* fem., with new masc. *chwegrun* (both in Bible, but mostly obs.); Goth. *swaihra*, *swaihrō* (*n*-stems), ON *swēra* fem., OSw. *swēr* masc., Sw. *svär*(*far*), OE *swēor*, *sweger*, MLG *zweer* masc., OHG *swehur*, *swigar*, NHG *schwäher*, *schwieger* (mutter), whence by analogy *schwiegervater* (-*sohn*, -*tochter*); Lith. *šešuras* (obs.); ChSl. *svekrū*, *svekry*, SCr. *svekar*, *svekrva* (Boh. *svekr*, *svekra* now obs.), Pol. *swiekier*, *swiekra*, Russ. *svekor*, *svekorov*; Skt. *gvaçura-*, *gvaçrā-*, Av. *x'asura-*; Arm. *skesur* fem., with new masc. *skesurair*; Alb. *vjehër*, *vjehëre*.

From a secondary deriv. with strengthened grade of the first syllable (cf. Skt. *gvaçura-* 'belonging to a father-in-law') comes OHG *swāgur*, MHG *swāger*, NHG *schwager* 'brother-in-law', that is, by derivation 'son of one's father-in-law'.

2. Grk. *πενθερός*, in Homer only 'wife's father', later generalized at the expense of *ekupós* (and sometimes used also for 'son-in-law, brother-in-law'), fem. *πενθερά*; Skt. *bandhu-* 'relative', *bandh-* 'bind', IE **bhendh-*. Walde-P. 2.152.

3. Sp. beside *suegra* 'mother-in-law', also *madra política* 'mother by courtesy'. 4. Lith. *uošvins*, *uošvė*, formerly only 'wife's father, mother', now 'father-in-law', 'mother-in-law' without restriction, etym.

Lith. *anyta* 'husband's mother', pet-name type: Lat. *anus* 'old woman', etc. (above, p. 94). Walde-P. 1.55.

Lett. *tēvuocis*, *māticē* derivs. of *tēvs* 'father', *māte* 'mother'. But usually *vīra* (*sievas*) *tēvs* (*māte*) 'husband's (wife's) father (mother)'.

5. ChSl. *lišti*, *lišta*, etc., general Slavic

word for 'wife's father, mother' (but Boh. *tschán*, *tschyně* with added suffix, and extension to 'husband's father, mother' at the expense of the old *svekr*, *svekra*, pet-name type: Lat. *tata*, Lith. *tėtis* 'father', etc. (above, p. 94). Brückner 569.

SCr. *punac*, *punica*, etym.?

2.63. 'Son-in-law'. 1. Grk. *γυμνός* mostly 'son-in-law', but also 'brother-in-law', 'father-in-law', 'relative by marriage', NG 'bridegroom', 'son-in-law' or 'sister's husband': *γάμος* 'marriage'. From the same root also Skt. *jāmātar-*, Av. *zāmātar-*, with suffix as in *pīlāmātar-*, etc. Walde-P. 1.574.

2. Lat. *gener* (> It. *genero*, Fr. *gendre*, Sp. *yeramo*, Rum. *ginere*), Lith. *ženitas*, Lett. *znuots* (also 'brother-in-law'), ChSl. *zēti*, etc., the general Slavic word, all apparently fr. IE **gen-* in Lat. *gignere* 'beget, bear', etc. Ernout-M. 414 f. Or Lat. *gener* for *gemer* (with *n* by influence of *genitor*, etc.) and so belonging orig. to preceding group? So Walde-P. 1.574, Walde-H. 1.590 f.

3. W. *dau*, Br. *deun*, MBr. *deuff*, OCor. *dof*: Ir. *dām* 'a following, band', Nlr. *damh* 'tribe, family', with specialization of 'relative' to 'son-in-law'. Walde-P. 1.764. Pederson 1.48.

4. OE *āpum* (also 'sister's husband'), OHG *eidum*, MHG *eidem*, NHG *eidam*, perh. (Gmc. **aipuma-*): Osc. *aeteis*, Grk. *alea* 'portion' and orig. applied to the one who marries a man's heiress-daughter and has a share in the inheritance. Hermann, Gött. Nachr. 1918.216 ff. Kluge-G. 123.

NHG now *schwiegerson*, dial. *tochtermann*. Kretschmer, Wortgeogr. 454.

2.64. 'Daughter-in-law'. 1. IE **suno-*, prob. orig. 'bride', like the various later substitutes for it, and plausibly explained as fr. **sneu-* 'bind' in Skt.

snāvan- 'sinew', etc. Walde-P. 2.701. Ernout-M. 689.

Grk. *vús*; Lat. *nurus*, late *nura*, **nora* (> It. *nuora*, OFr. *nuere*, Sp. *nuera*, Rum. *norá*); ON *snor*, OE *snoru*, ME *snore*, OHG *snura*, MHG *snur*, NHG *schmur*; ChSl. *snūcha*, SCr. *snaha*, Boh. *snacha*, Russ. *snocha*; Skt. *snusā-*; Arm. *nu*.

2. Grk. *νύμφη* 'bride' (: Lat. *nūbere* 'marry', etc., 2.33) replaced *vús* in Hellenistic times (LXX, NT; cf. Mt. 10.35), and prob. earlier (for *vús* is quotable only from poetry).

3. Fr. *bru*, fr. OFr. *brut* 'bride' loan-word fr. Gmc. (OHG *brūt*, etc.). REW 1345. Gamillscheg 154.

4. W. *gwaudd*, Br. *gouhez*, etym.? (Pedersen 1.514, fr. **upo-siyu-*, meaning connection with Skt. *si-* 'bind', etc.?).

5. Goth. *brūps* properly 'bride' (as in *brūpfaps* 'bridegroom', cf. OE *brýd*, OHG *brūt*, etc.) is used for 'daughter-in-law', prob. influenced by the similar use of Grk. *νύμφη*, which it translates (Mt. 10.35). Hence also VLat. *bruda*, *brutis* 'daughter-in-law'. Cf. Fr. *bru*, above, 3.

6. Lith. *marti* 'bride' and (now mostly) 'daughter-in-law', prob.: Skt. *mar-ya-* 'young man', Grk. *meipaz* 'young girl', etc. Walde-P. 2.281.

Lett. *vedekle* orig. 'bride', fr. *vedu*, *vest* 'marry'.

Lett. *jaunava* 'young woman, bride, daughter-in-law', fr. *jauns* 'young': Lat. *iuvēnis* 'young', etc.

7. ChSl. *nevěsta* 'bride' (see 2.22 under Pol. *nieściasta*), used also for *νύμφη* as 'daughter-in-law' (Mt. 10.35). So Russ. *nevěstka* beside *nevěsta* 'bride'.

Pol. *synowa*, fr. *syn* 'son', hence lit. 'son's wife'.

2.65. 'Brother-in-law' covers 'husband's brother', 'wife's brother', 'sister's husband', and sometimes even

2.71 STEPFATHER		2.72 STEPMOTHER		2.73 STEPSON		2.74 STEP-DAUGHTER	
Grk.	(μπαππός, παππός)	μπαππός	παππός	παππός	παππός	παππός	παππός
NG	μπαππός	μπαππός	μπαππός	μπαππός	μπαππός	μπαππός	μπαππός
Lat.	patrigno	matrigno	matrigno	matrigno	matrigno	matrigno	matrigno
Fr.	beau-père	belle-mère (marâtre)	beau-fils	beau-fils	beau-fils	beau-fils	beau-fils
Sp.	padastro	madrastra	hijastro	hijastro	hijastro	hijastro	hijastro
Rum.	tală vitreg	lesămăhair	fiu vitreg	fiu vitreg	fiu vitreg	fiu vitreg	fiu vitreg
Ir.	leasathair	leasmháhair	leasmac	leasmac	leasmac	leasmac	leasmac
Nl.	llysdad	llysfam	llysfab	llysfab	llysfab	llysfab	llysfab
Br.	lez-lad	lez-vamm	lez-vab	lez-vab	lez-vab	lez-vab	lez-vab
Goth.	stjūpfaðir	stjūpmōðir	stjūpsoom	stjūpsoom	stjūpsoom	stjūpsoom	stjūpsoom
ON	stjafader	stjafmoder	stjafson	stjafson	stjafson	stjafson	stjafson
Dan.	stjafar	stjafmoder	stjafson	stjafson	stjafson	stjafson	stjafson
Sw.	stjafader	stjafmoder	stjafson	stjafson	stjafson	stjafson	stjafson
ME	stepfather	stepmother	stepson	stepson	stepson	stepson	stepson
NE	stepfather	stepmother	stepson	stepson	stepson	stepson	stepson
Du.	stiefvater	stiefmutter	stiefsohn	stiefsohn	stiefsohn	stiefsohn	stiefsohn
OHG	stiuufater	stiuufmoter	stiuufsohn	stiuufsohn	stiuufsohn	stiuufsohn	stiuufsohn
MHG	stiefater	stiefmoter	stiefsohn	stiefsohn	stiefsohn	stiefsohn	stiefsohn
NHG	stiefater	stiefmoter	stiefsohn	stiefsohn	stiefsohn	stiefsohn	stiefsohn
Lith.	patėvis	pamotė	pastorėlis	pastorėlis	pastorėlis	pastorėlis	pastorėlis
Let.	patēvis	pamotē	pastorēlis	pastorēlis	pastorēlis	pastorēlis	pastorēlis
ChSl.	otčimū	matēcha	pastorūku	pastorūku	pastorūku	pastorūku	pastorūku
SCr.	očuh	mačeha	pastorak	pastorak	pastorak	pastorak	pastorak
Boh.	nevlátní otec, otčím	nevlátní matka, macecha	nevlátní syn, pastorek	nevlátní syn, pastorek	nevlátní syn, pastorek	nevlátní syn, pastorek	nevlátní syn, pastorek
Pol.	ojczym	macocha	pasierb	pasierb	pasierb	pasierb	pasierb
Russ.	otčim, volčim	matčica	pasynok	pasynok	pasynok	pasynok	pasynok
Av.	(tata- yashtyan-)						

2.71-2.74. Words for 'stepfather', etc. are, with some exceptions, derivatives or compounds of the words for 'father', etc.

1. Grk. *μπαππός*, Ion. *μπαππός* (Hom. +) 'stepmother', deriv. of *μπαππός* with suffix related to that of *παππός*, *μήτρα*, Lat. *patruus*, Skt. *pitrnya-* 'uncle' (2.51). From this was formed masc. *μπαππός* or *παππός* 'stepfather' (both late and rare), NG *μπαππός*.

Grk. *παππός*, lit. 'of previous birth', hence 'ancestor' (2.56), but also, as one born of a previous marriage, 'stepson' or 'stepdaughter', for latter also *παππός*. But NG *παππός* 'stepson' (thus differentiated from *παππός* 'ancestor'), *πα-*

γορή 'stepdaughter', or dim. form *παππός* for young 'stepchild' of either sex.

2. Lat. *vitricus* 'stepfather', etym. dub., but perh. an extension of IE **witero-* in Skt. *vitaram* 'farther, more distant', etc., from **wi-* 'apart', and orig. *pater vitricus* 'remoter father'. Walde-P. 1.313. Hence Rum. *vitreg* (fr. lit. Latin, prob. through Hung. official Latin, cf. Tiktin s.v.), in *tală vitreg*, and by extension *madă vitregă*, *fiu vitreg*, *fată vitregă*.

Lat. *noverca* 'stepmother', deriv. of *novus* 'new', as one's 'new mother'. Ernout-M. 680.

Lat. *privignus* 'stepson', *privigna* 'stepdaughter', deriv. (orig. cpd. with *gno-* 'gignere, genus) of *privus* 'single', hence

2.75 ORPHAN		2.76 WIDOW	
Grk.	ὀρφανός	Goth.	widuwa
NG	ὀρφανός	ON	ekkjja
Lat.	orbus, pupillus	Dan.	enke
It.	orfano, -a	Sw.	änka
Fr.	orphelin, -e	OE	widuwe
R.	huerfano, -a	ME	widow
Rum.	orfan, -a	NE	widow
Nl.	dilecti	Du.	widuw
Br.	amdhifad	OHG	witowa
W.	emzivad	MHG	witene
		NHG	witwe

1. Grk. *ὀρφανός* (also *ὀρφο-* in *ὀρφανός*), Lat. *orbus*, both also adj. 'bereft' (either of parents or of children), Arm. *orb* 'orphan': Goth. *arbi*, OE *ierfe*, OHG *arbi* (NHG *erbe*) 'inheritance', Ir. *orbe*, *orpe* 'inheritance', Skt. *arbha-* 'small, child', etc., IE **orbho-*, root connection dub. Walde-P. 1.183 ff. Ernout-M. 710.

Grk. *ὀρφανός* > late Lat. *orphanus*, whence It. *orfano*, Sp. *huerfano*, Rum. *orfan*, all with fem. forms in *-a*; OFr. *orfene* (> ME, NE *orphan* with old spelling restored), dim. *orfenin*, Fr. *orphelin*, fem. *-e*. REW 6105.

2. Lat. *pupillus* 'orphan, ward', dim. of *pūpus* 'boy, child': Lat. *puer* 'boy', etc. (2.25).

3. Ir. *dilecta*, Nl. *dilleacht*, cpd. of neg. *di-* and *slicht*, Nl. *slicht* 'race, family', hence lit. 'without family'. Pedersen 1.84.

W. *amdhifad*, Br. *emzivad* (MBr. *emdyvai* 'abandoned'), fr. **am-di-mat-*, cpd. of *am-* 'about', neg. *di-*, the last part: Ir. *maith* 'good', hence 'on both sides in (or simply in) mis-fortune', 'unfortunate'. Pedersen 1.487. Henry 113.

4. Goth. *widuwa*, deriv. of *widu-wō* 'widow' (2.76), so 'widow's child'. ON *fpður*- (or *mōður*-) *lauss*, lit. 'father-(mother)-less'.

Dan. *forældreløs*, Sw. *föräldralöst*, lit. 'parent-less' (cf. 2.37). OE *stēopcild*, *stēopbarn*, same as for 'stepchild' (2.71-2.74).

OHG *weiso*, MHG *weise*, NHG *weise*, Du. *wees*, from an *s*-extension of IE **weidh-* 'separate', the same root as in the inherited word for 'widow' (2.76). Walde-P. 1.239 ff. Kluge-G. 667 f.

5. Lith. *našlaitis*, fem. *-ė*, deriv. of *našlė* 'widow' (2.76), hence like Goth. *widuwa* 'widow's child'.

Lett. *bāris*, perh. *bārt* 'scold' and orig. a term of commiseration for the orphan. Mühl-Endz. 1.274 (with ?).

6. ChSl. *sirū* (adj.), *sirota*, etc. (all the Slavic forms), Av. *saē* (Barth. IF 11.138): Lith. *šeirė* 'widow', with common notion of 'bereft', but root connection dub. Walde-P. 1.543. Brückner 489.

7. Skt. *anātha-* 'widowed, fatherless', etc., cpd. of neg. *a-* and *nātha-* 'protector'. Av. *saē*, above, 6.

'one of separate birth' (i.e. of a previous marriage). Ernout-M. 811.

It. *patrigno* 'stepfather', *matrigna* 'stepmother', formed fr. the words for 'father' and 'mother', with the suffix *-igno-* used as in *rossigno* 'reddish', etc., hence 'a sort of father (mother)'. Perhaps also first based on the obs. *privigno*.

The above words are those used in Latin literature. Inscriptions and glosses show the series *patrāster*, etc., derivatives of the words for 'father, mother', etc., and meaning 'a kind of father', etc. Hence It. *figliastro*, *figliastro*, OFr. *parastre*, *marastre*, *filastre*, Fr. *parâtre* (obs.), *marâtre*, Sp. *padrastra*, *madrastra*, *hijastro*, *hijastro*, Rum. (obs.) *fiastru*, *fiastă*.

In French the words came to be used in a derogatory sense, and became obsolete, except *marâtre* and this now mostly the typical cruel 'stepmother'. They were replaced by the polite phrases *beau-père*, etc., the same as for 'father-in-law', etc. (2.61-2.64).

3. The Celtic series, Ir. *leasathair*, etc., Nl. *leasathair*, etc., W. *llysdad*, etc., cpds. of the words for 'father' (etc.), the first part, as in Ir. *less-ainm*, W. *llys-enu* 'nickname', cognate with Ir. *leth*, W. *lled* 'side, half'. Pedersen 2.8.

OBr. *eltroguen*, OCor. *altruán* 'nourish', fr. *al-* 'nourish', perh. also associated with *all-* 'other'. Pedersen 1.137.

4. The Gmc. series, ON *stjūpfaðir*, etc. (also *stjūpr* alone for 'stepson'), OE *stēopcild*, etc., OHG *stiuufater*, etc., started in words for 'stepchild, stepson' as orig. 'orphan', like OE *stēopcild*, *stēopbarn* 'orphan', the first part: OE *ā-stīpan*, OHG *bi-stīufan* 'bereave', ON *stúfr* 'stump', etc. Walde-P. 2.619. Falk-Torp 1161. NED s.v. *step-*.

5. The Baltic series, Lith. *patėvis*, etc., Lett. *patēvis*, etc. (so also OPruss. *patowelis*, *pmatre*, *passons*, *poducere*; also late ChSl. *padušti*, *padušterica*, Russ. *padšerica*, *pasynok*), cpds. of words for 'father', etc. (Lith. *dukra* pet form of *duktė* 'daughter') with prefix *pa-*, *po-* 'after, under' used also like Lat. *sub-*, hence here 'a sort of father', etc.

6. The Slavic words for 'stepfather, stepmother', late ChSl. *otčimū*, *otčūchū*, *mašlecha*, SCr. *očuh*, *mačeha*, Boh. *otčím*, *macecha*, etc., all derivs. of the words for 'father, mother'.

Late ChSl. *pastorūku* 'stepson', *pastoraka* 'stepdaughter', SCr. *pastorak*, *pastorka*, Boh. *pastorek*, *pastorkyně*, etym. disputed, but best explained as starting in a **pa-dūktorūka* (cf. *pa-dušti*, etc., above), whence an abbreviated **padtorūka* > *pastorūka*, with new masc. formed from this. Miklosich 55. Meillet, MSL 13.28. Otherwise Zubaty, Arch. sl. Ph. 13.315 f. Still otherwise M. Vey, BSL 32.66.

Pol. *pasierb* 'stepson', *pasierbica* 'stepdaughter' (also Russ. dial. *paserb*), cpd. of *pa-* (as in Lith. *pa-dukra*, etc., above), the second part being much disputed; taken as **serbū* by transposition from **sebrū* (**sebrū* in OSerb. *sebrū* 'free peasant', Russ. *sjabr* 'neighbor, friend'):

Goth. *sibja* 'kinship', by Solmsen, KZ 37.592 ff., Walde-P. 2.456; as 'one who does not suck the same milk' fr. the root of *sorbaē*, Lat. *sorbere* 'suck in' by Brückner 398.

Boh. new series *nevlátní otec*, etc., lit. 'not own father', etc., from neg. *ne* and *vlastní* 'own'.

7. Skt. only late and rare words *tāta-yatiyan-* 'stepfather' lit. 'younger (later) father', *dvāimātura-bhrātar-* 'stepbrother', lit. 'having two mothers'.

2.81 RELATIVES

Grk.	συγγενής	Goth.	(ga)niþjōs	Lith.	giminaičiai
NG	συγγενής	ON	nīðjar	Lett.	radi
Lat.	cognātī, propinquū	Dan.	slægtinge	ChSl.	roždenije (sg. coll.)
It.	parentī	Sw.	släktingar	SCr.	rodjaci
Fr.	parentis	OE	māgas, cynn, siblin-gas	Boh.	přibuzní
Sp.	parentes	ME	kinnesmen, kin	Pol.	krewni
Rum.	rude	NE	relatives, relations, kin(men)	Russ.	rodnyje
Ir.	coibnestaib (dat. pl.), coibdelai	NH	verwandten	Skt.	bandhavas, jñādayas
Nlr.	gaolta	Du.	verwanten	Av.	nāfya-
W.	ceraint, perthynau	OHG	māga, (gi)sibbon		
Br.	kerent	MHG	māgen		
		NHG	verwandten		

Words for 'relatives' are from such notions as 'of common birth or blood', 'belonging to the family', 'near', 'related', etc.

1. Grk. συγγενής, lit. 'of common kin', cpd. of *syn-* 'together' and *γένος* 'race, family' (19.23).

2. Lat. cognātī, lit. 'of common birth', cpd. of *con-* 'together' and *(g)nātus* 'born'.

Lat. propinquū, lit. 'those near', deriv. of *prope* 'near'.

Lat. consanguineī, lit. 'of common blood', cpd. of *con-* and *sanguen* 'blood'.

Lat. adfinēs, used for 'relatives by marriage', lit. 'bordering on', cpd. of *ad* 'at' and *finis* 'boundary'.

It. parenti, Fr. parents, Sp. parientes, fr. Lat. parentēs 'parents' (2.37).

Rum. rude, pl. of ruda 'family, relative', loanword from Slavic, ChSl. rodū 'race, family', etc. (19.23).

3. Olr. coibnestaib 'consanguineis' (Thes. 1.88), deriv. of *coibnes (Mlr. coibnius) 'relationship', this a cpd. of *com-* 'together' and *fine* 'clan' (19.23). Pedersen 1.64, 2.20.

Mlr. coibdelai: coibdeiligim 'distribute, divide' (*com-fo-deiligim, cf. deiligim 'separate, distinguish'), so presumably first used as a legal term for the 'relatives' who divide the inheritance. Laws, Gloss. 147, 221.

Nlr. gaolta, pl. of gaol 'relationship, kindred, family', Mlr. gael 'relationship': Gael. gaol 'love' (Goth. gailjan 'make glad', etc.?). Walde-P. 1.634.

W. ceraint, Br. kerent, pl. of car, kar: Ir. care 'friend'. Pedersen 1.249.

W. perthynau, fr. perthyn 'belong to, be related', this fr. Lat. pertinēre 'belong to, pertain to'. Loth, Mots lat. 195.

4. Goth. (ga)niþjōs, ON niðjar (OE niþhas 'men'), prob. : Skt. nitya- 'innate, one's own', deriv. of an IE *ni- beside *eni- 'in'. Formerly derived fr. *neptio- in Av. naptya- 'descendant', Grk. ἀνεψιός 'cousin' beside Skt. napāt- 'grandson', etc. (2.48). Walde-P. 1.126. Feist 376 f.

Dan. slægtinge, Sw. släktingar, derivs. of slægt, släkt 'race, family' (19.23).

OE māgas, OHG māga: Goth. mēgs 'son-in-law', ON māgr 'father-, son-, or brother-in-law', etc. (2.61-2.66).

OE siblingas (Aelfric gives sibline = Lat. affinis or consanguineus, and mæg = Lat. propinquus), OHG (gi)sibbon (ON sifjungar is restricted to 'relatives by marriage', as sifjar to 'relationship by marriage', 2.61-2.66), fr. OE sib(b), OHG sibba 'kinship' = Goth. sibja id., fr. *se-bho-, deriv. of reflex. stem *so- (Lat. sē, sibi, etc.) beside *suw-. Walde-P. 2.456. Feist 417.

OE cynn, ME, NE kin 'family' in

wide sense (19.23) and coll. 'relatives'. Hence also OE cynnes men, ME kinnesmen, NE kinsmen, also kinsfolk, both now mostly literary.

NE relations, relatives, with specialized application of relation 'connection', adj. relative, these through Fr. fr. Lat. relatiō 'report', relātivus 'pertaining to'. In the specialized sense relations is attested earlier and was formerly in more common use than relatives. NED s.v.

NHG verwandten, Du. verwanten, fr. adj. verwan(d)t 'related', orig. pple. of MHG, MLG verwenden 'turn to'.

5. Lith. giminaičiai, deriv. of giminē 'family' in wide sense (19.23).

Lett. radi, either loanword fr. or cognate with Slavic rodū (see foll.). Mühl-Endz. 3.462 f.

2.82 FAMILY

Grk.	οἶκος, οἰκία	Goth.	gards	Lith.	šeima, šeimyna
NG	οἰκονομία	ON	hjú, hjūn	Lett.	saime, šeimija
Lat.	oikos, familia	Dan.	familie	ChSl.	domū
It.	familia	Sw.	familj	SCr.	obitelj, porodica
Fr.	famille	OE	hīuan, hīrīd	Boh.	rodina
Sp.	familia	ME	familie	Pol.	rodzina
Rum.	familie	NE	family	Russ.	sem'ja
Ir.	teaglach	Du.	familie	Skt.	kula-
Nlr.	teaglach	OHG	hīwiski	Av.	nāfa-
W.	teulu	MHG	hīwische		
Br.	tiegez, tiad	NHG	familie		

'Family' is intended here in the narrower sense, the immediate family (even so, not precisely defined), though many of the words listed here are also used,

like NE family, to cover remoter kinship, 'family' in the wide sense. But in general for the latter, see 19.23.

Many of the words are those for 'house' or derivatives of them. Lat. familia, orig. 'body of servants, household', furnished the most widespread European word.

1. Grk. οἶκος, οἰκία 'house' (7.12), also 'family', in the earliest quotations in

6. ChSl. roždenije, sg. coll. (Lk. 1.58, etc.), SCr. rodjaci, Russ. rodnyje, derivs. of rodū 'birth, race, family' (19.23).

Boh. přibuzní, fr. přivuzní (v > b, Gebauer 1.430), lit. 'bound to': ChSl. privazū 'bond', privezati 'bind to', cpd. of vezati 'bind'.

Pol. krewni, fr. krew 'blood'. Cf. Boh. krevní přibuzní 'blood relations' and Lat. consanguineī.

7. Skt. bandhavas (stem bandhu-), fr. bandh- 'bind'.

Skt. jñādayas (stem jñāti-) : jāta- 'born', Lat. nātus 'son', cognātī 'relatives', etc.

Av. nāfya-, adj. (rare, Barth. 1062), deriv. of nāfa- 'relationship, family' (2.82).

wider sense ('royal house', 'house of Atreus', etc.) later also of the immediate 'family'.

Late Grk. οἰκονομία (in pap.), status of an οἰκονομῆς born in the house, hence NG 'family'.

2. Lat. domus 'house' (7.12), also the immediate 'family'.

Lat. familia, orig. the 'body of servants, household', then also 'family', deriv. of famulus 'servant' (19.43). Hence the Romance words, those of the modern Gmc. languages, also Lett. šeimija and similar forms more or less

CHAPTER 3
ANIMALS

3.11	ANIMAL	3.45	FOAL, COLT
3.12	MALE (adj.)	3.46	ASS, DONKEY
3.13	FEMALE	3.47	MULE
3.14	CASTRATE	3.51	HEN, CHICKEN (Generic)
3.15	LIVESTOCK	3.52	COCK
3.16	PASTURE (vb.)	3.53	CAPON
3.17	PASTURE (sb.)	3.54	HEN
3.18	HERDSMAN	3.55	CHICKEN
3.19	STABLE, STALL	3.56	GOOSE
3.20	CATTLE (Bovine Species)	3.57	DUCK
3.21	BULL	3.61	DOG
3.22	OX	3.612	PUPPY
3.23	COW	3.62	CAT
3.24	CALF	3.63	MOUSE
3.25	SHEEP	3.64	BIRD
3.26	RAM	3.65	FISH
3.27	WETHER	3.66	FISHERMAN
3.28	EWIE	3.71	WOLF
3.29	LAMB	3.72	LION
3.31	SWINE	3.73	BEAR
3.32	BOAR	3.74	FOX
3.33	BARROW	3.75	DEER
3.34	SOW	3.76	MONKEY
3.35	PIG	3.77	ELEPHANT
3.36	GOAT	3.78	CAMEL
3.37	HE-GOAT	3.79	HUNT (vb.)
3.38	KID	3.81	INSECT
3.41	HORSE (Generic)	3.82	BEE
3.42	STALLION	3.83	FLY
3.43	GELDING	3.84	WORM
3.44	MARE	3.85	SNAKE

In the inherited names of animals there is little to be said about their semantic source. For in most of them the root connection is wholly obscure. The interest in this chapter lies rather in the losses, substitutions, and shifts of application.

The loss of certain inherited animal names, like that of the 'bear' in Slavic and Germanic and those for 'wolf', 'ser-

pent', 'hare', and 'mouse' here and there, is attributed to taboo (cf. esp. Meillet, Ling. hist. 281 ff.). This has doubtless played a part in individual cases. But one hesitates to make too much of this factor when one observes that virtually every inherited animal name (and for that matter nearly every inherited word in other classes, as in the words of relationship, etc.) has been dis-

placed in one or another of the IE languages. The IE word for 'horse' attested in most IE languages in the early period (Grk. ἵππος, Lat. equus, etc., 3.41), has been displaced in every modern European language (only the fem. Sp. yegua, Rum. iapă 'mare' surviving), and no one will ascribe this to taboo.

On the sources of animal names the following general observations may be made here.

Some are of imitative origin. Besides those derived from the animal's cry, as several words for 'cock', 'hen' (3.51 ff.), etc., there are others derived from cries used in calling the animal, the call-words, as NE puss for 'cat' (3.62). For the latter type, cf. Rohlf, Z. frz. Spr. 49.109 ff. But in several cases it is doubtful which type is involved.

Color words underlie some, as 'brown' in the Gmc. words for 'bear' (3.73) and an IE word for 'beaver' (NE beaver, etc.); 'gray' in Lith. pelė 'mouse' (3.63) and prob. a widespread word for 'hare' (OE hara, OHG haso, etc.; OE hasu 'gray'), possibly ON griss 'pig' (3.35); 'red' in several words for 'fox' (3.74), etc.

The notion of swift motion underlies several animal names, as clearly Lith. tekis 'ram', Ir. reithe 'ram' (3.26), prob. Lat. ariēs 'ram' (3.26), Grk. ἄρις 'bird' (3.64), ON hross, OE hors 'horse' (3.41), ON hestr 'horse' (3.41).

A proper name applied to an animal, as so often in fables, may become the usual word, as Fr. renard 'fox' (3.74), SCr. mačka 'cat' (3.62).

A few were first applied to the meat of an animal as food and then to the living animal (the opposite of the usual relation, cf. 5.62), as NG ψάρι 'fish' (3.65), ON sauðr 'sheep' (3.25).

Specialization is frequent. Words for 'animal' may be specialized to denote such diverse creatures as 'ox', 'swine',

'small beast of prey' (cf. REW 476 on the derivs. of Lat. animal), 'horse' (NG ἄλογο fr. 'unreasoning' through 'animal', 3.41), 'deer' (NE deer, 3.75), 'louse' (Nlr. miol, 3.11). 'Cattle' in the wide sense ('livestock') may be partly or wholly specialized to 'cattle' in the narrow sense, the bovine species (many examples in 3.15, 3.20), or to 'sheep' (Att. πρόβατον, It. pecora, 3.15, 3.25).

A 'horned animal' may be an 'ox' or 'cow' (NHG rind, Lith. karvė, 3.20 ff.), a 'ram' (Grk. κρῖς, ON hrútr, 3.26), a 'stag' (Lat. cervus, NE hart, etc., 3.75). A 'tamed animal' may be an 'ox' (Ir. dam, 3.22) or a 'sheep' (W. dafad, 3.25).

The young of an animal may be a 'calf' (NE calf, etc., 3.24), 'chicken' (Lat. pullus, 3.55), or 'foal' (Grk. πῶλος, Lat. pullus, NE foal, etc., 3.45). Similarly, a 'yearling' may be a 'calf' (Lat. vitulus, 3.24), a 'lamb', 'wether', 'ram' (Goth. wiþrus, etc., 3.27, 3.29), 'sow' (Br. gwiz, 3.34), 'goat' (Grk. χίμαρος, 3.36), or 'kid' (SCr. jare, 3.38).

Of the names of wild animals, only a small selection is considered here. The chief attention is given to domestic animals.

For those of most concern in the farmer's daily life, there is a wealth of distinctions within the species (or genus; but with reference to domestic animals 'species' is generally the correct term; for our purposes the technical distinction is of no consequence), of which it is important to note, beside the generic terms, those for the breeding male, the castrated male, the female, and the young, as for the bovine species the 'bull', 'ox', 'cow', 'calf' (still other specific terms like NE steer for 'young ox', heifer for 'young cow' being ignored). There are many shifts of application and local differences even in the same language. Within the same cognate group there may be interchange, as between 'bull', 'ox', and

Nlr. beathaidheach (beathach), deriv. of beatha (gen. beathadh) 'life': bēo 'live', etc. (4.74).

Br. loen, MBr. lozn: W. llwyn 'young of animals', Gael. loth 'colt', root connection obscure. Pedersen 1.135.

5. Goth. dius (renders Grk. θῆπιον), ON dýr, OE dēor, OHG tior, etc., the general Gmc. word for 'animal' vs. 'man', but in part restricted to 'wild animal' (or even further specialized, as in NE deer): Lith. dusti 'gasp', dvesti 'gasp, perish', ChSl. dychati 'breathe', etc., parallel to Lat. animal fr. anima.

Walde-P. 1.846. Feist 121 b. Falk-Torp 172.

Hence It., Sp. bestia, OFr. beste (> ME beste, NE beast), Fr. bête, Rum. bestie.

Lat. brūtus 'heavy, dull, irrational' (a dialect form related to gravis 'heavy'), in late Lat. used esp. of dumb animals.

So It. bruto, NE brute in brute creation, etc. Ernout-M. 119. Walde-H. 1.117.

4. Ir. anmanda, Nlr. ainmhidhe, deriv. of Ir. anim 'soul, breath of life': Lat. anima, etc. (above, 3).

Ir. rop, rob, perh. as orig. 'fierce beast' (but for actual comprehensive use see Laws, Gloss. 618) fr. *rup-no-s: Lat. rumpere 'break', OE rēofan 'break', rēafian 'plunder', or fr. *rub-no-s: Goth. raupjan, OHG roufen 'pluck', etc. Walde-P. 2.354, 355.

Ir. mil (used mostly of small animals, or as second member of epds. in animal names; Nlr. miol 'louse'), W., Br. mil: Grk. μῆλον mostly 'sheep' or 'goat' (3.15). Walde-P. 2.296. Pedersen 1.50.

Av. mārāya- 'large bird', root connection dub. Walde-P. 1.275, 284.

Av. zrafstra- 'beast of prey', etym.? Walde-P. 1.486. Barth. 538.

Av. daitika- 'wild animal', deriv. of *dant- 'tooth'. Barth. 678.

Skt. paçu- mostly 'domestic animal' (3.14), but also 'animal' in general (so RV 10.90.8 paçān vāyavyān āraṇyān grāmyāṇśca 'animals of the air, the forest, and the village', and elsewhere, cf. BR).

Skt. mrga- 'wild animal', esp. 'deer': Av. mārāya- 'large bird', root connection dub. Walde-P. 1.275, 284.

Av. zrafstra- 'beast of prey', etym.? Walde-P. 1.486. Barth. 538.

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Av. zrafstra- 'beast of prey', etym.? Walde-P. 1.486. Barth. 538.

Av. daitika- 'wild animal', deriv. of *dant- 'tooth'. Barth. 678.

'young ox' (NHG stier, NE steer; Skt. ukṣan-, NE ox; 3.20 ff.); or between 'lamb', 'ram', 'wether', 'ewe' (Goth. wiþrus, NHG widder, NE wether, etc.; Lat. verrez, Rum. berbec, Fr. brebis; 3.25 ff.).

The old generic terms for bovine animals, sheep, and swine have become specialized in Germanic to denote the female, as NE cow, ewe, sow.

Conversely, words for a special class, especially the young or the female, may be used generically, as Lat. porcus, NE pig for swine, NE hen or chicken for domestic fowl (3.31, 3.51).

Besides such interchange within the

species, words for corresponding classes of different species may show specialization to one species or shift from one species to another. Thus for the breeding male, Skt. vṣabha- 'bull', but Lat. verrēs 'boar'; Grk. κάπρος 'boar', but Lat. caper 'he-goat'; OE bucca 'he-goat' (as NHG bock), but NE buck 'male deer'. Similarly for the 'young' or 'yearling', as noted above.

The dissertation of E. Gottlieb, A Systematic Tabulation of Indo-European Animal Names, received after this chapter was virtually completed, includes a great many of the less common words not discussed here.

3.11 ANIMAL
(Also Wild Beast)

Grk.	ζῷον; θῆρ, θῆπιον	Goth.	dius	Lith.	gyvolis; žvėris
NG	ζῷον; ἀνίμιον	ON	dýr	Lett.	dzīvnieks; zvērs
Lat.	animal, bestia; ferus	Dan.	dýr	ChSl.	životū; zvērī
It.	animale, bestia, bruto	Sw.	djur	SCr.	životinja; zvijer
OE	animāl, bēte	OE	dēor	Boh.	zvěř
Sp.	animal, bestia	ME	dere, beste, animal	Pol.	zwierzę
Rum.	animal, bestie	NE	animal, beast	Russ.	животное; звер'
Ir.	anmanda, rop, mīl	Du.	dier	Skt.	paçu-; mrga-
Nlr.	ainmhidhe, beathaidheach	OHG	tior	Av.	—; daitika-, zrafstra-
W.	anifail, mīl	MHG	tier		
Br.	aneval, loen, mil	NHG	tier		

Several of the words listed, like Lat. animal, mean properly any 'living creature', man included, but in common usage are applied mostly to animals other than man. Others are used only in the latter sense. But the difference is not always absolute and is indicated in the list only by the order, e.g. Lat. animal, bestia. Some others are added (separated by a semicolon) that are used only of a 'wild beast'.

Old words for 'animal' are often specialized to 'domestic animal' (3.14) or further to particular species of the latter, especially the bovine (3.20), as well as to other animals (above, p. 136). The source of

most of the words for 'animal' is the notion of 'breathing, living'.

1. Grk. θῆρ, θῆπιον, Lat. ferus, fera (also adj. ferus 'wild'), Lith. žvėris, Lett. zvērs, OPruss. swirins (acc. pl.), ChSl. zvērī, SCr. zvijer, Russ. zver', etc., all meaning 'wild animal', but Boh. zvěř, Pol. zwierzę now 'animal' in general, IE *ǵhwer-, without known root connection.

Walde-P. 1.642 ff. Ernout-M. 353.

2. Grk. ζῷον: ζωός 'living', ζῶ 'live', etc. (4.74). Walde-P. 1.668 ff. From the same IE root come also Nlr. beathaidheach (4) and the Balto-Slavic words (6).

3.12 MALE

Grk.	ἄρσεν, ἄρσεν	θῆλυς
NG	ἀρσενικός	θηλυός
Lat.	mās (māsculus, etc.)	fēmīna
It.	maschio	femmina
Fr.	māle	femelle
Sp.	macho	hembra
Rum.	bărbatesc	femeiesc
Ir.	fer-, firend	ban-
Nlr.	fireann	baimeann
W.	gurryn, gurryn	benryw
Br.	par-, taro-	parez
Goth.	karl-	—
ON	karl-	kvenn-
Dan.	han-	hun-
Sw.	han-; sb. hane	hon-; sb. hona
OE	hē	hēo
ME	he-, male	female
NE	male, he-	female
Du.	mannetijk; sb. mannetje	vrouwetijk; wijf-; sb. vrouwtje
OHG	?	?
MHG	?	?
NHG	männlich; sb. männchen	weiblich; sb. weibchen
Lith.	vyriškas (patinas sb., of birds)	moteriškas (patelė sb., of birds)
Lett.	vīrišks (tēvīnš sb., of birds)	māle, māle
ChSl.	?	?
SCr.	muški	ženski; sb. samica
Boh.	samec	samec
Pol.	samiec	samica

for 'male' or 'female'. Cf. also the use of prefixed nicknames, as in NE *tomcat*, *jackass*, *bully-goat*, *nanny-goat*, etc.

3. Sex expressed by the pronoun, either alone, as OE *hē*, *hēo* (Aelfric, Gram. 18, 17), or prefixed, as in NE *he-goat*, *she-goat*. So, as the regular method, Dan., Sw. *han-* for 'male', Dan. *hun-*, Sw. *hon-* for 'female' animals, with sbs. Sw. *hane*, *hona*.

4. Sex expressed by the addition of 'father' or 'mother', as NE *father-bird*, *mother-bird*. So especially Sp. *padre*, *madre* of animals.

5. Words denoting the male or female of a particular animal may be prefixed to names of other animals, as NE *bull-elephant*, *bull-whale*, *cow-elephant*, and *hen* applied to the female of birds in general and sometimes even to the female fish (NED s.v.), Br. *taro-* 'bull' in *maou-taro* 'ram', *targaz* (fr. *taro-kaz*) 'tomcat', etc.

6. Br. *par* 'the male', whence *pares* 'the female', same word as *par* 'equal', fr. Lat. *pār*, but in this sense influenced by the vb. *MBR. paraff* 'couple, make pair'. Henry 218. Ernault, Glossaire 459.

7. Lith. *patinas*, *patinėlis* 'the male',

patelė 'the female' (both used mostly of birds), fr. *pats* 'husband', *pati* 'wife'.

Lett. *tēvins* 'the male', *māte*, *mātīte* 'the female' (both used mostly of birds), fr. *tēvs* 'father', *māte* 'mother'.

Boh., Russ. *samiec*, Pol. *samiec* 'the male', Boh. *samič*, Pol. *samica*, Russ. *samka* 'the female' (SCR. *samica* of birds), with adjs. (archaic or uncommon) Boh. *samčí*, Pol. *samczy*, *samczowy* 'male', Boh. *samiči*, Pol. *samicy* 'female', all fr. *sam*, ChSl. *samū* 'self, alone'. Presumably the first application was to the breeding male, the 'one' who serves many, as the bull, cock, etc., then 'male' in general with few feminine forms for 'female'.

8. Skt. *dhenu-* 'cow', in cpds. 'female', as *khadga-dhenu-* 'female rhinoceros' (in Indic linguistic feeling prob. like NE *cow-elephant*, etc., above, 5, but here the general meaning is the more original), Av. *daēnu-* used in apposition with names of 'mule', 'elephant', etc.: Skt. *dhayati* 'sucks', Grk. *θηλύς*, Lat. *femina*, etc. (2.24). Walde-P. 1.829 ff. Barth. 662.

Other Skt. and Av. words same as in 2.23, 2.24.

3.14 CASTRATE

Grk.	ἐκτρέμω	Goth.	....	Lith.	romyti
NG	μουνουχίζω	ON	gelda	Lett.	rūnīt, rāmīt
Lat.	castrare	Dan.	kastrere, shære, gilde	ChSl.	skopiti
It.	castrare	Sw.	kastrera, snōpa, golla	SCR.	skopiti, štrojiti
Fr.	châtrer	OE	belistrian, (d)lfrān	Boh.	vyklestiti, vyřezati
Sp.	castrar, capar	ME	gelde	Pol.	mniszyc, walczyć, trzebić
Rum.	castra, scopi, jugdri	NE	castrate, geld, cut, alter	Russ.	skopiti, cholesti
Ir.	....	Du.	lubben, ontmannen	Skt.	vadhri, bhid-
Nlr.	coillim	OHG	arfüran	Av.	....
W.	disbaddu	MHG	versniden		
Br.	spaza	NHG	verschneiden		

The castration of domestic animals is a practice that goes back to the earliest times among cattle-raising peoples and so presumably to IE times (otherwise Specht, KZ 66.6 f.), although the only

evidence of any common term is the limited group Skt. *vadhri-* and the rare Grk. *ūpus* 'castrated'. It was effected by cutting or crushing the testicles, also by burning, cauterizing. Aristot. HA

510³ refers to the crushing (in case of young animals) and cutting, and elsewhere to cauterizing (see below, 4 under OE *afjfran*). For crushing see also below, 7 under Skt. *bhid-*. Schrader, Reallex. s.v. *Verschneidung*.

Most of the words reflect the action involved, esp. 'cut', 'cut off', also (for the crushing process) 'strike, break, split', and rarely 'burn'. Others reflect the result, as 'make gentle', 'make imperfect', 'unman', 'make celibate', 'make a monk', 'deprive of desire'. A few are denominatives of words for a castrated man, eunuch, or a specific castrated animal.

Cf. also the words for particular castrated animals, as 'wether' (3.27), 'barrow' (3.33), 'gelding' (3.43), 'capon' (3.53).

The sterilization of the female may be expressed by the same words (so *castrantur feminae*, Pliny, NH 8.208), or by different words, not discussed here, as NE *spay*.

The uncastrated male, apart from the special terms like *bull*, *boar*, etc., may be expressed by terms meaning 'whole', as Fr. *entier*, NE *entire*.

1. Grk. *ἐκτρέμω* lit. 'cut out', cpd. of *τρέμω* 'cut' (9.22). Hence *ἐκτομή* 'castration', *ἐκτομίας* or *τομίας* 'castrated man or animal', the latter the regular term in Aristot. HA for the castrated ox, swine, sheep.

NG (lit. *ἐκτρέμω* or *ἐκνέμω*) pop. *μουνουχίζω*, fr. *μουνούχος* 'castrated', this fr. *ἐκνέμω* 'eunuch' (> *μυνέω* > *μουνούχος*, Hatzidakis, *Μεσ.* 1.294), orig. the (castrated) 'chamberlain', cpd. of *ἐνὶ* 'bed' and root of *ἐχω* 'hold'.

2. Lat. *castrare*, deriv. of a **kastrōm*: Skt. *castra-* 'knife, sword, weapon', *gas-* 'cut to pieces, slaughter', Grk. *καῶω* 'split'. Ernout-M. 160. Walde-H. 1.179. Hence the Romance words, also

loanwords in the modern Gmc. and Slavic languages beside the native terms, as Dan. *kastrere*, Sw. *kastrera*, NE *castrate*, Du. *castreren*, NHG *kastrieren*, Pol. *kastrować*, Russ. *kastrirovat'*.

Lat. *ūrere* 'burn' and *excidere*, *exsecare* 'cut out' are sometimes used for the usual *castrare*.

Lat. *sanāre* 'heal', in MLat. also 'castrate', reflected in many Romance dial. words (REW 7566) and imitated (or paralleled) in OE *hælan* (Bosworth-Toller, Suppl. 496), MHG *heilen* (also MHG locally), MLG *böten* (: OE *bētan* 'make better, improve'). Development prob. through 'make tame, docile', appropriate with reference to the larger animals. M. Leumann, KZ 67.215 ff.

Fr. *couper* 'cut' (9.41) also used for *châtrer*; likewise rarely *hongrer* (cf. Dict. gén. s.v.) fr. *hongre* 'castrated horse', lit. 'Hungarian' (3.43).

Sp. *capar*, deriv. of Lat. *capō* 'capon' (3.53). REW 1641.

Rum. *scopi*, loanword fr. Slavic, ChSl. *skopiti*, etc. (below, 6).

Rum. *jugdri*, also *jugan* 'gelding', fr. *jug* 'yoke', here with reference to the wooden clamps used to crush the testicles. Tiktin s.v.

3. Nlr. *coillim*, lit. 'ruin, destroy', as Mlr. *coillim*, deriv. of coll 'damage, loss': Goth. *halts*, OE *healt* 'lame', etc. (4.94). Pedersen 1.114.

W. *disbaddu*, cpd. of older *ysbaddu*, *yspaddu*, this and Br. *spaza* fr. MLat. *spadare*, deriv. of Lat. *spadō* 'impotent person or animal, eunuch', a word which is also involved in the history of NE *spade* now used mostly of females (but see NED s.v.).

4. ON *gelda*, Dan. *gilde*, Sw. *gälla*, ME *gelde* (from ON), NE *geld* (formerly sometimes also used of females), lit. 'make imperfect': ON *geldr*, Sw. *gall*, OHG *gall* 'barren, giving no milk', out-

3.15 LIVESTOCK
(Cattle in Wide Sense)

Grk.	κτήνη, βοσκήματα (πρόβατα)	Goth.	....	Lith.	gyvuliai, banda
NG	κτήνη, σφαχρά	ON	fē, kvikfē, bǫfē	Lett.	luopi
Lat.	pecus	Dan.	skopiti	ChSl.	skotā
It.	bestie, bestiame	Sw.	skopiti	SCR.	stoka, marva
Fr.	bétail	OE	feoh	Boh.	dobytek
Sp.	ganado	ME	fe, cattell	Pol.	bydło
Rum.	vite (dobitoc)	NE	livestock (cattle)	Russ.	skot
Ir.	indile, crod, cethra	Du.	vee	Skt.	pasu-
Nlr.	apacentar (a), pas-	OHG	fihu	Av.	pasu-; staora-
W.	anifeiliad, da (byw)	MHG	vieh		
Br.	chalat, loened	NHG	vieh		

Here are grouped the most important terms for 'livestock, cattle' (in the old wide sense of NE *cattle*, NED s.v. 4; throughout this section 'cattle' will have this sense) or for certain classes of livestock, wider than a particular species. There is a wide variation in the range of application, as between some of the words listed, and even for the same word according to period and locality. They may cover all domestic animals kept for service or useful products, but mostly domestic quadrupeds, while some are used distinctively either for 'large cattle' or for 'small cattle'. Such differences in range are ignored in the list and can be only roughly indicated in the notes below.

For the classification of 'large' and 'small cattle', cf. that of Grk. *πρόβατα* (below, 2; in the Arc. inscription 'swine' are mentioned separately as if not falling clearly in either division), Lat. (Varro, RR 2.1.10, 12) *pecus maius* (boves, asini, equi), *pecus minus* (ovēs, caprae, suēs), It. *bestie grosse*, *minute*, Fr. *gros*, *petit bétail*, Sp. *ganado mayor*, *menor*, Rum. *vite mari*, *mici*, NHG *gross-*, *kleinvieh*, etc.; also Av. *pasu-* mostly 'small cattle' (sheep and goats), *staora-* 'large cattle' (ox, horse, camel).

The identity of 'cattle' and 'property' in early times is reflected in the history

of many of the words. 'Cattle' may become 'property', or conversely, and both meanings may be found in the same word or in the same group of cognates.

In general, the words for 'cattle' show specialization from either 'animals' or 'property'.

1. IE **pekū-*, fr. the same root as Grk. *πέκος* 'comb, shear', *πόκος* 'fleece', Lat. *pectere* 'comb', and so orig. 'sheep'(?). Walde-P. 2.16 f. Ernout-M. 746 ff.

Lat. (early) *pecu*, pl. *pecua*, Umb. *pequo*, Lat. *pecus*, gen. *pecoris*, coll. 'cattle' in wide sense, also esp. 'sheep' (hence It. *pecora* 'sheep'), *pecus*, gen. *pecudis* 'a head of cattle', pl. *pecudēs* 'cattle'; (Goth. *faiku* only 'property', ON *fē* 'cattle' esp. 'sheep', and 'property', for 'cattle' also *kvikfē* (with *kvikr* 'living') and *būfe* (with *bū* 'household'), Dan. *fe*, Sw. *få* 'beast, brute', OE *feoh*, ME *fee*, *fee* 'cattle' and 'property' (but for NE *fee*, see NED *fee*, sb. 3), Du. *vee*, OHG *fihu*, *fehū*, MHG *vieh*, NHG *vieh* 'cattle'; OPruss. *peku* 'cattle', OLith. *pekus* 'cattle' in wide sense, but also 'small cattle', esp. 'sheep' (Hermann, Arch. sl. Ph. 40.161); Skt. *pasu-* 'domestic creature' (in AV 12.9 covers cows, horses, men, sheep, and goats; sometimes also asses, mules, camels, dogs; sometimes 'animal'), Av. *pasu-* mostly 'small cattle'.

2. Grk. *κτήνη* fr. the root of *κέρημαι* 'own, possess' (11.12), *κτάμαι* 'get' (11.16), hence lit. 'possessions', but used only for property in cattle.

Grk. *βοσκήματα*, fr. *βόσκω* 'graze' (3.15). Grk. *πρόβατα*, 'cattle' in general (Hom., Hdt., etc.), classified as large or small (cf. *τὰ λεπτά τῶν προβάτων* Hdt.; *τὸ πρόβατον* *ῥέκαστον* *τὸ μέγαν*, *τὸν δὲ μέγανον* *προβάτων*, Arc. inscription), also 'small cattle' (Cret. *τὰ πρόβατα καὶ καρταίποδα* 'the small and large cattle'; *καρταίποδα* lit. 'strong-footed', cf. *καρταίπους* 'bull' in Pindar), in Att. 'small cattle' (Thuc.), usually 'sheep' (so in NG); fr. *προβαίω* 'step forward', which is applicable to all grazing cattle. But Lommel, KZ 46.50 ff., assumes that 'small cattle' is the earlier meaning and comes from the notion of 'go in front'.

Grk. *μήλα* (Hom., only poet.) 'small cattle, sheep and goats': Ir. *míl* 'animal' (3.11), Du. *maal* 'heifer', further connection with Goth. *smals* 'small', etc. dub. Walde-P. 1.296.

NG *σφαχρά*, lit. 'for slaughter' (: *σφάζω* 'slaughter'), used mainly for sheep and goats.

3. It. *bestie*, pl. of *bestia* 'beast' (3.11). Also *bestiame*, coll., mostly 'large cattle'.

Fr. *bétail*, coll. fr. OFr. adj. *bestial*, late Lat. *bestialis*, deriv. of *bestia* 'beast' (3.11).

Sp. *ganado*, coll. fr. *ganar* 'gain, earn, acquire' (Fr. *gagner*, etc. REW 9483), through 'acquired property', hence 'cattle' as often. Cf. Boh. *dobytek* fr. *dobyti* 'acquire' (below, 7).

Rum. *vite*, pl. of *vita* 'domestic animal', ORum. 'animal', fr. Lat. *vita* 'life', Semantic borrowing fr. Slavic, cf. ChSl. *životi* 'life' and 'animal'. Tiktin 1759. Sandfeld, Ling. balk. 86.

Rum. *dobitoc* 'domestic animal', fr. Slavic, Bulg. *dobitak*, etc. (below, 7).

4. Ir. *indile* (also 'goods, property'):

OBr. *endlim* 'property', W. *ennil*, *ynnill* 'gain, profit', cpd. of *ind-* 'in', second part obscure, orig. meaning 'income'. Pedersen 1.148.

Ir. *crod* (also 'wealth'), perh.: W. *cordd* 'group, tribe', Goth. *hairda* 'herd', etc., or else to W. *cerdded*, OBr. *credam* 'walk'. Walde-P. 1.424. Pedersen 1.173; 2.381. By either connection the meaning 'cattle' is earlier than 'wealth'.

Ir. *cethra* 'cattle' in both wide and narrow sense, pl. of *cethir* 'quadruped', deriv. of *cethir* 'four' (cpd. like Lat. *quadrupes*? So Pedersen 1.94).

Mlr., Nlr. *airnēis* (also 'goods, possessions, furniture'), prob. fr. ME *harneis* 'equipment'. K. Meyer, Contrib. 64.

Nlr. *eallach* (also 'poultry', and 'household goods'; same word as *eallach*, Mlr. *ēlach* 'union, communion'): Mlr. *inloing* 'claims', fr., 'puts in (a claim)', OFr. *ellachtae* gl. (*terra*) *conferta* (*pecoribus*), etc., cpd. of *in-* 'and' and *-long-*, IE **leh-* 'lie, lay'. Pedersen 2.570. Walde-P. 2.424. Development fr. 'what lies in, belongs with' to 'union' and to 'belongings, equipment, goods', whence also 'cattle' as a further specialization.

Nlr. *beathaidhigh* 'animals' (3.11) also used commonly for 'domestic animals'.

W. *anifeiliad* 'animals' (3.11) also used commonly for 'domestic animals'.

W. *da* 'goods' (sb. form of *da* 'good'), also 'cattle', or *da byw* lit. 'live goods'.

Br. *chalat*, fr. OFr. *chattel* 'property, chattels'.

Br. *loened*, pl. of *loen* 'animal' (3.11), used commonly for domestic animals.

5. ON *fē*, OE *fēoh*, etc., above, 1.

ON *smali* 'small cattle', esp. 'sheep': Goth. *smals* 'small', etc. Falk-Torp 1077.

Dan. *kreaturer* pl., Sw. *kreatur* coll., through 'animal' fr. Lat. *creatura* 'creature'. Cf. the once very common use

in New England of *creature*, *critter* for cattle (NED s.v. 2b). Falk-Torp 578. Hellquist 507 f.

ME *ca(t)le*(ll), NE *cattle*, fr. OFr. *catel* (northern dial., beside *chattel*), Lat. *capitale* neut. of *capitalis* deriv. of *caput* 'head'. Used in MLat. for 'principal sum of money, capital', hence 'movable property' in OFr. and sometimes in ME (in this sense now replaced by *chattels* fr. OFr. *chattel*); but soon specialized to 'livestock' and in present use still further specialized to the bovine animals. Cf. NED s.v.

NE *stock* 'fund, property' also used for 'farm animals' since 16th cent., hence *livestock* since end of 18th cent. NED *stock*, sb. 54, and *livestock*.

6. Lith. *gyvuliai*, pl. of *gyvulis* 'animal' (3.11), commonly used for 'domestic animals'.

Lith. *banda*, coll., properly a 'herd of cattle': Goth. *bindan* 'bind', NE *bind*, *band*, etc., IE **bhend-*. Walde-P. 2.152.

Lett. *luopi* (pl. of *luops* 'domestic animal'), also *mājus luopi* with gen. sg. of *māja* 'house', without clear connection, perh.: Alb. *lopë* 'cow'. Walde-P. 2.383. Mühl-Endz. 2.527 ff.

7. ChSl. *skotā*, Russ. *skot* (SCR, Pol. *skot* no longer the usual word, Boh. *skot*

now of bovine species), loanword fr. Gmc., Goth. *skatts* 'money', OHG *skaz* 'money, riches' (NHG *schatz* 'treasure'), OFris. *sket* 'money' and 'cattle'. Root connection dub., but 'property' the earlier meaning. Brückner 495. Stender-Petersen 311 ff. Feist 429.

SCR. *stoka*: *steti* 'acquire', ChSl. *sū-čestī* 'flow together'. Cf. Bulg. *stoka* 'goods, wares', *živa stoka* 'livestock'. Miklosich 347. Brückner 516.

SCR. *marva*, earlier *marha*, in this sense through Hung. *marha* 'cattle', this fr. OHG *mer(c)ha* 'mare'. Bernerker 2.19.

Boh. *dobytek*, fr. *dobyti* 'acquire', cpd. of *byti* 'be'. So also Pol. *dobytek* (now mostly replaced by *bydło*), Bulg. *doby-tak*.

Pol. *bydło*: Boh. *bydlo* 'dwelling' fr. the root of ChSl. *byti* 'be, exist', whence various derivations meaning 'dwell' (7.11). Development in Polish fr. 'dwelling' to 'property', then 'cattle' in wide and narrow sense. Bernerker 112. Brückner 52.

8. Skt. *pasu-*, Av. *pasu-*, above, 1.

Av. *staora-* 'large cattle' (ox, horse, camel): Skt. *sthavira-* 'thick, sturdy', Goth. *staur* 'male calf', OE *stear* 'young ox', etc. (3.20-3.24). Walde-P. 2.609.

side root connection dub. Walde-P. 1.629. Falk-Torp 310, 337. Hellquist 319.

Dan. *skære* 'cut' (9.41), also the commonest word for 'castrate'.

Sw. *snōpa*: ON *sneppa* 'violate', *snubba* 'chide' (> NE *snub*), Dan. *snubbe* 'cut off', Sw. *snoppa* 'snuff' (a light), etc., all orig. 'cut off'. Falk-Torp 1099. Hellquist 1022.

OE *belistrian*, cpd. of *be-* priv. (as in *behead*, etc.) and *lystan* 'be pleasing to', hence lit. 'deprive of desire'.

OE (*d)lfrān*, OHG *arfüran* (and *urfür* 'castrated'), derivs. of OE *fjfr*, OHG *fuir* 'fire'. The castration (of fowl) by cauterizing with a hot iron is attested by Aristot., HA 631²⁵, Varro, RR 3.9.3, etc. Hence there is no need to reject the more obvious etymology in favor of derivation from the root seen in Lat. *putāre* 'cut', etc., otherwise unknown in Gmc., as Holthausen, IF 32.336, followed by Walde-P. 1.12.

NE *cut* and *alter* are both common terms for 'castrate' among farmers, at least in U.S. (this use of *alter* not mentioned in NED).

Du. *lubben*, NE (obs. or dial.) *lib*, fr. the root of Goth. *laufs* 'leaf', etc., Skt. *lup-* 'break, injure', Lith. *lupti*, Russ. *lupit* 'peel'. Franck-v. W. 400.

Du. *ontmannen* lit. 'unman', but regularly 'castrate', as in part NHG *entmannen*.

MHG *versniden*, NHG *verschneiden*, cpds. of *sniden* 'cut' (9.41), now 'cut off, cut up', and the usual native word for 'castrate'.

MHG *heilen* and MLG *böten*, see under VLat, *sanāre*, above, 2.

5. Lith. *romyti*, Lett. *rāmīt*, lit. 'make gentle, tame': Lith. *romus*, Lett. *rāms* 'gentle, tame', Lith. *rimti* 'be quiet', Goth. *rimis* 'quiet', etc. (Walde-P. 1.371 ff.).

Lett. *rūnīt*, fr. or cognate with MLG *rüne* 'gelding' (Du. *ruin*, NHG dial. *raun* 'gelding'), prob. from the root of Skt. *ru-* 'break in pieces', Lith. *rauti* 'tear out', etc. Walde-P. 1.352.

6. ChSl. *skopiti* (also *skopici* 'eunuch'), SCR. *skopiti* (Boh. *skopiti*, Pol. *skopić* esp. of sheep,

3.17 PASTURE (sb.)	
Grk. <i>ποιμήν</i> , <i>βοσκή</i>	Goth. <i>winja</i>
NG <i>pasco</i>	ON <i>hagi</i>
Lat. <i>pasco</i>	Dan. <i>græsningeland</i> , <i>græs-</i>
It. <i>pascolo</i>	Sw. <i>betes</i> , <i>betesmark</i>
Fr. <i>pré</i>	OE <i>læwe</i>
Sp. <i>prado</i>	ME <i>pasture</i> , <i>lesue</i>
Rum. <i>pașune</i>	NE <i>pasture</i>
Ir. <i>gelboith</i>	Du. <i>weide</i>
Nl. <i>ingheilt</i> , <i>inghealtas</i>	OHG <i>weida</i> , <i>winne</i>
W. <i>porfel</i> , <i>porfa</i>	MHG <i>weide</i>
Br. <i>peur</i>	NHG <i>weide</i>

Nearly all the nouns for 'pasture' are derived from, or in a few cases are the source of, the verbs for 'pasture', discussed in 3.16. Many of these cover both 'pasture' as the place and 'pasturage' (as formerly both NE words).

The few others are:

1. Goth. *winja* : ON *vin* 'meadow', OE *wynn* 'delight', rarely 'pasture', OHG *winne* 'pasture', *winna* 'meadow, pasture' and 'delight' (NHG *wonne* 'bliss'), Lat. *Venus*, *venus* 'love', Skt. *van-* 'wish, love, win', etc. Development fr. 'delight' through 'place of comfort' or the like to 'meadow' or 'pasture'. Walde-P. 1.258 ff. Feist 565.

2. ON *hagi* : OE *haga* 'hedge, inclosure, yard' (NE *haw*), OHG *hag* 'hedge, inclosed land', Du. *haag* 'hedge', Sw. *hage* 'inclosure, inclosed pasture', Dan. *have* 'garden', Skt. *kakṣā-* 'girdle, surrounding wall', etc. Walde-P. 1.337. Falk-Torp 386.

3. ChSl. *pažitī* (= *πομήν* in Gospels, etc., Jagié, Entstehungsgesch. 377; *λεμών* in Supr.), fr. *žitī* 'live'. Miklosich 411.

4. Skt. *gavyūti-*, Av. *gaoyaoti-*, cpd. of *gav-*, *gao-* 'ox, cow', second part related to Skt. *yonī-*, Av. *yaona-* 'place, home', hence 'place for cattle'. Barth. 484.

3.18 HERDSMAN (Or Cowherd, Shepherd, Etc.)	
Grk. <i>ποιμήν</i> , <i>βοσκός</i>	Goth. <i>hairdeis</i>
NG <i>pasco</i>	ON <i>hagi</i>
Lat. <i>pastor</i>	Dan. <i>hærd</i> , <i>hærd</i>
It. <i>pastore</i>	Sw. <i>herde</i> , <i>boskapsherde</i>
Fr. <i>pâtre</i> , <i>berger</i> , etc.	OE <i>hirde</i>
Sp. <i>pastor</i> , <i>vaquero</i> , <i>manadero</i>	ME <i>herde</i>
Rum. <i>cioban</i> (<i>păstor</i>)	Du. <i>herder</i> , <i>vechoeder</i>
Ir. <i>buachaill</i> , <i>úigaire</i>	OHG <i>hirt</i>
Nl. <i>buachaill</i> , <i>aodhaire</i>	MHG <i>hirt(e)</i> , <i>herter</i>
W. <i>bugail</i>	NHG <i>hirt</i>
Br. <i>bugel</i>	

Several words originally covering 'herdsman' in general have become specialized to 'shepherd', and conversely others that were originally specific, as for 'cowherd' or 'shepherd', have become generalized in use.

In general the specific terms are more common, sometimes the only ones in popular use.

1. Grk. *ποιμήν*, in Hom. 'herdsman' (of sheep or oxen), later only 'shepherd': Lith. *piemuo* 'shepherd', Grk. *πῶν* 'flock' (of sheep), Skt. *pā-* 'protect', *go-pa-* 'cowherd', etc., IE **pō(i)-*. Walde-P. 2.72.

Grk. *βουκόλος* 'cowherd', sometimes 'herdsman' (cf. *βουκόλος ἱππῶν*), beside *αιπόλος* 'goat-herd', *οιοπόλος* 'shepherd' (rare in this sense, replaced by *ποιμήν*), cpds. of *βοῦς* 'ox, cow', *αἰξ* 'goat', *οἶς* 'sheep', second part: Grk. *πῶν* 'be in motion', Lat. *colere* 'cultivate', Skt. *car-* 'move about, graze' (3.16), etc., IE **k^oel-*. Walde-P. 1.514 ff.

NG *ποσπάνης* 'shepherd' (*ποιμήν* lit. and mostly fig.), like Rum. *cioban*, SCR. *čoban*, loanword fr. Turk. *čoban* 'shepherd' (orig. Pers., Lokotsch 1921).

2. Lat. *pāstor*, fr. *pāscere* 'pasture' (3.15). Hence It. *pastore* 'herdsman', Fr. *pâtre*, *pasteur* (both lit.), Sp. *pastor* 'shepherd', Rum. *păstor* 'shepherd'.

In French usually only specific terms as *berger* 'shepherd', *bouvier* 'oxherd', *vacher* 'cowherd', *chevrier* 'goatherd', derivs. of the words for 'sheep' (Lat. *vervex* 'wether', later 'sheep', 3.27), 'ox', 'cow', 'goat'.

Sp. *vaquero* fr. *vaca* 'cow'.

Rm. *manadero* fr. *manada* 'flock, herd', deriv. of VLat. *mināre* 'drive cattle'.

3. Ir. *buachaill*, W. *bugail*, Br. *bugel*, all orig. 'cowherd', but not so restricted (cf. Nl. *buachaill* *bō* 'cowherd'), cpds. of words for 'ox, cow', and prob. the same root as in Grk. *βουκόλος*, etc. (above, 1). Pedersen 1.127.

Ir. *úigaire* 'shepherd', Nl. *aodhaire* 'shepherd' and 'herdsman' (cf. *aodhaire* *bō* 'cowherd'), cpd. of *uī* 'sheep' (3.25), and the root of *gairim* 'call' (18.41).

4. Goth. *hairdeis*, ON *hirdir*, OE *hirde*, NE *herd* in *shepherd*, *cowherd*, etc., dial. *herd* 'shepherd', OHG *hirt*, NHG *hirt*, etc., general Gmc. word, now partly specialized to 'shepherd' (so mostly in Dan., Sw., Du., NHG), deriv. of noun Goth. *hairda*, OE *heord* 'herd', etc.: Skt. *garḍha-*, *garḍhas-* 'troop, multitude', Av. *sarəda-* 'kind, species', etc. Walde-P. 1.424. Feist 234.

Where the word is specialized to 'shepherd', it may be replaced in other senses, as Dan. *kvæggøtler*, cpd. of *kvæg*

'cattle' (3.20) and *vogte* 'watch, tend', Sw. *boskapsherde*, cpd. of *boskap* 'cattle' (3.20), Sw. *vallare* fr. *valla* 'tend' (cattle), Du. *vechoeder*, cpd. of *vee* 'cattle' (3.15) and *hoe* 'guard', like NHG *viehütter*.

ME *herdman*, NE *herdsman*, replacing *herd* in general sense except in the cpds. *shepherd*, *cowherd*, etc., but less used than the specific terms.

5. Lith. *kerdžius* : Goth. *hairdeis*, etc., above, 4. Walde-P. 1.424.

Lith. *ganytojas*, deriv. of *ganyti* 'pasture' (3.16), fr. the same root also Lett. *gans* (Lith. *ganas* '(Pferde)hirt', in NSB).

Lith. *piemuo* 'shepherd' : Grk. *ποιμήν*, above, 1.

3.19 STABLE, STALL	
Grk. <i>στάβλος</i>	Goth. (<i>awistr</i>)
NG <i>stabilum</i>	ON <i>stǫð</i> , <i>stallr</i> , <i>stallhūs</i>
Lat. <i>stallum</i>	ChSl. <i>chlév</i>
It. <i>stalla</i> , <i>scuderia</i>	Dan. <i>stald</i>
Fr. <i>étable</i> , <i>écurie</i>	OE <i>steall</i>
Sp. <i>establo</i>	ME <i>stal</i> , <i>stable</i>
Rum. <i>stabil</i> , <i>grajd</i>	NE <i>stal</i> , <i>stable</i>
Ir. <i>stail</i>	Du. <i>stal</i>
Nl. <i>stalla</i>	OHG <i>stal</i>
W. <i>ystabl</i>	MHG <i>stal</i>
Br. <i>kraou</i> , <i>stael</i>	NHG <i>stal</i>

The heading is intended to cover words denoting the place where the domestic animals are kept, without regard to the present distinction between NE *stall* and *stable* and the usual restriction of the latter to a place for horses. Several of the words entered are used only or mostly for 'stable' in this restricted sense, as It. *scuderia*, Fr. *écurie*.

But specific terms derived from the names of the animals, like Lat. *bovile*, *ovile*, W. *marshdy*, *beudy* (lit. 'horse-house', 'cow-house'), Russ. *konjušnja* (fr. *kon'* 'horse'), etc., are not included, except where generic terms are lacking (as in Avestan).

Also not included are the numerous words denoting an outer inclosure for domestic animals, like OE, ME *fald* (fr. vb. *fealdan* 'bend, fold'), NE *fold* (esp. *sheepfold*), Grk. *μάνδρα*, Skt. *vrajā-* etc.

The majority of the words are from the notion of 'standing place', a few from 'hut', 'pen', or the like.

For occasional confusion between the notions of 'stable' and 'barn' (as in U.S. usage of barn), see 8.14.

1. Derivs. of IE **stā-* 'stand'. Walde-P. 2.604 ff. Ernout-M. 984.

Grk. *σταβλός*; Lat. *stabilum*, whence OFr. *estable* (> ME, NE *stable* > Nl. *stābla*, W. *ystabl*), Fr. *étable*, Sp. *establo*,

Rum. *staul*, Byz. NG *στάβλος*, Br. *staul*; (Goth. *awistr*, OE *ēwestre*, etc. 'sheep-fold'); SCR. *staja*, Boh. *stáj*, Pol. *stajnia*, Russ. *staja*, Skt. *go-ṣṭha-* 'cow-stall', but also more general, hence even *go-ṣṭha-*, *go-sthāna-*, *uṣṭra-sthāna-*, Av. *gaṇō-stāna-*, *aspō-stāna-*, *uṣṭrō-stāna-* (cpds. with words for 'ox', 'horse', 'camel').

Here also (fr. IE **stā-dhlo-*, as Lat. *stabilum*, or more prob. a parallel IE **stel-*) the Gmc. group, ON *stallr* (also *stallhūs*), OE *steall*, NE *stall*, OHG *stal*, etc., whence also It. *stalla*, Lett. *stallis* (fr. MLG *stal*) and SCR. *stala*. Walde-P. 2.644. Falk-Torp 1147.

ME *stall* and *stable* were both used for the building in which domestic animals were kept, but *stall* came to be used mostly of the standing place for a single animal, and *stable* of the building for horses.

2. It. *scuderia*, Fr. *écurie* 'stable' for horses, derivs. of *scudiero*, *écuyer* orig. 'shield-bearer' fr. Lat. *scudarius*, then also 'page, groom', hence 'place where the grooms stayed, stable'. But in French prob. blended with a loanword fr. OHG *scūr* 'covered place, shed', *scūra* 'barn' (so *scuria* in Lex. Sal.). REW 7759. Gamillscheg 343.

Rum. *grajd*, loanword fr. Slavic (below, 6).

3. Ir. *stail*, etym.?

Br. *kraou* : W. (obs.) *crau* 'pigsty',

craw 'sty, hovel', Ir. *crō* 'inclosure, pen', etc. (these : OE *hrōf* 'roof', etc. Pedersen 1.92; rejected by Walde-P. 1.477).

4. ON *stǫð*, contraction of **stō-ḥūs* 'cattle-house', cpd. of *stō* 'cattle' (3.15).

5. Lith. *kūle*, Lett. *kūls*, fr. MLG *kot*, *kote* 'hut, shed' (cf. OE *cot* 'hut', etc. 7.13). Mühl-Endz. 2.338.

Lith. *tuartas*, fr. *tuerti* 'comprise, inclose', like *tuora* 'fence', etc., hence orig. 'inclosure'. Walde-P. 1.750.

6. ChSl. *chlév* (also 'hut'), Boh. *chlév*, Pol. *chlew* (now esp. 'pigsty'), Russ. *chlew*, loanword fr. Gmc. **χlaiva-* 'hut' (Goth. *hlaiw* 'grave' beside *hleipra*, *hljia* 'tent', etc. fr. IE **klei-* 'incline'; Walde-P. 1.490 ff.). Berneker 389. Stender-Petersen 239 ff.

ChSl. *gradžī* (late), Bulg. *gradž* (> Rum. *grajd*), deriv. of ChSl. *gradŭ* 'city' and 'garden', orig. 'inclosed place'. Berneker 330.

7. Skt. (beside *go-ṣṭha-*, above, 1) *go-tra-* fr. *go-* 'ox, cow' and suffix *-tra-* denoting place, but not restricted to bovine species.

Av. *gaṇō-stāna-*, *aspō-stāna-*, etc. (above, 1) for the large animals, also (*nmānəm*) *gāvaγam*, lit. '(house) for oxen'. For small animals, as sheep, *pasuṣ-hasta-*, cpd. of *pasu-* 'small cattle' (3.15) and **hasta-* fr. *had-* 'sit' = Skt. *sad-*. Cf. Vd. 15.23 ff., where the whole series occurs.

3.20 CATTLE (Collective or plural forms)		3.21 BULL	3.22 OX	3.23 COW	3.24 CALF
Grk. <i>βοῦς</i>	<i>ταῦρος</i>	<i>βοῦς</i>	<i>βοῦς</i>	<i>μῆσχος</i>	<i>μῆσχος</i>
NG <i>pasco</i>	<i>ταῦρος</i> , <i>ταυρί</i>	<i>βοῦς</i>	<i>βοῦς</i>	<i>μῆσχος</i>	<i>μῆσχος</i>
Lat. <i>pasco</i>	<i>taurus</i>	<i>bos</i>	<i>bos</i>	<i>vacca</i>	<i>vitulus</i>
It. <i>pasco</i>	<i>toro</i>	<i>buoi</i>	<i>boue</i> , <i>bue</i>	<i>vacca</i>	<i>vitello</i>
Fr. <i>pasco</i>	<i>taureau</i>	<i>bov</i>	<i>vacche</i>	<i>vacca</i>	<i>veau</i>
Sp. <i>pasco</i>	<i>toro</i>	<i>buey</i>	<i>vacca</i>	<i>vacca</i>	<i>ternero</i> , <i>becerro</i>
Rum. <i>pasco</i>	<i>taur</i>	<i>boi</i>	<i>vacă</i>	<i>vacă</i>	<i>vișel</i>
Ir. <i>pasco</i>	<i>tarb</i>	<i>damh</i>	<i>bō</i> , <i>ag</i> , <i>ferb</i>	<i>bō</i> , <i>ag</i> , <i>ferb</i>	<i>laogh</i>
Nl. <i>pasco</i>	<i>tarb</i>	<i>damh</i>	<i>bō</i> , <i>ag</i> , <i>ferb</i>	<i>bō</i> , <i>ag</i> , <i>ferb</i>	<i>laogh</i>
Nl. <i>pasco</i>	<i>tarb</i>	<i>damh</i>	<i>bō</i> , <i>ag</i> , <i>ferb</i>	<i>bō</i> , <i>ag</i> , <i>ferb</i>	<i>laogh</i>
W. <i>pasco</i>	<i>tarb</i>	<i>damh</i>	<i>bō</i> , <i>ag</i> , <i>ferb</i>	<i>bō</i> , <i>ag</i> , <i>ferb</i>	<i>laogh</i>
Br. <i>pasco</i>	<i>tarb</i>	<i>damh</i>	<i>bō</i> , <i>ag</i> , <i>ferb</i>	<i>bō</i> , <i>ag</i> , <i>ferb</i>	<i>laogh</i>
Goth. <i>pasco</i>	<i>tarb</i>	<i>damh</i>	<i>bō</i> , <i>ag</i> , <i>ferb</i>	<i>bō</i> , <i>ag</i> , <i>ferb</i>	<i>laogh</i>
Dan. <i>pasco</i>	<i>tarb</i>	<i>damh</i>	<i>bō</i> , <i>ag</i> , <i>ferb</i>	<i>bō</i> , <i>ag</i> , <i>ferb</i>	<i>laogh</i>
Sw. <i>pasco</i>	<i>tarb</i>	<i>damh</i>	<i>bō</i> , <i>ag</i> , <i>ferb</i>	<i>bō</i> , <i>ag</i> , <i>ferb</i>	<i>laogh</i>
OE <i>pasco</i>	<i>tarb</i>	<i>damh</i>	<i>bō</i> , <i>ag</i> , <i>ferb</i>	<i>bō</i> , <i>ag</i> , <i>ferb</i>	<i>laogh</i>
ME <i>pasco</i>	<i>tarb</i>	<i>damh</i>	<i>bō</i> , <i>ag</i> , <i>ferb</i>	<i>bō</i> , <i>ag</i> , <i>ferb</i>	<i>laogh</i>
NE <i>pasco</i>	<i>tarb</i>	<i>damh</i>	<i>bō</i> , <i>ag</i> , <i>ferb</i>	<i>bō</i> , <i>ag</i> , <i>ferb</i>	<i>laogh</i>
Du. <i>pasco</i>	<i>tarb</i>	<i>damh</i>	<i>bō</i> , <i>ag</i> , <i>ferb</i>	<i>bō</i> , <i>ag</i> , <i>ferb</i>	<i>laogh</i>
OHG <i>pasco</i>	<i>tarb</i>	<i>damh</i>	<i>bō</i> , <i>ag</i> , <i>ferb</i>	<i>bō</i> , <i>ag</i> , <i>ferb</i>	<i>laogh</i>
MHG <i>pasco</i>	<i>tarb</i>	<i>damh</i>	<i>bō</i> , <i>ag</i> , <i>ferb</i>	<i>bō</i> , <i>ag</i> , <i>ferb</i>	<i>laogh</i>
NHG <i>pasco</i>	<i>tarb</i>	<i>damh</i>	<i>bō</i> , <i>ag</i> , <i>ferb</i>	<i>bō</i> , <i>ag</i> , <i>ferb</i>	<i>laogh</i>
Lith. <i>pasco</i>	<i>tarb</i>	<i>damh</i>	<i>bō</i> , <i>ag</i> , <i>ferb</i>	<i>bō</i> , <i>ag</i> , <i>ferb</i>	<i>laogh</i>
Let. <i>pasco</i>	<i>tarb</i>	<i>damh</i>	<i>bō</i> , <i>ag</i> , <i>ferb</i>	<i>bō</i> , <i>ag</i> , <i>ferb</i>	<i>laogh</i>
ChSl. <i>pasco</i>	<i>tarb</i>	<i>damh</i>	<i>bō</i> , <i>ag</i> , <i>ferb</i>	<i>bō</i> , <i>ag</i> , <i>ferb</i>	<i>laogh</i>
SCR. <i>pasco</i>	<i>tarb</i>	<i>damh</i>	<i>bō</i> , <i>ag</i> , <i>ferb</i>	<i>bō</i> , <i>ag</i> , <i>ferb</i>	<i>laogh</i>
Boh. <i>pasco</i>	<i>tarb</i>	<i>damh</i>	<i>bō</i> , <i>ag</i> , <i>ferb</i>	<i>bō</i> , <i>ag</i> , <i>ferb</i>	<i>laogh</i>
Pol. <i>pasco</i>	<i>tarb</i>	<i>damh</i>	<i>bō</i> , <i>ag</i> , <i>ferb</i>	<i>bō</i> , <i>ag</i> , <i>ferb</i>	<i>laogh</i>
Russ. <i>pasco</i>	<i>tarb</i>	<i>damh</i>	<i>bō</i> , <i>ag</i> , <i>ferb</i>	<i>bō</i> , <i>ag</i> , <i>ferb</i>	<i>laogh</i>
Skt. <i>pasco</i>	<i>tarb</i>	<i>damh</i>	<i>bō</i> , <i>ag</i> , <i>ferb</i>	<i>bō</i> , <i>ag</i> , <i>ferb</i>	<i>laogh</i>
Av. <i>pasco</i>	<i>tarb</i>	<i>damh</i>	<i>bō</i> , <i>ag</i> , <i>ferb</i>	<i>bō</i> , <i>ag</i> , <i>ferb</i>	<i>laogh</i>

3.20-3.24. Groups of cognates which appear under several of these headings.

1. IE **g^oou-*, nom. sg. **g^oōus*, the old generic word for the bovine species, 'ox' or 'cow'. Restricted to 'ox' in the Romance languages, to 'cow' in Celtic, Gmc., Lett., Arm. Walde-P. 1.696 f. Ernout-M. 115. Pedersen 2.26, 51, 93.

Grk. *βοῦς* 'ox, cow', pl. *βοῦς* 'cattle', dim. *βοῦσκον*, whence NG *bōdi* 'ox', pl. *bōdia* 'cattle'; Lat. *bōs* 'ox, cow' (loanword fr. a rural dial., cf. Umbr. *bun*, *bue*, etc.), whence It. *bue*, *boue*, Fr. *boeuf*, Sp. *buey*, Rum. *bou*, all 'ox' (but also 'bull' in dialects, REW 1225); Ir. *bo*, W. *buwch*, Br. *buoc'h*, all 'cow', Br. pl. *biou* 'cattle', Ir. *buar* coll. 'cattle'; ON *kýr*,

OE *cū*, etc., all the Gmc. words for 'cow' (NE *kine* old pl., now coll. and sometimes used generically = *cattle*); Lett. *guovs* 'cow', ChSl. **govēdo*, SCR. *govēdo* 'head of cattle', SCR. pl. *govēda* 'cattle' (Boh. *hovado* 'beast', Russ. *govjadina* 'beef'); Skt. *go-*, Av. *gao-* 'ox, cow'; Arm. *kow* 'cow'.

2. Goth. *stīur* 'male calf' (renders *τὸν μῆσχον*), ON *stjōrr* (rare), OE *stēor*, OHG *stior*, all mostly 'young ox', MHG, NHG *stier* 'bull' (but dial. 'ox'), NE *steer* ('young') ox' (in U.S., where oxen are used for hauling, *steer* is still 'young ox', but otherwise and regularly in the packing industry *steer* is the grown castrated animal raised for beef, and *ox* is

3.21. 'Bull'. 1. Grk. *ταῦρος*; Lat. *taurus* (> It., Sp. *toro*, Rum. *taur*, OFr. *tor*, Fr. *taureau*), Osc. *tauropo*, Umbr. *toru*; Gall. *tarvos*, Ir. *tarb*, Nl. *tarbh*, W. *taru*, Br. *taro* (Celtic forms with cons. transposition); ON *bjōrr*, Dan. *tyr*, Sw. *tyr* (these influenced by the group ON *stjōrr*, etc.): OPruss. *taurīs*, Lith. *tauras* 'wild ox', ChSl. *turū* 'wild ox'(?). Perh. IE **tau-ro-* fr. **tēu-* 'swell, be strong' in Skt. *tāuti*, *taviti* 'is strong', etc. (so Walde-P. 1.711, Brugmann, Grd. 2.1.353), but more prob. to be combined with OE *stēor*, etc. Ernout-M. 1018. Falk-Torp 1309. Feist 454.

2. ON *boli*, ME *bule*, *bole*, NE *bull*, MLG *bulle* (> NHG *bulle*, much used in the north in place of *stier*; also the source of Lith. *bulius*, Lett. *bullis*), Du. *bul*, prob. : ON *boltr*

Grk. *δελφάς* : *δελφός*, Skt. *garbha-* 'womb', etc., with shift from 'womb' through 'fetus' to 'young of an animal', as often (cf. NE *calv*, etc., 3.24), then specialization to 'pig'.

Ir. *banb*, Nlr. *banbh*, W. *banw* (obs.). 'pig', OCorn. *banew* 'sus', Br. *bano* 'sow with litter', etym.? Pedersen 1.47. Loewenthal, Wört. u. Sach. 9.188.

ON *griss* (> Scotch *grize*), Dan., Sw. *gris*, etym. dub., perh. : OHG *gris* 'gray', etc. Walde-P. 1.602 f. Falk-

Torp 348, 1473. Hellquist 300 (imitative orig.).

ME *pigge* (prob. OE **pigga*, like *doga*, *froga*), NE *pig*, MLG *bigge*, Du. *big*, prob. : Dan. *pig*, Sw. *pigg* 'spike', etc. beside OE *pic* 'pick, pike', etc. (cf. Falk-Torp. 823), and orig. an epithet referring to the shape. Björkman, IF 30.266 f. NED s.v. *pig*. Franck-v. W. 64.

Boh. *sele*, orig. 'suckling', deriv. of *ssdti* 'suck'.

3.36 GOAT (Generic or feminine)

Grk.	<i>αἴς</i> (<i>χίμαιρα</i>)	<i>τράγος</i>	<i>ἐριφος</i>
NG	<i>γίδια</i> , fem. <i>γίδια</i>	<i>τράγος</i> , <i>τραγί</i>	<i>καρσίον</i>
Lat.	<i>capra</i>	<i>hircus</i> , <i>caper</i>	<i>haedus</i>
It.	<i>capra</i>	<i>becco</i> , <i>capro</i>	<i>capretto</i>
Fr.	<i>chèvre</i> , <i>bique</i>	<i>bouc</i>	<i>chevreau</i> , <i>biquet</i>
Sp.	<i>cabra</i> , <i>chiva</i>	<i>cabrón</i>	<i>cabrillo</i>
Rum.	<i>capră</i>	<i>caprioară</i>	<i>caprioară</i>
Ir.	<i>gabor</i>	<i>boc</i>	<i>mionnán</i>
Nlr.	<i>gabhar</i>	<i>boc</i>	<i>mionnán</i>
W.	<i>gafr</i>	<i>bouc'h</i>	<i>gaorig</i>
Br.	<i>gaor</i>	<i>bouc'h</i>	<i>gaorig</i>
Goth.	<i>gaitis</i>	<i>gaitis</i>	<i>gaitis</i>
ON	<i>geit</i>	<i>hafr</i> (<i>bukkr</i>)	<i>kið</i>
Dan.	<i>ged</i>	<i>buck</i>	<i>buk</i>
Sw.	<i>get</i>	<i>buck</i>	<i>kid</i>
OE	<i>gēol</i>	<i>bucca</i> , <i>hafor</i>	<i>tiocen</i> , <i>hēcen</i>
ME	<i>gole</i>	<i>bucke</i>	<i>kid</i>
NE	<i>goat</i>	<i>he-goat</i>	<i>kid</i>
Du.	<i>geit</i>	<i>bok</i>	<i>geitje</i>
OHG	<i>geiz</i> , <i>ziga</i>	<i>boc</i>	<i>zicki(n)</i> , <i>kizzi(n)</i>
MHG	<i>geiz</i> , <i>zige</i>	<i>bock</i>	<i>zickelin</i>
NHG	<i>ziege</i> , <i>geiss</i>	<i>bock</i>	<i>zicklein</i>
Lith.	<i>oška</i>	<i>oškis</i>	<i>oškutis</i>
Lett.	<i>kaza</i>	<i>āzis</i>	<i>kazlens</i>
ChSl.	<i>koza</i>	<i>kozila</i>	<i>kozilic</i>
SCR.	<i>koza</i>	<i>jarec</i>	<i>jare</i> , <i>kozlic</i>
Boh.	<i>koza</i>	<i>kozal</i>	<i>kozilic</i>
Pol.	<i>koza</i>	<i>kozol</i>	<i>kozilic</i>
Russ.	<i>koza</i>	<i>kozol</i>	<i>kozlenok</i>
Skt.	<i>ajā-</i> , fem. <i>ajā-</i>	<i>ajā-</i> , <i>chāga-</i>	<i>...</i>
Av.	<i>...</i>	<i>būza-</i>	<i>...</i>

3.36. 'Goat'. The generic and feminine words are taken together, since the latter are generally those used in generic sense.

Meillet, Rev. ét. sl. 5.8 f., brings together under a series of alternating forms groups that are here given separately, namely *až* etc. (1), OHG *ziga* etc. (4), Lith. *ožys*, Skt. *ajā-* (7), and ChSl. *koza* (6).

1. Grk. *až* (mostly *ā*, rarely also *δ*) : Arm. *aic* 'goat', Av. *izaēna-* 'of (goat's) skin', perh. : Skt. *ejati* 'stirs, moves', etc. Walde-P. 1.8 f., 11.

Hence dim. *alyidion* 'kid', whence NG *γίδια* generic for 'goat' (*τὰ γίδια*), with new fem. *γίδια* 'she-goat'.

Grk. *χίμαρος* (*δ*, also *ή*), *χίμαιρα*, orig. 'yearling' : Skt. *himā-* 'winter', Lat. *bimūs* (**bi-himos*) 'two years old', etc. Walde-P. 1.547.

2. Lat. *capra* (> It., Sp. *capra*, Fr. *chèvre*, Rum. *capră*), fem. to *caper* 'he-goat' (3.37).

Fr. *bique*, prob. fr. a calling cry

Sp. *chiva*, masc. *chivo*, source?

3. Ir. *gabor*, Nlr. *gabhar*, W. *gafr*, Br. *gaor*, *gavr*, perh. with unexplained init. variation : Lat. *caper*, etc. So Thurneysen, Gram. 139, Z. celt. Ph. 13.103 ff. Otherwise Walde-P. 1.533, 547.

4. Goth. *gaitis*, ON *geit*, OE *gāt*, etc., the general Gmc. word : Lat. *haedus* 'kid', perh. Lith. *žaidžiū*, *žaišti* 'play' as orig. 'jump, gambol'. Walde-P. 1.527. Feist 186.

OHG *ziga*, MHG *zige*, NHG *zirge* with dim. OE *tiocen*, OHG *zickelin*, MHG *zickelin*, NHG *zicklein*, perh. : Grk. *βίφα* *αἴς*. *Δάκωνες* (Hesych.), Arm. *tik* 'leather bag', root connection? Walde-P. 1.814.

5. Lith. *oška*, new fem. fr. *ožys* 'he-goat' : Skt. *ajā-*, etc. (below, 7).

6. ChSl. *koza*, etc., the general Slavie

word, with Lett. *kaza* fr. Russ., perh. : OE *hēcen*, MLG *hōken* 'kid', root connection? Walde-P. 1.336. Berneker 595.

7. Skt. *ajā-*, fem. *ajā-* : Lith. *ožys*, Lett. *āzis*, perh., through notion of rapid motion, fr. root of Skt. *aj-*, Grk. *άγω*, etc. 'drive'. Walde-P. 1.38.

3.37. 'He-goat'. 1. Grk. *τράγος* (hence fr. dim. form, NG *τραγί*) : *τράγω*, aor. *τραγον* 'nibble'. Walde-P. 1.732. Boisacq 978.

2. Lat. *caper* : ON *hafr*, OE *hafor* 'he-goat', Grk. *κάπρος* 'boar', root connection dub. Walde-P. 1.347. Ernout-M. 146 f. Walde-H. 1.157. It. *capro*, Sp. *cabrón*, formed anew fr. fem. *capra*, *cabra*.

Lat. *hircus* (so, not *caper*, in Varro, RR, as 2.3.10 *ad denas capras singulos parent hircos*, and in general much more common than *caper*) perh. : Lat. *hirtus*, *hirsutus* 'shaggy', etc. Walde-P. 1.610. Ernout-M. 454. Walde-H. 1.649 f.

Lat. *bucca* occurs as 'he-goat' in the description of the game "buck, buck", Petron. 64. Cf. Ullman, Cl. Ph. 38.94 ff. But it seems more likely to be a loanword adopted in this game than an inherited cognate of OE, Ir. *boc*, OE *bucca*, etc. (below, 3.4).

It. *becco*, prob. of imitative orig. REW 1020a.

Fr. *bouc*, loanword fr. Gmc. or Celtic (below, 3, 4). REW 1378. Wartburg 1.590.

Rum. *țap* : Alb. *çjap* and a widespread group of pop. or dial. terms for 'he-goat', based on a calling cry. Cf. esp. CGL 5.503.27 *hyrcus caper zappu dicatur*. REW 9599. Rohlf, Z. rom. Ph. 45.664 f. Walde-H. 1.157.

3. Ir. *boc*, W. *buch*, Br. *bouc'h*, loanword fr. (or cognate with) the Gmc. group (below, 4). Walde-P. 2.189.

4. ON *bukkr*, OE *bucca*, OHG *boc*,

	3.41 HORSE (Generic)	3.42 STALLION	3.43 GELDING	3.44 MARE	3.45 FOAL, COLT
Grk.	<i>ἵππος</i>	<i>ἵππος δ, ὄχιων</i>	<i>ἵππος ἐκτεμνόμενος</i>	<i>ἵππος ή</i>	<i>πῶλος</i>
NG	<i>δλογο</i>	<i>βαρβάρω δλογο, άτι</i>	<i>δλογο μονουχο-σμίατο</i>	<i>φοράδα</i>	<i>πουλάρι</i>
Lat.	<i>equus</i>	(<i>equus</i>) <i>admissarius</i>	<i>equa</i>	<i>pullus</i> (<i>eculus</i>)	
It.	<i>cavallo</i>	<i>stallone</i>	<i>cavallo castrato</i>	<i>cavalla</i>	<i>puledro</i>
Fr.	<i>cheval</i>	<i>étalon</i>	<i>hongre</i>	<i>jument</i>	<i>poulain</i>
Sp.	<i>caballo</i>	<i>caballo padre</i>	<i>caballo castrado</i>	<i>yegua</i>	<i>potro</i>
Rum.	<i>cal</i>	<i>armăsar</i>	<i>jugan</i>	<i>iapă</i>	<i>minz</i>
Ir.	<i>ech</i> , <i>marc</i> (<i>capall</i>)	<i>stail</i>	<i>gillín</i> , <i>gearrán</i>	<i>lár</i>	<i>serrach</i>
Nlr.	<i>capall</i> , <i>marc</i>	<i>stail</i>	<i>adfarach</i>	<i>casag</i>	<i>serrach</i>
W.	<i>march</i> , <i>ceffyl</i>	<i>marc'h</i>	<i>marc'h</i>	<i>kazeg</i>	<i>eboul</i>
Br.	<i>marc'h</i>	<i>marc'h</i>	<i>marc'h</i>	<i>eboul</i>	<i>eboul</i>
Goth.	<i>...</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>...</i>
ON	<i>hross</i> , <i>hestr</i> (<i>marr</i> , <i>jör</i>)	(<i>stōð</i>)- <i>hestr</i> , <i>stōð</i> - <i>hross</i>	<i>geldhestr</i>	<i>merr</i> (<i>hross</i>)	<i>foli</i> , <i>fyl</i>
Dan.	<i>hest</i>	<i>hingst</i>	<i>vallak</i>	<i>hoppe</i>	<i>fsl</i>
Sw.	<i>häst</i>	<i>hingst</i>	<i>vallack</i>	<i>märr</i> , <i>sto</i>	<i>fsl</i> , <i>fäle</i>
OE	<i>hors</i> , <i>meah</i> , <i>e:h</i>	<i>stēda</i>	<i>hengest</i>	<i>mere</i> (<i>myre</i>)	<i>jola</i> , <i>coll</i>
ME	<i>hors</i>	<i>stalon</i>	<i>gelding</i>	<i>mere</i>	<i>jole</i> , <i>colle</i>
NE	<i>horse</i>	<i>stallion</i> , <i>studhorse</i>	<i>gelding</i>	<i>mare</i>	<i>jole</i> , <i>coll</i>
Du.	<i>paard</i>	<i>hengst</i>	<i>ruin</i>	<i>merrie</i>	<i>veulen</i>
OHG	(<i>h</i>)- <i>ros</i> , <i>marah</i>	<i>reinnō</i> , <i>scelo</i>	<i>mer(h)a</i>	<i>jolo</i> , <i>fulin</i> , etc.	<i>jolo</i> , <i>fulin</i> , etc.
MHG	<i>pfert</i> , <i>ros</i>	<i>schele</i> , <i>reine</i>	<i>merke</i>	<i>vole</i> , <i>milln</i>	<i>jullen</i>
NHG	<i>pfert</i> (<i>ross</i> , <i>gaul</i>)	<i>hengst</i>	<i>vallack</i>	<i>stute</i> , <i>mähre</i>	<i>jullen</i>
Lith.	<i>arklys</i> , <i>žirgas</i>	<i>eržilas</i> , <i>drigantas</i>	<i>volokas</i>	<i>kumelė</i>	<i>kumelė</i>
Lett.	<i>zirgs</i>	<i>eržilis</i> , <i>drigantis</i>	<i>izirūnits</i> <i>zirgs</i>	<i>k'ēne</i>	<i>kumelš</i>
ChSl.	<i>konjī</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>kobyła</i>	<i>žirbē</i>	<i>žirbē</i>
SCR.	<i>konj</i>	<i>ždriježac</i> , <i>pastuh</i> , <i>ajgir</i>	<i>uštroyen konj</i>	<i>kobila</i>	<i>ždrjebe</i>
Boh.	<i>kůň</i>	<i>hřebec</i>	<i>valach</i>	<i>klisna</i> , <i>kobyła</i>	<i>hřibě</i>
Pol.	<i>koń</i>	<i>ogier</i> , <i>drygant</i> , <i>stądnik</i>	<i>valach</i>	<i>klacz</i> , <i>kobyła</i>	<i>hřibě</i>
Russ.	<i>lošad'</i> (<i>kon'</i>)	<i>žerebec</i>	<i>merin</i>	<i>kobyła</i>	<i>žerebenok</i>
Skt.	<i>agva</i> , <i>haya-</i>	<i>agva</i> , <i>mārga-</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>agva</i> , <i>vaṣabā-</i>	<i>kicora-</i>
Av.	<i>aspa-</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>aspā-</i>	<i>aspā-</i>	<i>...</i>

3.41. While the agreement in most of the IE languages pointing to an IE word for 'horse' and its great frequency in personal names do not prove the IE domestication of the horse (cf. the similar situation for 'wolf'), there is strong probability on other grounds that the horse was at least partially domesticated in the IE period, and further that the use of the horse for drawing war chariots and for riding came to western Asia and Egypt through the medium of IE-speaking peoples of Asia Minor. Schrader, Reallex, 2.170 ff. For Celtic cf. also

Loth, Mém. de l'institut de France 43.113 ff.

1. IE **ekwos-*, root connection wholly obscure. Walde-P. 1.113. Ernout-M. 307.

Grk. *ἵππος*, dial. also *ἵκκος* (but with some unexplained phonetic features and taken as an Illyr. loanword by Kretschmer, Glotta 22.120); Lat. *equus* (with fem. *equa* 'mare'); Ir. *ech*, Gall. **epo-* in names *Eporedia*, etc. (W. *ebol*, Br. *eboul* 'colt'; ON *jör* (poet.), OE *eoh* 'war-horse' (Goth. *aihuwa-tundi* 'bramble bush', lit. 'horse-tooth'); Lith. (obs.) *ėšva*, *aišva* 'mare'; Skt. *agva*, Av., OPers.

aspa- (OPers. also *asa-*); Toch. A *yuk*, B *yakwe*.

Thus the word is attested in all the main branches of the IE family except Slavic, and it is still that in use in most of the modern Iranian languages (NPers. *asp*, etc.). But in all the European languages it has sooner or later been displaced by other terms (but cf. Sp. *yegua*, Rum. *iapă* 'mare'). Likewise in the Indic vernaculars, mostly by forms answering to the late and obscure *gholaka*, on which cf. Sommer, IF 31.363 ff.

2. NG *δλογο*, fr. neuter of Grk. *δλογος* 'unreasoning', not with primary application to the horse, to which it would be relatively inappropriate, but through the medium of 'animal' (so *τὰ δλογο* 'animals' in Plato, etc.) with specialization starting in military parlance, in which one commonly coupled *ἀθροισμοί* and *δλογο* 'men and beasts', that is, 'men and horses'. Hatzidakis, Mē. 1.142.

Byz. *φάρας*, *φάριον*, MHG *vāris*, etc., rather widespread medieval word for 'horse, steed', fr. Arab. *fāris* 'rider'. Lokotsch 591. Berneker 279.

3. Lat. *caballus*, in part attested as 'gelding', mostly 'work horse' (cf. *καβάλλης* *ἐργάτης ἵππος* Hesych.), sometimes pejorative 'old nag', but eventually simply 'horse', in VLat. displacing *equus*, and so the source of the Romance words, also Ir. *capall*, W. *ceffyl* (Pedersen 1.226, Vendryes, De hib. voc. 121). Cf. also late Lat. *cabō*, *ōnis* in glosses (*caballus*, *caballus magnus*, *equus castratus*), Grk. *κάβηλος* 'castrated' (Hesych.), ChSl. *kobila* 'mare', etc. Certainly a loanword, but precise source dub. Prob. orig. 'gelding' and of ethnic orig. (Anatolian or Balkan) like Fr. *hongre*, NHG *wallach*, etc. (3.43). Walde-H. 1.125. Ernout-M. 124. Maas, Rh. M. 74.469. Kretschmer, Glotta 16.191, 20.248. Gr-

For the local distribution of NHG *pfert*, *ross*, *gaul*, cf. Kretschmer, Wortgeogr. 61, 600.

6. Lith. *arklys*, deriv. of *arklas* 'plow', this fr. the root of *arti* 'plow' : Grk. *ἀρόα*, Lat. *arāre* 'plow', etc., hence orig. 'plow horse'. Walde-P. 1.78.

Lith. *žirgas* (esp. 'riding-horse, steed'), M. 124. Maas, Rh. M. 74.469. Kretschmer, Glotta 16.191, 20.248. Gr-

Turk. *aygır* 'stallion'. Berneker 26. Lokotsch 40.

Pol. *drygant*, orig.? Brückner 99.

Pol. *stadnik*, deriv. of *stado* 'herd, stud' : OE *stōd*, etc. (above, 4).

7. Skt. for 'stallion' mostly simply *agva* (3.41) or rarely *agva-urva* ('young-male').

Skt. *marya-* 'young man' (: Grk. *μαρία* 'girl' or 'boy') in RV also 'stallion'.

3.43. 'Gelding' is in part expressed only by phrases 'castrated horse', with words for 'castrate' (3.14), hence requiring no further comment here.

1. Xen. Cyrop. 7.5.62 refers to *ἵπποι ἐκτεμνόμενοι*. But Aristot., who uses *ποῦλεις* (3.14) for the castrated ox, sheep, or swine (3.14), does not use it of a horse or make any reference to the castration of horses (cf. HA 6.22), which Strabo 7.4.8 says was peculiar to the Scythians and Sarmatians. Apparently it was not a common practice in ancient Greece.

2. Lat. *cantērius*, loanword fr. Grk. *κανθήριος* 'pack-ass', with change of meaning fr. 'beast of burden, old hack' to 'gelding'. Ernout-M. 145. Walde-H. 1.155.

Fr. *hongre*, orig. 'Hungarian'. Cf. NHG *wallach*, etc. (below, 4).

Rum. *jugan* : *jugăni* 'castrate' (3.14).

3. Ir. *gerrán* (glosses Lat. *caballus*, here as 'gelding'), Nlr. *gearrán*, deriv. of Ir. *gerraim* 'cut', *gerr* 'short'. Walde-P. 1.605.

Nlr. *gillín* (also 'eunuch'), prob. early loanword fr. ME *gelding*, NE *gelding*, which were formerly also used for 'eunuch'.

W. *adfarach*, cpd. of *march* 'horse, stallion' and *ad-*, like *adful* 'castrated bull', with the depreciatory use of *ad-* as in *adfyw* 'half alive', *adfyd* 'adversity', etc.

4. ON *geldhestr*, ME *geldyng*, NE

goire, Etud. Horat. 81 f., Byzantion 11.615 (: Grk. *κόβαλος* 'rogue', orig. 'porter'; rejected by Kretschmer, Glotta 27.232).

4. Ir. *marc*, W. *march*, Br. *marc'h*, ON *marr*, OE *meah*, OHG *marah*, with Gmc. fem. forms for 'mare' (3.44), orig.? Walde-P. 2.235. Walde-H. 1.79.

5. ON *hross*, OE, ME *hors*, NE *horse*, OHG (*h*)-*ros*, MHG *ros*, *ersp* ('war horse'), beside *pfert* for common 'horse', NHG *ross* (mostly lit., but in some dialects still the common word for 'horse') : Lat. *currere* 'run' (*rr* fr. **rs*) or Skt. *kūrd-* 'jump'. Walde-P. 1.428. Falk-Torp 421.

ON *hestr* (also 'stallion'), Dan. *hest*, Sw. *häst*, with OE *hengest*, OHG *hengist* 'gelding', NHG *hengst* 'stallion' (> Dan., Sw. *hingst* 'stallion'), orig. a superl. form, perh. : Lith. *šankus* 'swift', *šokti* 'jump', etc. Walde-P. 1.334. Falk-Torp 402.

OHG *parafrid*, MHG *pfert*, NHG *pfert*, Du. *paard*, fr. late Lat. (Cod. Just.) *paraverēdus* 'extra post horse' (whence also with dissim. OFr. *palfrey*, ME, NE *palfrey*), cpd. of Grk. *παρά* 'beside' and *verēdus* (Martial, Cod. Just.), the latter a Celtic word like Lat. *reda* 'carriage'. Weigand-H. 2.408. NED s.v. *palfrey*.

NHG *gaul* 'nag', in some dialects the common word for 'horse', MLG *gāl* 'war horse', etc. (cf. Weigand-H. s.v.), etym.? Sommer, IF 31.362.

For the local distribution of NHG *pfert*, *ross*, *gaul*, cf. Kretschmer, Wortgeogr. 61, 600.

6. Lith. *arklys*, deriv. of *arklas* 'plow', this fr. the root of *arti* 'plow' : Grk. *ἀρόα*, Lat. *arāre* 'plow', etc., hence orig. 'plow horse'. Walde-P. 1.78.

Lith. *žirgas* (esp. 'riding-horse, steed'), M. 124. Maas, Rh. M. 74.469. Kret

3.612 PUPPY

Grk.	σκύλαξ	Goth.	....	Lith.	šunytylis
NG	σκυλάκι, κουτάβι	ON	hvelpr	Lett.	sunītis
Lat.	catulus, catellus	Dan.	hvalp	ChSl.	šteneg
It.	cagnuolo	Sw.	valp	Scr.	štene
Fr.	petit chien	OE	hwelp	Boh.	šténě
Sp.	cachorro, perrillo	ME	whelp	Pol.	szezenie
Rum.	cafel	NE	puppy (whelp)	Russ.	štenok
Ir.	cuilēn	Du.	jonge hond		
Nlr.	coileēn	OHG	welf		
W.	cenau (colwyn)	MHG	welf		
Br.	kolen-ki	NHG	junger hund		

Many of the words listed are applied not only to the 'puppy' but also to the young of other animals, and in this connection it will be convenient to notice some of the other terms used for the young of various wild animals (those for the young of domestic animals already have been noted under 'calf', 'lamb', etc.). These can always be denoted by words for 'young' or 'little', adj. or sb., and this is the usual method in some languages where the old special terms have been lost, e.g. Fr. *petit*, *le petit*, NHG *jung*, *das junge*. Or dim. forms of the animal names may be preferred.

1. Grk. σκύλαξ, NG σκυλάκι, Ir. *cuilēn*, Nlr. *coileān*, W. (obs.) *colwyn*, OCorn. *colōin* (gl. *catulus*), Br. *kolen* (only in cpds. like *kolen-ki* 'puppy', etc.), beside Lith. *kalė* 'bitch', Alb. *kulish* 'puppy' (*keliš* in G. Meyer, Alb. Etym. Wtb.), all prob. belonging together, but root connection? Walde-P. 1.445 f. Pedersen 1.104. Osthoff, Parerga 274 ff. Words of this group, though mostly 'puppy', are also used for the young of other animals, e.g. Grk. σκύλαξ for the young of the fox, wolf, bear, and elephant (cf. Aristot. HA 511³⁰, 578²², for the last two).

Grk. σκύμνος (etym.?), esp. the 'lion's cub' (Hom. +), is also used for the young of the fox, wolf, bear, and elephant (cf. Aristot. HA 511³⁰, 578²², for the last two).

NG *κουτάβι*, fr. *κουτός* 'stupid, silly' (17.22).

2. Lat. *catulus* (used for the young of the dog and many other animals, as lion, tiger, wolf, etc., even serpent), dim. *catellus* (> Rum. *cafel*, OIt. *catello*, OFr. *chael*, Fr. *cheau* now obs.), perh. : ON *haðna* 'young goat, kid', Russ. *koti'sja*, Pol. *kocić się*, etc. 'give birth to young' (of various 'animals'; cf. Berneker 589 f.). Walde-P. 1.338 f. Walde-H. 1.183. Osthoff, Parerga 250. REW 1763. Wartburg 2.496 ff.

Lat. *fētus* (used for the young of various animals), fr. the same root as in *fēmīna* 'woman', *fēlāre* 'suck', etc., IE **dhē(i)-* 'suck' (5.16). Ernout-M. 354 f. Walde-H. 1.490.

It. *cagnuolo*, fr. *cagna* 'bitch'.

Fr. *petit chien*, and so in general *petit* 'little' adj. and sb. for the young of other animals.

Sp. *cachorro*, of Basque orig. REW 5959a. Diez 435.

Sp. *perrillo*, dim. of *perro* 'dog'.

3. Ir. *cuilēn*, etc., above, 1.
W. *cenau*, *ceneu* 'puppy' and 'lion's, wolf's cub', etc. with Ir. *cano* 'wolf's cub' : Skt. *kanīna* 'young', Grk. *καυός* 'new' (14.13, 14.14), also prob. ChSl. *šteneg*, etc. (below, 6). Walde-P. 1.398. Pedersen 1.121.

4. ON *hvelpr*, Dan. *hvalp*, Sw. *valp*, OE *hwelp*, ME *whelp*, NE *whelp* (now arch.), Du. *welp* (now esp. 'lion's cub'), OHG-NHG *welf* (now obs. or arch. revival) : OE *hwelan* 'roar, bellow', ON

hvellr 'making a shrill sound'. Falk-Torp 437. These words, like Lat. *catulus*, were used for the young of the dog and many other animals. Cf. NED s.v. *whelp*, sb.

NE *whelp* is now replaced in common use by *puppy* (orig. 'toy dog', fr. Fr. *poupée*, Lat. *pūpa* 'doll'; NED s.v.) in the case of dogs, and by *cub* (: Dan. *kubbe* 'block, stump'; Falk-Torp 430) in the case of foxes, lions, tigers, wolves, while *calf* (3.24) is applied not only to the young of any bovine animal (bison, etc.), but also to that of various large animals, as the moose, elephant, whale.

Du. *jonge hond*, NHG *junger hund*, now the usual term for 'puppy' (in place of the old *welp*, *welf*), and so in general

3.62 CAT

Grk.	αἰλῦρος, αἰλῦρος	Goth.	....	Lith.	katė
NG	γάτα	ON	kgitr	Lett.	kak'is, kak'e
Lat.	fēlis	Dan.	kat	ChSl.	koituka
It.	gatto	Sw.	katt	Scr.	mačka
Fr.	chat	OE	catte, catt	Boh.	kočka
Sp.	gato	ME	cat	Pol.	kot
Rum.	pisicō	NE	cat	Russ.	koška
Ir.	catt	Du.	kat	Skt.	mārjara-, biḍāla-
Nlr.	cat	OHG	kazza	Av.	....
W.	cath	MHG	katze		
Br.	kaz	NHG	katze		

In marked contrast to the prehistoric and general domestication of the dog, the domestic cat was relatively late and for a long time only local. It appears in Egypt from about 2000 B.C., and hence became known to the Greeks and Romans. But it was not a familiar household animal in the classical period, and only after the beginning of our era did it become common and spread over Europe, together with its general European name.

1. Grk. αἰλῦρος, αἰλῦρος, prob., as lit. 'wavy-tail', cpd. of αἰλός 'quick moving' and οὐρά 'tail'. So Et. Mag.,

Du. *jong*, NHG *jung* 'young', adj. and sb., for the young of other animals.

5. Lith. *šunytylis*, Lett. *sunītis* dims. of the words for 'dog'.

6. ChSl. *šteneg*, *šteniči*, Scr. *štene*, Boh. *šténě*, Pol. *szezenie*, Russ. *štenok*, prob. (**skēn* beside **ken-*) : W. *cenau*, Ir. *cano* (above, 3) and Skt. *kanīna* 'young', Grk. *καυός* 'new', etc. Walde-P. 1.398. Osthoff, Parerga 268 f. Otherwise Brückner 543. These words were formerly used also for the young of other animals, 'lion's cub', etc., but except as 'puppy' are now replaced either by words for 'young', as sbs. Scr. *mlado*, Boh. *mláďe*, or by dim. forms of the animal's names, e.g. Russ. *l'venok*, Pol. *lwiatko*, 'lion's cub'.

3.66 FISHERMAN

Grk.	ἀλιεύς	Goth.	fiškja	Lith.	žvejys
NG	φάρᾱς	ON	fiškimaðr, fiškikarl	Lett.	zvejnieks, zveja
Lat.	piscator	Dan.	fišker	ChSl.	rybari
It.	pêcheur	Sw.	fiškare	Scr.	rybar
Fr.	pêcheur	OE	fišcere	Boh.	rybář
Sp.	pescador	ME	fišcher	Pol.	rybak
Rum.	pescar	NE	fišerman	Russ.	rybak, rybolov
Ir.	iascach	Du.	višcher	Skt.	kāivarta-, dhīvara-, mātsya-jīval-
Nlr.	iascaire	OHG	fišdri		
W.	pysgolwr	MHG	višcher		
Br.	piškelaer	NHG	fišcher		

Nearly all the words for 'fisherman' are derivatives of the words for 'fish' (2.65) through the corresponding verbs, or in some cases compounds, like NE *fisherman* which has displaced *fisher* in current use, Russ. *rybolov* 'fish-catcher'.

Thus Lat. *piscātor* (> Romance words, except Rum. *pescar*, fr. Lat. *piscārius* 'fishmonger', favored by the suffix of the Slavic word, ChSl. *rybari*, etc.), Ir. *iascach*, Nlr. *iascaire*, Goth. *fiškja*, OE *fišcere*, OHG *fišdri*, Lith.

3.65 FISH

Grk.	ἰχθύς	Goth.	fiška	Lith.	žūvis
NG	ψάρι	ON	fiškr	Lett.	zivis
Lat.	piscis	Dan.	fišk	ChSl.	ryba
It.	pesce	Sw.	fišk	Scr.	ryba
Fr.	poisson	OE	fišc	Boh.	ryba
Sp.	pez	ME	fišch	Pol.	ryba
Rum.	pește	NE	fišk	Russ.	ryba
Ir.	iasc	Du.	višch	Skt.	mātsya-
Nlr.	iasg	OHG	fišc	Av.	masya-
W.	pysgodyn	MHG	višch		
Br.	pesk	NHG	fišk		

1. Grk. ἰχθύς, Lith. *žūvis*, Lett. *zivis*, OPruss. *suckis*, Arm. *jukn*, root connection? Walde-P. 1.664.

2. Lat. *piscis*, Ir. *iasc*, Nlr. *iasg*, Goth. *fišk*, etc., all the Gmc. words, root connection? Walde-P. 2.11. Pokorny, KZ 54.307. Cuny, Mélanges Glotz 268 f.

From Lat. *piscis* all the Romance words, also W. *pysg* (old coll., whence pl. *pysgod* with new sg. *pysgodyn*), Corn. *pisc*, Br. *pesk*.

3. NG ψάρι, fr. Grk. ὀψάριον dim. of

ὄψων 'dainty', at Athens especially 'fish food' (cf. ὄψων ποτῖων Eur.). ὀψάριον for 'fish' as food in NT in Jn. (6.9, 11; 21.9, 10, 13; but ἰχθύς for fish in the sea 21.6, 9, 11; in the other gospels only ἰχθύς in both senses) and often in the pap. The definite extension to the living fish is later.

4. ChSl. *ryba*, etc., all the Slavic words, etym.?

5. Skt. *mātsya*, Av. *masya*, fr. an IE **mad-* 'be wet' in Grk. μαδάω, Lat. *madēre*, etc.? Walde-P. 2.230.

3.66 FISHERMAN

Grk.	ἀλιεύς	Goth.	fiškja	Lith.	žvejys
NG	φάρᾱς	ON	fiškimaðr, fiškikarl	Lett.	zvejnieks, zveja
Lat.	piscator	Dan.	fišker	ChSl.	rybari
It.	pêcheur	Sw.	fiškare	Scr.	rybar
Fr.	pêcheur	OE	fišcere	Boh.	rybář
Sp.	pescador	ME	fišcher	Pol.	rybak
Rum.	pescar	NE	fišerman	Russ.	rybak, rybolov
Ir.	iascach	Du.	višcher	Skt.	kāivarta-, dhīvara-, mātsya-jīval-
Nlr.	iascaire	OHG	fišdri		
W.	pysgolwr	MHG	višcher		
Br.	piškelaer	NHG	fišcher		

Nearly all the words for 'fisherman' are derivatives of the words for 'fish' (2.65) through the corresponding verbs, or in some cases compounds, like NE *fisherman* which has displaced *fisher* in current use, Russ. *rybolov* 'fish-catcher'.

Thus Lat. *piscātor* (> Romance words, except Rum. *pescar*, fr. Lat. *piscārius* 'fishmonger', favored by the suffix of the Slavic word, ChSl. *rybari*, etc.), Ir. *iascach*, Nlr. *iascaire*, Goth. *fiškja*, OE *fišcere*, OHG *fišdri*, Lith.

Exceptions are:
Grk. ἀλιεύς, fr. ἄλς 'sea' and in Homer also 'sailor'. But NG pop. φάρᾱς 'fisherman' and 'fishmonger', fr. ψάρι 'fish'.
Skt., beside occasional *mātsya-jīval-* lit. 'one who makes a living from fish', *mātsya-bandha-* (bandh- 'bind, catch'), and *mātsyika-* (Pān.), more commonly *kāivarta-*, prob. orig. a term of opprobrium (cf. *keu-* 'serve' Dhātup.), and *dhīvara-*, prob. : *dhīvan-* 'skilful'.

marten or ferret, as in Varro. Used for 'cat' in Cic. with reference to Egypt and later (Pliny, etc.) common, until its displacement by *cattus*.

3. Late Lat. (4th cent. A.D.) *cattus*, *catta*, *gattus*, in Grk. form *κάττος*, *κάττα*, γάττος, of dub. orig. Ernout-M. 163. Walde-H. 1.182 f. Hence (or from the same source), with variation of init. *c/g* and medial *t/t'*, nearly all the European words. These are listed in the forms that are commonly used generically, whether the masculines, as the Romance (Fr. *chat*, It. *gatto*, Sp. *gato*, with fem. *chatte*, *gatta*, *gata*), and the Scandinavian (ON *kǫttr*, Dan. *kat*, Sw. *katt*, with fem. ON *ketta*, Norw., Sw. *katta*), or the feminines as NG *yāra*, the West Gmc. (OE *catte*, OHG *kazza*, NHG *katze*, with masc. *kater*) and Balto-Slavic (Lith. *katė*, ChSl. *koituka*, Boh. *kočka*,

Russ. *koška*; but Pol. *kot* masc. and generic, fem. *kotka*).

4. Rum. *pisicō*, deriv. of *pis* a call-word for cats similar to Lith. *puž*, LG *puus*, Du. *poes*, NE *puss*. Cf. the use of NE *puss*, *pussy* as a common noun.

5. Lett. *kak'is*, *kak'e*, loanword? Mühl-Endz. 2.139.

6. Scr. *mačka*, Boh. *mačka* (obs.), orig. a pet-name form of *Maria*, like NHG *Mieze*, *Mies* also used for 'cat' (Weigand-H. s.v.), NE *Malkin*, pet-name form of *Matilda*, used for 'cat' (NED s.v. 5), also *Gray-Malkin* (Shaks.), *Grimalkin* (NED s.v.). The masculines, Scr. *maček*, Boh. *macek*, are, of course, by this view formed secondarily to the feminines. Berneker 2.1.

7. Skt. *mārjara-* : *mṛj-* 'wipe, clean'. Skt. *biḍāla-*, prob. from a non-Aryan source.

3.63 MOUSE

Grk.	μῦς	Goth.	....	Lith.	pelė
NG	ποντικός	ON	mūs	Lett.	pele
Lat.	mūs	Dan.	mūs	ChSl.	mysi
It.	topo (sorcio)	Sw.	mūs	Scr.	mīs
Fr.	souris	OE	mūs	Boh.	mys
Sp.	ratón	NE	mūs	Pol.	mysz
Rum.	șoarece	NE	mūs	Russ.	mys
Ir.	luch	Du.	mūs	Skt.	māṣ-
Nlr.	luch	OHG	mūs	Av.	....
W.	llygoden	NHG	mūs		
Br.	logodenn	NHG	mūs		

1. IE **mūs-*. Walde-P. 2.312. Ernout-M. 645 f.

Grk. μῦς; Lat. *mūs*; ON, OE, OHG *mūs*, etc., all the Gmc. words; ChSl. *mysi*, etc., all the Slavic words; Skt. *mūs-*, NPers. *mūš*; Arm. *mukn*; Alb. *mi*.

2. NG *ποντικός*, pop. *ποντίκι*, fr. μῦς *ποντικός* 'Pontic mouse' (Aristot. HA 600¹⁴, Pliny 8.82, etc.).

3. It. *sorcio*, Rum. *șoarece*, fr. Lat. *sōrez* 'shrewmouse'. Fr. *souris* fr. **sōrticius*. REW 8098, 8101.

It. *topo* 'mouse' or 'rat', fr. Lat. *talpa* 'mole'. REW 8345.

Sp. *ratón*, formed fr. *rata* 'rat', and 'she-mouse'. Similar confusion between 'rat' and 'mouse' in Fr. dialects (REW 7089a), likewise in NG *ποντίκι* and It. *topo*.

4. Ir. *luch*, W. *llygoden*, Br. *logodenn* (new sg. to pl. *llygod*, *logod*, old sg. *llynn*, *log*), perh. : W. *llyw* 'livid'. Stokes 244. Pedersen 1.376.

5. Lith. *pelė*, Lett. *pele*, orig. 'the gray one' : Lith. *pilkas* 'gray', Grk. *πελιδός* 'livid', etc. Walde-P. 2.54.

3.64 BIRD

Grk.	ὄρνις, πτηνόν, πετεινόν	Goth.	fuþls	Lith.	paukštis
NG	πουλί	ON	fuþl	Lett.	putns
Lat.	avis	Dan.	fuþl	ChSl.	pūta, pūtica
It.	uccello	Sw.	fågel	Scr.	(p)itica
Fr.	oiseau	OE	fuþol	Boh.	plák
Sp.	ave, pájaro	ME	bird	Pol.	ptak
Rum.	pasăre	NE	bird	Russ.	ptica
Ir.	én	Du.	vogel	Skt.	vi-, pakṣin-
Nlr.	ēan	OHG	foþal	Av.	vi-, mərəya-
W.	aderyn, edn	MHG	vogel		
Br.	labous, evn	NHG	vogel		

1. Grk. ὄρνις (in Att. mostly the domestic 'cock' or 'hen', 3.51) : Goth. *ara*, Lith. *erelis* 'eagle', etc., prob. as 'quickly moving' fr. the root **er-* in Grk. ὀρνίμι 'set in motion', Lat. *oriri* 'rise', Skt. *r-* 'move, rise', etc. Walde-P. 1.135.

Grk. πτηνόν, πετεινόν (in NT reg. *τὰ πετεινά* 'birds', not ὀρνίθες) sb. use of *πτηνός*, πετεινός 'winged', fr. root of *πτείνω* 'fly'.

NG *πουλί* 'chicken' (3.51) is also the common word for 'bird' (*τὰ πουλιά*).

2. Lat. *avis* : Skt., Av. *vi-* 'bird'. Hence Sp. *ave*, and fr. dim. **aucellus* (cf. fem. *avicella*, *aucella*) It. *uccello*, Fr. *oiseau*, Walde-P. 1.21. Ernout-M. 90 f. REW 828.

Sp. *pájaro*, Rum. *pasăre*, fr. Lat. *pas-ser* 'sparrow'. REW 6268.

3. Ir. *én*, Nlr. *ēan*, W. *edn*, Br. *evn*, also W. *aderyn*, OW *eterin*, all fr. **pet-* 'fly' in Grk. *πέτρουαι*, etc. Walde-P. 2.21. Pedersen 1.90.

Br. *labous*, fr. MBr. *lapous* 'bird' but also 'injurious insect' and so prob. fr. VLat. **lacusta* = *locusta* ('lobster') and 'locust', with unexplained *p* for *c* as in

OE *lopystre* 'lobster'. Ernault, Glossaire 353. Henry 177. (Not in Loth, Mots lat.)

4. Goth *fuþls*, OE *fuþol*, etc., general Gmc., etym. disputed. Perh. : Lith. *paukštis* 'bird' (below, 5); or with dissim. fr. Gmc. **flug-la-* : OHG *flugan*, OE *flēogan* 'fly'. Walde-P. 2.76. Feist 170. Falk-Torp 280, 1464. Wiegand-H. 2.1178.

ME *brid*, NE *bird*, now the usual generic term in place of the specialized *fowl* (3.51), fr. OE *brid* 'young bird', etym.? NED s.v.

5. Lith. *paukštis*, Lett. *putns*, ChSl. *pūta*, *pūtica*, etc., all the Slavic words, fr. the same root as Lat. *pullus* 'young of an animal, chicken' and other words for 'small, young', with the same extension to 'bird' as in NG *πουλί*. Walde-P. 2.76.

6. Skt., Av. *vi-* : Lat. *avis* (above, 2). Skt. *pakṣin-*, deriv. of *pakṣa-* 'wing' (4.392).

Av. *mərəya-* used of large birds (Barth. 1172), NPers. *murg* 'bird' : Skt. *mṛga-* 'wild animal' (3.11).

3.73 BEAR

Grk.	ἄρκτος	Goth.	....	Lith.	lokys, meška
NG	ἀρκούδα	ON	björn	Lett.	lācis

3.76 MONKEY

Grk.	πίθηκος	Goth.	....
NG	πίθηκος, μαῖμοῦ	ON	api
Lat.	simia	Dan.	abe
It.	scimmia	Sw.	ape
Fr.	singe	OE	apa
Sp.	mono	ME	monkey (ape)
Rum.	maimuḍā	NE	monkey (ape)
Ir.	....	Du.	aap
Nl.	apa	OHG	affo
W.	epa	MHG	affe
Br.	marmous	NHG	affe

Here is understood the generic name for the simians, NE *monkey* in current popular usage, but formerly and still sometimes *ape*, though the latter now generally denotes the tailless species. Cf. NED s.v. *ape*.

1. Grk. *πίθηκος*, etym.? Walde-P. 2.186. This is the generic term, while *κῆπος*, *κῆδος* (cf. below, 6) is specific. Cf. Aristot. HA 502* ὁ μὲν κῆδος πίθηκος ἔχων οὐράν.

Byz. μῖμος : μῖμομαι 'mimic'. NG μαῖμοῦ, fr. Turk., Arab. *maimūn*. Lokotsch 1365.

2. Lat. *simia* (> It. *scimmia*, Fr. *singe*), deriv. of *simus*, loanword fr. Grk. *σίμος* 'snub-nosed'. First used as a nickname and prob. based on the name Σίμας, Simia. Kretschmer, KZ 33, 563.

OIt., OFr. *maimon*, Rum. *măimūḍă*, also OIt. *monna*, Sp. *mono*, -a, fr. Arab. *maimūn*. Lokotsch 1365. REW 5242.

3. Nl. *apa*, W. *ab* (arch.), fr. ME *ape*, OE *apa* (below, 4), W. *epa* late loanword fr. NE *ape*.

Br. *marmouz*, fr. OFr. *marmot* or *marmouset*, both used for 'monkey' (also

'small child', etc.), history dub. Henry 196. REW 5587. Gamillscheg 593.

4. ON *api*, OE *apa*, OHG *affo*, etc., the general Gmc. word, orig. unknown, perh. Celtic. Walde-P. 1.51 ff.

From Gmc. come the Slavic forms, Boh. *op*, *opice*, SCr., ORuss. *opica*, etc. Stender-Petersen 361.

NE *monkey*, prob. fr. a MLG *moneke* (*Moneke* as name attested), dim. of the word that appears as Sp. *mono*, etc. (above, 2). NED s.v.

5. ChSl. (late) *pitikū* fr. Grk. *πίθηκος*. Boh. *opice*, etc. from Gmc. (above, 4). Russ. *obez'jana* (> Lith. *bezdžionė*), fr. Turk. *ebuzine*. Lokotsch 556.

Lett. *pertik'is*, fr. Esth. *pertik* (or conversely?). Mühl.-Endz. 3.210.

SCr. *majmun* fr. Turk., Arab. *mai-mūn*.

Pol. *matpa* fr. NHG *maul-affe*. Brückner 320.

6. Skt. *kapi* : *kapila* 'brownish, reddish', fr. 'smoke-colored, Grk. *καπνός*, etc.? Walde-P. 1.379. Prob. source of Egypt. *qephi*, Grk. *κῆπος*, *κῆδος*, etc. Schrader, Reallex. 1.16.

3.77 ELEPHANT

Grk.	ἐλέφας	Goth.	....
NG	ἐλέφας	ON	fill
Lat.	elephantus, elephas	Dan.	elefant
It.	elefante	Sw.	elefant
Fr.	éléphant	OE	olpend, ylp
Sp.	elefante	ME	olifant, elefant
Rum.	elefant	NE	elephant
Ir.	elefant	Du.	olifant
Nl.	elephant	OHG	elefant, helfant
W.	elifant, cawrfil	MHG	elefant, (h)elfant
Br.	olifant	NHG	elefant

3.78 CAMEL

Grk.	κάμηλος	Goth.	ulbandus
NG	κάμηλος	ON	ulfaldi
Lat.	camēlus	Dan.	kamel
It.	camello	Sw.	kamel
Fr.	chameau	OE	olpend (camel)
Sp.	camello	ME	camel
Rum.	camilă	NE	camel
Ir.	camall	Du.	kameel
Nl.	camall	OHG	olbanta
W.	camel	MHG	olbent(e), kembel, ka(m)mel
Br.	kaīnal	NHG	kamel

3.77, 3.78. Nearly all the European words for 'elephant' and 'camel' are from Grk. *ἐλέφας* or *κάμηλος*, which again are based upon Egyptian or Semitic words respectively. But the name of the elephant, known in southern Europe since Hannibal, was subject to great distortion and some confusion in application with the camel in northern and north-eastern Europe, where both animals were long known only by hearsay as strange beasts.

1. Grk. *ἐλέφας*, -αντος 'ivory' (Hom. +) and 'elephant' (Hdt. +), to be analyzed as *ἐλ-έφας*, the second part, like Lat. *ebur* 'ivory' fr. Egypt. *ab* 'elephant, ivory', but first part disputed. Schrader, Reallex. 1.242. Ernout-M. 297 f. Walde-H. 1.389.

Hence most of the Eur. words for elephant, except the Balto-Slavic.

Hence also (though doubted by some), with shift to 'camel', Goth. *ul-bandus*, ON *ulfaldi*, OE *olpend*, OHG

olbanta, MHG *olbente*, *olbende*, and through Gmc. and in form influenced by *velī* 'great', ChSl. *velibadū*, late

-bladū, Boh. *velbloud*, Pol. *wielbłąd*, Russ. *verbljud* (> Lith. *verbliudas*). Feist 515. Stender-Petersen 358 ff.

Brückner 616. For the confusion note also that Ml. *camall* is used for 'elephant' in Book of Leinster (K. Meyer, Contrib. 311).

My colleague Gelb reports a Hitt. hieroglyph for 'ox', in this case prob. for some kind of wild ox, with accompanying cuneiform name *u-lu-pa-ta-sa*, which may be normalized as *ulupantas* or *ulpanas* and seems to belong to the same group.

2. Grk. *κάμηλος*, 'camel', loanword fr. Semitic, Hebr. *gāmal*, etc. Hence through Lat. *camēlus* (VLat. also *-ellus*, -ellus, REW 1544) the Eur. words (OE *camel* in Lindisf. vs. *olpend* in WSax. Gospels), except those fr. 'elephant'

Goth. *fra-hinþan* 'capture', Sw. *hinna*

'reach', *upphinna* 'overtake' (10.54) fr. parallel root forms (**ken-d-*, **ken-t-*?), but outside connections dub. Walde-P. 1.460. Feist 161. NED s.v. *hunt*.

OHG *jağōn*, MHG, NHG *jagen* (> Dan. *jage*, Sw. *jaga*), Du. *jagen*, etym. dub., but perh. : Skt. *yahu-*, *yahva-* 'restless, active, swift', (*pra-*)*yaks-* 'has-ten, press on', Grk. *ἔχωνας* 'desire', etc. Walde-P. 1.195 f. Weigand-H. 1.940.

5. Lith. *medžioti*, Lett. *medīt*, fr. Lith. *medis* 'tree', older sense 'woods', Lett. *mežs* 'woods' (1.41). Mühl.-Endz. 2.590, 611. Cf. Sp. *montear*, above, 2.

6. ChSl. SCr., Boh. *loviti*, Pol. *łowić*, *polować*, deriv. of ChSl. *lovŭ* 'hunting, booty' : Grk. *λόα* 'booty', Lat. *lucrum* 'gain', Goth. *laun*, OHG *lōn* 'reward, pay', etc. Walde-P. 2.379 f. Berneker 735 ff.

Russ. *ochotit'sja* refl. (with na 'on' when used transitively) fr. *ochata* 'desire, will, hunt, chase, sport' : *chotěl*, ChSl. *chotěti* 'wish' (16.61). For the change 'desire' > 'hunt', cf. Skt. *lubbha-* 'greedy', as sb. 'hunter'. Berneker 398 f.

7. Skt. *mrgaya-*, fr. *mrga-* 'wild animal, game' (3.11).

3.81 INSECT

Most of the European words for 'insect' (generic, but of somewhat changing scope; sometimes including worms, etc.) are of learned origin, going back ultimately to Aristotle's naming of insects from the notches in their bodies. But there are some others which either have become the accepted technical terms (so Lith. *vabzdys*, Boh. *hmyz*, Pol. *nasekomec* (fr. cpd. of *seč*, *sekat* 'cut')).

2. NE *bug* (the pop. word in U.S.; in British use 'bedbug'), prob. the same word as ME *bugge* 'scarecrow, bugbear'

and ultimately connected with Lith. *bužys* 'scarecrow', *būžys* 'insect' (so separated in NSB), etc. Bugs are unpleasant creatures. Walde-P. 2.117. Endzelin, KZ 44.64. NED s.v. *bug*, *bug*.

Lith. *vabzdys*, now the accepted term (whence *vabzdėdžiai* 'insectivora'), neolog. introduced by Javlonskis in 1908 and based on *vabalas* 'beetle', as I am informed by Senn.

Boh. *hmyz* : *hemzati*, SCr. *gmizati* 'crawl', etc. (12.41). Berneker 367.

Pol. *owad* = late ChSl. *obadū*, *ovadū*,

SCr. *obad*, Boh. *ovad* 'gadfly', fr. **ob-wado*, orig. 'something that pesters, annoys' : Boh. *vaditi* 'harm, hinder, trouble', Pol. *wadzić* 'make quarrel, hinder' (= ChSl. *vaditi* 'accuse', 21.31). Brückner 387.

Some words which normally denote a particular insect or a worm are also used generically, as NE *fly* (NED s.v. *fly*, sb.; cf. *butterfly*), W. *pryf*, Pol. *robak*, both 'worm' (3.84).

Of the numerous Skt. insect names (Zimmer, Altind. Leben 97 f.) none seems to be generic.

3.82 BEE

Grk.	μέλισσα	Goth.	....
NG	μέλισσα	ON	bifluga
Lat.	apis	Dan.	bí
It.	ape, pecchia	Sw.	bí
Fr.	abeille	OE	bēo
Sp.	abeja	ME	be
Rum.	albină	NE	bee
Ir.	bech	Du.	bei
Nl.	beach	OHG	bīa, bini
W.	gwenynen	MHG	bīne
Br.	gwenanenn	NHG	bīne

Familiarity with the bee in the IE period, if not proved by the partial European agreement in words for 'bee', is clearly shown by the more complete agreement in the old words for 'honey' and 'mead' (5.84, 5.85).

1. IE(?) **bh₁t-*, etc., root connection dub., perh. of imitative orig. Walde-P. 2.184 f.

ON *bifluga* (cpd. with *fluga* 'fly'), OE *bēo*, OHG *bīa*, *bini*, etc., all the Gmc. words; Lith. *bitė*, *bitis*, Lett. *bīte*, *biene*, *biene*, *biene*; ChSl. *bīčela*, etc., all the Slavic forms.

2. Grk. *μέλισσα*, Att. *μέλιττα*, deriv. of *μέλι* 'honey'.

3. Lat. *apis*, dim. *apicula*, etym.? Hence It. *ape*, OFr. *ef* (Fr. dial. *e*, etc.); fr. dim., It. *pecchia*, Fr. *abeille*, Sp. *abeja*.

(Fr. dial. also *mouche à miel* lit. 'honey fly'). Ernout-M. 61. Walde-H. 1.57. REW 523, 525.

Rum. *albină*, fr. late Lat. *alvina* = *alvearium* 'beehive' (Keil, Gram. Lat. 7.107). Development fr. 'beehive' to coll. 'swarm of bees', then 'bee'. REW 393. Puscariu 59.

4. W. *gwenynen*, Br. *gwenanenn*, OCor. *guenenen* (new sgs. to coll. W. *gwenyn*, Br. *gwenan* 'bees'), fr. W. *gwan*, Corn. *gwane* 'thrust, stick, stab', this : Goth. *wunds* 'wound', etc. Walde-P. 1.212 (without mention of the words for 'bee'). Henry 150.

5. Skt. *bhramara-*, of imitative orig. here 'buzzing', but prob. the same as in Lat. *fremere*, OHG *bremar* 'growl, mutter', NHG *bremse* 'gadfly', etc. Walde-P. 2.202.

Skt. *ali-*, etym.? Uhlenbeck 15.

Skt. *bambhara-* (rare), of imitative orig. : Grk. *πεμφορῶν* 'a kind of wasp', etc. Walde-P. 2.161.

Goth. *waurns*, ON *ormr*, OE *wyrm*, OHG *wurm*, etc., general Gmc., but in older period esp. 'snake', as Goth. *waurns* quotable only in this sense, ON *ormr* mostly 'snake' but also 'worm' (Fritzner s.v.), and Sw. *orm* now only 'snake'.

2. IE **kʷrmi-*. Walde-P. 1.523. Ernout-M. 1090. Pedersen 1.43. Berneker 169, 172 f.

Skt. *kṛmi-*, NPers. *kirm* (here prob. Av. *karma*- used with star- of a shooting star); Ir. *cruiim*, Nl. *cruiimh*, *cruimh*, *cruiimh*, *cruiimh*; OIth. *kirmis*, now *kirmelē* (Lett. *cerms* 'maw-worm'); here also, with different suffix, ChSl. *črŭv*, SCr. *crv*, Boh. *červ*, Pol. *czerw* (mostly 'grub, maggot'), Russ. *červ*.

3. Grk. *σκώληξ*, NG *σκουλήκι* : *σκολῖος* 'curved, bent, winding', *σκελός* 'leg', and many other words based on the notion of 'curved, bent'. Walde-P. 2.598.

Grk. *δαμῖς* (in Aristot. used of intestinal worms) and *εὐλή* (mostly 'maggot'),

both : *εὐλῶ*, *ὄλλω* 'turn around, wind'. Walde-P. 1.299. Boisacq 245.

4. Goth. *maþa* (for *σκώληξ* Mk. 9.44 ff.; *waurns* only for *δαμῖς*), ON *maðkr*, OE *maþa*, OHG *maðo*, these mostly 'maggot' (ME, NE dial. *mathe*, Sc. *mad* also 'earthworm'), NED s.v. *mad*, sb. and *mathe*; NHG *made*, etc.), but Sw. *mask* now reg. word for 'worm', possibly : OE *moþþe* 'moth', Skt. *matkupa* 'bug', etc. Walde-P. 2.228. Falk-Torp 700. Hellquist 634.

5. Lett. *tārps*, prob. as the 'borer' fr. an extension of the root seen in Lat. *terere* 'rub', Grk. *τετραῖνω* 'bore' (cf. *τερηδών* 'woodworm'), etc. Walde-P. 1.732. Mühl.-Endz. 4.150.

6. Pol. *robak*, older *chrobak* = Boh. *chrobák* 'beetle', Pol. *chrobotać* 'rustle', Sloven. *hrobati* 'gnaw', of imitative orig., with development in Pol. presumably through the 'gnawing' woodworm. Berneker 403. Brückner 459.

3.85 SNAKE

Grk.	ὄφις (ἔχιν)	Goth.	waurns, nadrs
NG	ὄφις, φίδι	ON	ormr, naðr, snákr
Lat.	anguis, serpens, colubra	Dan.	slange, snoq
It.	serpe	Sw.	snoq, orm
Fr.	serpent	OE	wyrm, nadre, snaca
Sp.	culebra, serpiente	ME	worme, snake, serpent
Rum.	șarpe	NE	snake, serpent
Ir.	nathair	Du.	slang
Nl.	nathair	OHG	nāt(a)ra, wurm, slange
W.	neidr, sarff	MHG	go
Br.	aer	NHG	slange, wurm

1. Grk. *ὄφις* (NG *φίδι* fr. dim. *ὀφί-διον*), beside *ἔχιν*, *ἐχίονα* 'viper' (less generic than *ὄφις* cf. Aristot. HA 511*14 ff.); Lat. *anguis*; Lith., OPruss. *angis*; ChSl. **ažī*, Pol. *wąż*, Russ. *už*; Skt. *ahi-*, Av. *aži-*, fr. parallel forms with and without nasal, but phonetic relations in part obscure. Walde-P. 1.63 ff. Ernout-M. 52. Walde-H. 1.48.

2. Lat. *serpens*, pple. of *serpere* 'creep', like Skt. *sarpa-* fr. *srp-* 'creep'. Walde-P. 2.502. Ernout-M. 931.

Hence the Romance forms and ME, NE *serpent* fr. OFr., also W. *sarff*. REW 7855. Loth, Mots lat. 205.

Lat. *colubra* (> Sp. *culebra*) prob. : Grk. *κολῶδης* 'crooked', *κολῶδης* 'roll', etc. Walde-P. 2.598. Walde-H. 1.248.

3.83 FLY (sb.)

Grk.	μύτα	Goth.	....
NG	μύτα	ON	fluga
Lat.	musca	Dan.	flue
It.	mosca	Sw.	fluga
Fr.	mouche	OE	fleoqe
Sp.	mosca	ME	flye
Rum.	muscad	NE	fly
Ir.	cuil	OHG	fliega
Nl.	cuil	MHG	fliega
W.	gwybedyn, clylionyn	NHG	fliega
Br.	kelienenn		

Of words for the 'fly' there is a widespread cognate group, probably of imitative origin. Another group, but only Gmc., is derived from the verb for 'fly', with early specialization.

1. IE **mu-*, **mus-*, prob. of imitative orig., with reference to the humming. Walde-P. 2.311. Ernout-M. 646. Falk-Torp 744.

Grk. *μύτα* (**μυστα*), NG pop. *μύτα*; Lat. *musca* (> Romance words); here, but as 'midge' ON *mý*, OE *mycg*, OHG *mucca*, etc. (NHG *mücke* also locally 'fly'); Lith. *musė*, Lett. *muša*, OPruss. *muso*; ChSl. *mucha*, etc., general Slavic.

3.84 WORM

Grk.	σκώληξ	Goth.	maþa (waurns)
NG	σκουλήκι	ON	ormr, maðkr
Lat.	vermis	Dan.	orm
It.	verme	Sw.	orm
Fr.	ver	OE	wyrm, wurm
Sp.	verme	ME	wurm, wurm
Rum.	vierme	NE	worm
Ir.	cruiim	Du.	wurm
Nl.	cruiimh, cruiimh	OHG	wurm
W.	pryf	MHG	wurm
Br.	preiiv	NHG	wurm

The majority of the words for 'worm' belong to one or the other of two groups, alike in suffix but from different roots.

One of these groups and a few other words are based on the notion of 'turning around, winding'. A few are connected with verbs for 'bore' or 'rustle, gnaw' and must have applied at first to the woodworm.

Several of the words were also used frequently of, some even specialized to, the 'snake'.

1. IE **wṛmi-*, fr. **wer-* in words for 'turn, twist', seen esp. in the extension **wer-t-*, in Lat. *vertere*, etc. (10.12). Walde-P. 1.271. Ernout-M. 1090. NED s.v. *worm*, sb.

Lat. *vermis* (> Romance words);

3. Ir. *nathir*, Nl. *nathair*, W. *neidr*, Br. *aer* (MBr. *azr* for **nazr*, Pedersen 1.255), Goth. *naðrs* (*ἐχίονα*) ON *naðr*, OE *nað(d)re*, ME (*n)adde* (NF. *adder* with restriction of use), OHG *nāt(a)ra* (NHG *natter* with restriction of use), here also Lat. *nātrix* 'water snake' (though doubtless felt as derived fr. *nāre* 'swim'), perh. fr. a root *(s)nē- 'turn, twist' in words for 'spin', etc. (6.31). Walde-P. 2.327 f., 694.

4. Goth. *waurns*, ON *ormr*, Sw. *orm*, OE *wyrm*, ME *worme* (NE *worm* now obs. for 'snake'), OHG, NHG *wurm* (now rarely for 'snake' except in *lind-wurm* 'dragon'), all orig. 'worm'. See 3.84.

CHAPTER 4

PARTS OF THE BODY; BODILY FUNCTIONS
AND CONDITIONS

4.11 BODY	4.40 BREAST (Front of Chest)
4.12 SKIN; HIDE	4.41 BREAST (of Woman)
4.13 FLESH	4.42 UDDER (of Animals)
4.14 HAIR	4.43 NAVEL
4.142 BEARD	4.44 HEART
4.15 BLOOD	4.45 LIVER
4.16 BONE	4.46 BELLY; STOMACH
4.162 RIB	4.47 WOMB
4.17 HORN	4.48 EGG
4.18 TAIL	4.49 TESTICLE
4.19 BACK	4.492 PENIS
4.20 HEAD	4.51 BREATHE; BREATHE
4.202 SKULL	4.52 YAWN, GAPE
4.203 BRAIN	4.53 COUGH (vb.)
4.204 FACE	4.54 SNEEZE (vb.)
4.205 FOREHEAD	4.55 SWEAT (sb.)
4.206 EYEBROW	4.56 SPIT (vb.)
4.207 JAW	4.57 VOMIT (vb.)
4.208 CHEEK	4.58 BITE (vb.)
4.209 CHIN	4.59 LICK (vb.)
4.21 EYE	4.61 SLEEP (vb.; sb.)
4.22 EAR	4.62 DREAM (sb.)
4.23 NOSE	4.63 WAKE (trans. and intr.)
4.24 MOUTH	4.64 BREAK WIND, FART (vb.)
4.25 LIP	4.65 URINATE; URINE
4.26 TONGUE	4.66 VOID EXCREMENT; EXCREMENT, DUNG
4.27 TOOTH	4.67 HAVE SEXUAL INTERCOURSE
4.28 NECK	4.71 BEGET (of Father)
4.29 THROAT	4.72 BEAR (of Mother)
4.30 SHOULDER	4.73 PREGNANT
4.31 ARM	4.732 CONCEIVE
4.32 ELBOW	4.74 LIVE; LIVING; LIFE
4.33 HAND	4.75 DIE; DEAD; DEATH
4.34 FINGER	4.76 KILL
4.342 THUMB	4.77 CORPSE
4.35 LEG	4.78 BURY (the Dead)
4.36 KNEE	4.79 GRAVE
4.37 FOOT	4.81 STRONG, MIGHTY, POWERFUL
4.38 TOE	4.82 WEAK
4.39 NAIL	4.83 WELL; HEALTH
4.392 WING	4.84 SICK; SICKNESS
4.393 FEATHER	

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4.11-4.49. Words for parts of the body, of which a rather large selection is included here, form a distinctive class, many of them of added importance because of their extensive secondary uses. They have been exhaustively discussed for certain fields, especially the Romance, where it has been noted that, with the inclusion of the dialects, there are some four hundred words answering to about eighty in Latin.

Many of the words belong to inherited groups reflecting definite IE terms for parts of the body both external and internal. A considerable familiarity with the latter, gained through the dissection of animals for food or sacrifice, is common among primitive peoples and is not surprising for the IE period.

In the case of such inherited words the root connection, and so the semantic source, is in large measure obscure. So far as we can judge from the words whose etymology is clear, the underlying notion is more often relating to the position or shape of the part than to its function. The inherited words for 'eye', 'ear', 'nose', 'mouth', 'foot' are not derived from any of the usual verbs for 'see',

¹ Schrader, Reallex. s.v. Körperteile. Zauner, Die romanischen Namen der Körperteile, Rom. Forsch. 14.339-430.
² Meyer-Lübke, Neubenenennungen von Körperteilen im Romanischen, Wört. u. Sach. 12.1-16.
³ Tappolet, GRM 14.295 ff.
⁴ F. Thöne, Die Namen der Körperteile bei den Angelsachsen, Diss. Kiel, 1912.
⁵ W. T. Arnoldson, Parts of the Body in Older Germanic. Diss. Chicago, 1915.

4.93 BALD
4.94 LAME
4.95 DEAF
4.96 DUMB
4.97 BLIND
4.98 DRUNK
4.99 NAKED, BARE

'hear', 'smell', 'speak' (or 'eat'), 'walk', and so far as some cognates of the former are applied to function this is probably, and in most cases certainly, secondary. On the other hand, the derivation of the IE word for 'tooth' from the participle of the IE root for 'eat' seems too obvious on the formal side to be discarded, though even this situation may possibly be the result of a secondary association (see 4.27). The application of words for 'tongue' to 'speech, language' is almost universal, but the latter use is always secondary.

However, there are also examples enough of words for parts of the body derived from a function, as 'hand' from 'grasp, gather' (4.33), etc. and, regardless of priority, a relation between organ and function is widely observed.

There is frequent shift of application between words for parts of the body that are adjacent, of similar relative position, associated in function, or through common figurative uses with reference to the emotions. So between 'head'-'horn' (from 'summit'); 'head'-'skull'-'brain'; 'mouth'-'jaw', 'throat', 'cheek', 'chin', 'lip'; 'neck'-'throat'; 'shoulder'-'shoulderblade'-'back'-'arm'; 'hand'-'arm'; 'foot'-'leg'; 'finger'-'toe'; 'belly'-'womb'; 'breast' as front of the chest-'woman's breasts'; 'heart' from 'soul' (Rum. *inimă*, 4.44) or 'bowels' (W. *calon*, 4.44).

With such obvious exceptions as

Grk.	δέμα, χρώς; σκῆρος	Goth.	-fill	Lith.	oda; skūra
NG	δέμα, περὶ	ON	hād, skinn (hgrund)	Lett.	ada
Lat.	cutis; pellis (corium)	Dan.	hud; skind	ChSl.	koža
It.	pelle, cute	Sw.	hud, skin	SCR.	koža
Fr.	peau (cuir)	OE	hȳd; fell	Boh.	kůže, pokožka
Sp.	cutis (cuero); pellejo	ME	hide, skinn; fell	Pol.	skóra
Rum.	piele	NE	skin; hide (fell)	Russ.	koža; škura
Ir.	cness; croccenn, seche	Du.	huid, vel	Skt.	twac; carman-ajina-
Nlr.	cneas, croiceann; seithe	OHG	hūt, fel	Av.	(suri-); čarsman-
W.	croen (cen)	MHG	hūt, vel		
Br.	kroc'hen (kenn)	NHG	haut; fell		

Most of the words listed may be used, like NE *skin*, for the skin of man or beast, a few, like Grk. *χρώς*, only for human skin, and several (placed after a semicolon), like NE *hide*, only or mainly for the skin of animals. Several of the words are used also or mainly for 'leather' (6.29).

The semantic sources are partly 'covering, surface' of the 'body', but oftener 'cut, tear' or the like, orig. referring to the hide detached from the body. But such difference in origin is not reflected in actual difference in usage. A few show generalization from the skin of a particular animal, namely 'goatskin'.

1. Grk. *δέμα* (in Hom. mostly 'hide', later the regular word for 'skin'; also *δορά* 'hide'): *δέμα*, Lith. *dirti*, etc., 'flay, skin' (9.29), OE *teran* 'tear', Skt. *dr-* 'split, tear', etc. Walde-P. 1.797.

Grk. *χρώς* (only of human skin and, mostly poet., also 'complexion, color') beside *χρῶς* (χρῶς, Ion. χρῶς), *χρῶμα* 'skin, complexion, color', all orig. 'surface': *χρῶμα* 'graze, scrape', fr. an extension of IE **gher-*, parallel to that in Skt. *ghṛṣ-* 'rub'. Walde-P. 1.648 ff. Boisacq 1071.

Grk. *σκῆρος* 'hide, leather': OE *hȳd*, etc. (below, 4).

NG *περὶ*, fr. It. *pezzo* 'piece', *pezza* 'piece of cloth'. G. Meyer, Neugr. Stud. 4.70.

4.12 SKIN; HIDE

2. Lat. *cutis* (> It. *cute*, Sp. *cutis*): ON *hād*, OE *hȳd*, etc. (below, 4).

Lat. *pellis* 'hide' (> It. *pelle*, Fr. *peau*, Rum. *piele* 'skin, hide', Sp. *piel* 'pelt'; fr. dim. also Sp. *pellejo* 'hide'), Goth. *pruts-fell* 'leprosy', ON *berfjall* 'bearskin', OE *fell*, ME, NE *fell*, Du. *vel*, OHG *fel*, MHG *vel*, NHG *fell*: Grk. *ἐρσι-πelas* 'inflammation of the skin', Lith. *plėvė* 'film', etc., prob. fr. a **pel-* 'cover', an extension of which may be seen in Goth. *filhan* 'hide, bury' (4.78). Walde-P. 2.58 f. (adversely to this root connection). Ernout-M. 749. Falk-Torp 217. Persson, Beiträge 226, 946.

Lat. *corium* 'hide, leather' (> It. *cuoio*, Fr. *cuir*, Sp. *cuero* all mostly 'leather', but sometimes 'skin, hide'), Pol. *skóra*, Russ. *škura*, Skt. *carman-*, Av. *čarsman-*, all fr. IE *(s)ker- 'cut' in Grk. *κείρω* 'shear', etc. Walde-P. 2.573 ff. Ernout-M. 220. Walde-H. 1.274.

3. For the following, and some other, less important, Celtic words (as Ir. *codal*, *bīan* 'hide') cf. esp. Vendryes, Les noms de la 'peau' en celtique, Wört. u. Sach. 12.241 ff.

Ir. *cness*, Nlr. *cneas*, W. *cnes* (rare), perh. fr. **knid-lā*: Ir. *cned* 'wound', Grk. *κνίω* 'scrape, chafe', OE *hnitan* 'strike', etc. (Walde-P. 1.395, without inclusion of Ir. *cness*, etc.). Vendryes, loc. cit.

Ir. *croccenn*, Nlr. *croiceann*, W. *croen*,

Br. *kroc'hen*, fr. **krokno-*, perh., like Lat. *corium* (above, 2) fr. IE *(s)ker- 'cut'. Morris Jones 165. Vendryes, loc. cit.

W. *cen*, Br. *kenn* (both now mostly in cpds.), Corn. *cennen* (Ir. *cenni* 'scales'): ON *hinna* 'membrane' and ON *skinn*, etc. (below, 4). Walde-P. 2.563.

Ir. *seche*, Nlr. *seithe*: Lat. *secāre* 'cut', etc. Walde-P. 2.475.

4. ON *hād*, OE *hȳd*, OHG *hūt*, etc., the general Gmc. word for 'skin' (NE *hide* now properly only of animals): Grk. *σκῆρος* 'hide, leather', Lat. *cutis* 'skin', Lith. *kiautas* 'hull, husk', OPruss. *keuto* 'skin', Ir. *codal* 'hide'; Grk. *κεῖρω*, OE *hȳdan* 'cover, hide', etc., fr. IE *(s)ker- with various extensions. Walde-P. 2.546 ff. Ernout-M. 249. Falk-Torp 425.

ON *skinn* (> ME *skinn*, NE *skin*), Dan. *skind*, Sw. *skin*: MHG *schint* 'fruit skin', Du. dial. *schinde* 'hide, bark', OHG *scintan*, NHG *schinden* 'remove the skin or bark', ON *hinna* 'membrane', W. *cen* 'skin', etc. (above, 3), fr. an IE *(s)ker- 'cut off', perh. an extension of **sek-* 'cut'. Walde-P. 2.563 f. Falk-Torp 997.

ON *hād* and *skinn* are both applied to the skin of man or beast. The distinction prevailing in Dan., less markedly in Sw., is secondary (cf. Falk-Torp 997), like the opposite distinction in NE. For ON *hgrund* 'flesh, skin' (of a human being, but even here not the usual word), see 4.13.

5. Lith. *oda*, Lett. *ada*, etym.? ChSl., SCR. *koža* (> Rum. *coaje* 'bark, rind'), Boh. *kůže*, *pokožka*, Russ. *koža*, orig. 'goatskin', fr. *koza* 'goat'. Cf. Skt. *ajina-*, below, 6. Walde-P. 1.336. Berneker 597 f. Brückner 263.

Pol. *skóra*, Russ. *škura* (WhRuss. *škura* > Lith. *skūra*): Lat. *corium*, etc., above, 2.

6. Skt. *twac-*, *-twacas-*: Grk. *σάκος* 'shield', root connection? Walde-P. 1.747.

Skt. *carman-*, Av. *čarsman-* 'hide': Lat. *corium*, etc., above, 2.

Skt. *cyavi-*, fr. IE *(s)ker- 'cover'? Walde-P. 2.546.

Av. *suri-* (once, Barth. 1586), etym.? Skt. *ajina-* 'hide': ChSl. *jazno* 'leather', derivs. of word for 'goat', Skt. *aja-*, etc. Walde-P. 1.38.

4.13 FLESH

Grk.	σᾶς, κρέας	Goth.	<i>mimz</i> , <i>mammō</i>	Lith.	<i>mėsa</i>
NG	σᾶς, κρέας	ON	<i>hōld</i> , <i>hgrund</i>	Lett.	<i>miesā</i>
Lat.	<i>carō</i>	Dan.	<i>kød</i>	ChSl.	<i>plǎtī, mēso</i>
It.	<i>carne</i>	Sw.	<i>kött</i>	SCR.	<i>meso</i>
Fr.	<i>chair</i>	OE	<i>flæsc</i>	Boh.	<i>maso</i>
Sp.	<i>carne</i>	ME	<i>flesch</i>	Pol.	<i>męso</i>
Rum.	<i>carne</i>	NE	<i>flesh</i>	Russ.	<i>mjaso</i>
Ir.	<i>fóil</i> , <i>cía</i>	Du.	<i>vleesch</i>	Skt.	<i>māṣa-</i> , <i>mās-</i>
Nlr.	<i>fóil</i>	OHG	<i>fleisch</i>	Av.	<i>gav-</i> (NPers. <i>gušt</i>)
W.	<i>cig</i> , <i>cnauud</i>	MHG	<i>vleisch</i>		
Br.	<i>kig</i>	NHG	<i>fleisch</i>		

Most of the words for 'flesh', though not all, are also used for flesh as food, 'meat' (5.61). Words for 'flesh' are also used, esp. in eccl. writings, for 'body', and conversely some words for 'body' are also used for 'flesh'. Cf. 4.11. The

semantic sources, where clear, are partly 'covering, surface', referring to 'flesh' vs. 'bone', but oftener 'cut', or 'raw, bloody', or name of an animal, in all these cases referring to the flesh of an animal cut off for food or sacrifice.

'hand' or 'horn, tail, claw', the parts of the body correspond for man and beast and are generally expressed by the same word. But in some cases the etymology indicates that the original application was to one or the other. Words for 'head' that are based on the notion of 'top, summit' were most distinctly applicable to the head of man. Of the words for 'back', those connected with the notion of 'rear, behind' were applicable to man, those connected with 'ridge' or the like to animals. There are also some words which in actual use are applied primarily

to animals and only contemptuously or facetiously to man, as NE *muzzle* or *snout*, Fr. *gueule*, NHG *maul*, etc. But words of this type, and in general vulgar expressions, of which there is a luxuriant growth, especially for certain parts (cf. Goldberger, Glotta 18.16 ff.), may in part become the accepted terms.

There are a few instances (some of the words for 'liver', 4.45) in which the name of the organ was originally one applied to it only as an article of food, parallel to the case of 'fish' as an animal from 'fish food' (NG *ψάμα*, 3.65).

4.11 BODY

Grk.	σῶμα	Goth.	<i>leik</i>	Lith.	<i>kūnas</i>
NG	σῶμα	ON	<i>lik</i> , <i>likamr</i> (<i>likami</i>)	Lett.	<i>miesa</i> , <i>kūnis</i>
Lat.	<i>corpus</i>	Dan.	<i>legeme</i> , <i>kropp</i>	ChSl.	<i>tělo</i>
It.	<i>corpo</i>	Sw.	<i>kropp</i>	Boh.	<i>tělo</i>
Fr.	<i>corps</i>	OE	<i>lichama</i> , <i>lic</i> (<i>bodig</i>)	Pol.	<i>ciało</i>
Sp.	<i>cuervo</i>	ME	<i>body</i> , <i>cor(p)s</i>	Russ.	<i>telo</i>
Rum.	<i>corp</i>		<i>licam(e)</i>	Skt.	<i>garīra-</i> , <i>deha-</i> , <i>tanū-</i>
Ir.	<i>corp</i> , <i>colinn</i> , <i>cī</i>	NE	<i>body</i>	Av.	<i>kshpr-</i> , <i>tanū-</i>
Nlr.	<i>corp</i>	Du.	<i>lichaam</i>		
W.	<i>corff</i>	OHG	<i>lih</i> , <i>lichamo</i>		
Br.	<i>korf</i>	MHG	<i>litch</i> , <i>lich(n)am(e)</i> , <i>līp</i>		
		NHG	<i>leib</i> , <i>körper</i>		

Words for 'body' may also be used, as NE *body*, for the 'dead body, corpse', but those that are used distinctively in this latter sense are considered separately (4.77).

Several of the words must have been applied originally to the main part of the body, the 'trunk' as distinguished from the extremities (as sometimes NE *body*, cf. NED s.v., 5) and reflect notions like 'swelling, curved, bulging shape'. Some go back to 'covering', or 'surface', whence 'form, shape, body'. Some words for 'flesh' were also used for 'body', as Grk. *σᾶς*, Lat. *carō*, ME, NE *flesh* in *ills of the flesh*, etc., as conversely words for 'body' may be used for 'flesh', as Lat. *corpus*.

1. Grk. *σῶμα* (in Hom. only of the dead body), fr. **tuō-mṛ-*: Grk. *τῆλη* 'swelling, lump', Lat. *tumēre* 'swell', etc. (cf. Ir. *tu-* as in *ós*: Skt. *tva-*). Walde-P. 1.706 ff. Boisacq 935.

Grk. *δύμας*, in Hom. 'stature, living body': *δέμα* 'build'.

2. Lat. *corpus* (> It. *corpo*, OFr. *cors*, ME *cor(p)s*, NE *corpse*, Fr. *corps*, Sp. *cuervo*, Rum. *corp*, Ir. *corp*, W. *corff*, Br. *korf*, NHG *körper*), Ir. *cī* (? Stokes 97), Av. *kshpr-* ('body, corpse'; MPers. *karp* 'body'): Skt. *kṛp-* (only instr. sg. *kṛpā*) 'shape, beauty', and perh. OE *hrif* 'womb, belly', OHG (*h*)*ref* 'body, abdomen, womb', root connection dub. Walde-P. 1.486 f. Ernout-M. 222 f. Walde-H. 1.277 f.

3. Ir. *colinn* (renders Lat. *carō*, but in the sense of 'body'), often also 'dead body, corpse'. ON *hold* 'flesh', OE *hold* 'carcass', W. *celain* 'corpse', best taken as, whether orig. 'body' or 'flesh', fr. 'covering': Ir. *celim* 'hide', Grk. *καλύπτω* 'cover', etc. (12.26). Otherwise for root connection Walde-P. 2.592 and Falk-Torp 427.

4. Goth. *leik* ON *lik* (Dan. *lig*, Sw. *lik* 'corpse'), OE *lic* (oftener 'corpse', as mostly ME *lich*), OHG *lih*, MHG *lich* (NHG *leiche* only 'corpse'): Goth. *galeiks*, OE *gelic* 'like', etc., Lith. *lygus* 'equal', etc. The semantic sequence seems to be 'like' (attested also in Alb., cf. Jokl, Wört. u. Sach. 12.83), whence 'likeness, form, body', but 'like' in the Gmc. cpds. secondary fr. 'having same form'. Walde-P. 2.398 f. Feist 327. Falk-Torp 642.

ON *likamr*, *likami*, Dan. *legeme*, OE *lichama*, ME *likam(e)*, Du. *lichaam*, OHG *lichamo*, MHG *lich(n)ame* (NHG *leichnam* 'corpse'), cpd. of preceding and Gmc. **haman-* 'covering' (OE *hama* 'covering', ON *hamr* 'skin, husk', Dan., Sw. *ham* 'skin, husk', etc.). Walde-P. 1.386. Falk-Torp 631.

Dan. *kropp*, Sw. *kropp*: ON *kroppr* 'crop' (of birds), later 'trunk, body', OE *cropp* 'head' (of plants, etc.), 'crop' (of birds), OHG *kropp* 'crop (of birds), bunch, swelling', OE *creopan* 'creep', *cryptan* 'curve, bend', Grk. *γυρῶς* 'curved, hook-nosed', all with notion of 'curved shape, bunch'. Walde-P. 1.598. Falk-Torp 582. Hellquist 513.

OE *bodig* 'stature, trunk, body', ME, NE *body*: OHG *botah*, MHG *botech* 'trunk, corpse', prob. (though disputed) the same word as OHG *botahha*, NHG

botlich 'tub, vat', fr. MLat. *but(t)a*, *buttis*, *butica*, *butagium*, etc., with application to the bulging 'trunk' of the body, then 'body'. NED s.v. Falk-Torp 89.

NHG *leib*, fr. MHG *līp* 'life' then 'living mass, body', fr. OHG *līp* 'life': OE *lif* 'life', Goth. *liban* 'live', etc. (4.74). Weigand-H. 2.43.

5. Lith. *kūnas*, Lett. *kūnis*, perh. as orig. 'trunk' fr. IE **keu-* in words denoting curved shape as Lat. *cumulus* 'heap', Lith. *kaukas* 'boil', etc. (Walde-P. 1.370 ff., without mention of these words for 'body'). Otherwise (as fr. a **skeu-* 'cover'). Charpentier, Monde Or. 2.23.

Lett. *miesa* 'flesh' (4.17) is also the usual word for 'body'.

6. ChSl. *tělo*, etc., the general Slavic word, prob. through 'surface, form': ChSl. *tělo*, 'ground', Skt. *tala-* 'surface', etc. Walde-P. 1.740. The assumption, after Lewy, of development through 'carved image' is unnecessary. ChSl. *tělo* in the Gospels renders *σῶμα* regularly, in two passages (Mt. 6.27, Lk. 12.25) *ἡλικία* where this means 'stature' not 'age'. Later often *plǎtī* 'flesh' used for 'body'. Jagić, Entstehungsgesch. 407.

7. Skt., Av. *tanū-*: Skt. *tan-*, Grk. *τεῖνω* 'stretch', Skt. *tanu-*, Lat. *tenuis* 'thin', etc. Development of 'body' through notion of 'surface, form'. Walde-P. 1.724.

Skt. *garīra-*, prob. as orig. 'covering': Skt. *garman-*, *garāna-* 'protection, shelter, etc.', Grk. *καλύπτω* 'cover', Ir. *celim* 'hide', etc. Charpentier, Monde Or. 2.23.

Skt. *deha-* 'form, shape, body', fr. the root seen in Skt. *dih-*, Lat. *figere* 'fashion', etc. Walde-P. 1.833.

1. IE **mēmso-*, **mēs-*, root connection? Walde-P. 2.262. Feist 361.

Goth. *mimz* (once, here 'meat'; also *mammō* prob. related); Lith. *mėsa*, Lett. *miesa*, OPruss. *mensā*; ChSl. *męso*, etc., general Slavic: Skt. *māṣa-*, *mās-*; Arm. *mis*, Alb. *mish*; Toch. B *missa* (pl. tantum); with other meanings, Grk. *μυρῶς* 'thigh', Lat. *membrum* 'part of the body', Ir. *mīr* 'portion, morsel', etc.

'eyelash', etc. Walde-P. 1.262. Pedersen 1.114.

Nlr. *gruaig* 'hair of head, or of horse's mane', etym.?

For still other Nlr. words for 'hair' in special applications, cf. McKenna s.v. *hair*.

W. *blew*, Br. *bleo* (both coll. with sg. *blewyn*, *blevenn* 'a hair'), perh. fr. **ml-eu* beside **ml-* in Grk. *μαλλός*, etc. (above, 1). G. S. Lane, Language 7.279.

4. Goth. *tagl* ('the single hair of the head' and once 'camel's hair') : ON *tagl* 'hair of horse's tail', OE *tagl* 'tail', etc. (4.18).

Goth. *skuft* (Jn. 11.2, etc. dat. sg. *skufta* coll. = *θρηξί* 'with her hair'), ON *skoþt* (poet.), OHG *scuft*, MHG *schoþf*, all coll. for 'hair' of the head (NHG 'top of the head, tuft of hair', etc.) : ON *skauþ* 'fox's brush', OE *scēaf*, OHG *scoub*, etc. 'sheaf'. Walde-P. 2.555. Feist 435.

ON, OHG *hār*, OE *hær*, etc., general Gmc., etym. much disputed, perh. : Lith. *šerys* 'brush' and other words for 'stiff, bristly'. Walde-P. 1.427. Falk-Torp 369. Weigand-H. 1.783.

OE *feaz*, OS, OHG *fahs* (ON *faz* 'mane') : Grk. *πόκος* 'fleece, wool', etc. Walde-P. 2.17. Falk-Torp 201. NED s.v. *faz*.

5. Lith. *plaukas*, pl. *plaukai* (mostly a) : Lett. *plauki* 'snowflakes, fluff, dust', *plūkti* 'pluck', further relations disputed. Walde-P. 2.97. Persson, Beiträge 238 ff. Lett. *mats*, pl. *mati* (mostly a), etym.?

4.142 BEARD

Grk.	<i>πώγων, γυνείας</i>	Goth.	....	Lith.	<i>barza</i>
NG	<i>γύνεια, γυνείαδα</i>	ON	<i>skegg</i>	Lett.	<i>bārda</i>
Lat.	<i>barba</i>	Dan.	<i>skæg</i>	ChSl.	<i>brada</i>
It.	<i>barba</i>	Sw.	<i>skägg</i>	Boh.	<i>brada</i>
Fr.	<i>barbe</i>	OE	<i>beard</i>	Pol.	<i>vous (brada)</i>
Sp.	<i>barba</i>	ME	<i>berd</i>	Russ.	<i>boroda</i>
Rum.	<i>barbă</i>	NE	<i>beard</i>	Du.	<i>baard</i>
Ir.	<i>fésc</i>	OHG	<i>bart</i>	Skt.	<i>gmaçru-</i>
Nlr.	<i>fiasog</i>	MHG	<i>bart</i>	Av.	....
W.	<i>barf</i>	NHG	<i>bart</i>		
Br.	<i>bar</i>				

For 'beard' there is a group common to Lat., WGmc., and Balto-Slavic, prob. cognate with words for 'bristle', 'point', etc. Several of these are used also for 'chin', as in the Romance languages (REW 944) and Slavic (SCR., Boh. *brada*, Russ. *boroda*), and the interchange between 'beard' and 'chin' is seen in several outside this group (below, 2 and 6).

An interesting secondary development rests on the similarity in shape between the beard and the blade of an ax, hence OHG *barta*, etc. 'ax' (9.25).

1. IE **bhardhā-*, prob. fr. the same root as ON, OHG *burst*, OE *byrst* 'bristle', Skt. *bhr̥ṣṭi-* 'point, edge', etc. Walde-P. 2.135. Ernout-M. 103. Walde-H. 1.96. Berneker 72 f.

Lat. *barba* (> Romance forms and W. *barf*, Br. *barv*); OE *beard*, OHG *bart*, etc., general WGmc. (ON *barð* only in secondary senses, 'edge, brim, prow', etc.); Lith. *barza*, ChSl. *brada*, etc. general Balto-Slavic.

2. Grk. *πώγων*, perh. cpd., -γων : *γένυς*

'jaw', etc., but first part difficult. Walde-P. 1.587.

Grk. *γύνειον* 'chin' (4.209) and sometimes 'beard', and so reg. in NG, esp. pl. *γύνεια*. Hence also Grk. *γυνείας*, NG *γυνείαδα* 'beard'.

3. Ir. *fēsōc*, Nlr. *fēasōg*, deriv. of *fēs* beside *find* 'hair' (4.14). Pedersen 1.86.

4. ON *skegg*, Dan. *skæg*, Sw. *skägg* : OE *sceaga* (once as gl. to Lat. *coma*), ME, NE *shag* 'rough hair' (whence the more common NE *shaggy*), ON *skagi* 'promontory' (with vb. *skaga* 'project'), *skögr* 'woods', etc. Walde-P. 2.557. Falk-Torp 1000. Hellquist 970.

5. Boh. *vous* (more common for 'beard' than *brada*, which is mostly 'chin') = Pol. *was*, Russ *us* 'mustache', ChSl. *(*v*)*asū* (quotable only late *usū*, *vusū*) : Grk. *τωβος* 'young hair', Ir. *find* 'hair', etc. Walde-P. 1.262. Miklosich 223. Brückner 604.

6. Skt. *gmaçru-* (by assim. fr. **smaçru-*) : Arm. *mauruk* 'beard', Ir. *smech*, Lith. *smakras* 'chin'. Walde-P. 2.689.

4.162 RIB

Grk.	<i>πλευρόν</i>	Goth.	....	Lith.	<i>šonkaulis</i>
NG	<i>πλευρόν</i>	ON	<i>rif</i>	Lett.	<i>riba</i>
Lat.	<i>costa</i>	Dan.	<i>ribben</i>	ChSl.	<i>rebro</i>
It.	<i>costa</i>	Sw.	<i>rebben</i>	SCR.	<i>rebro</i>
Fr.	<i>côte</i>	OE	<i>rib</i>	Boh.	<i>žebro</i>
Sp.	<i>costilla</i>	ME	<i>rib</i>	Pol.	<i>rebro</i>
Rum.	<i>costă</i>	NE	<i>rib</i>	Russ.	<i>rebro</i>
Ir.	<i>asna</i>	Du.	<i>rib</i>	Skt.	<i>parçv-, pr̥ṣti-</i>
Nlr.	<i>easna</i>	OHG	<i>rippa</i>	Av.	<i>parasu-</i>
W.	<i>asen</i>	MHG	<i>rippe</i>		
Br.	<i>kostezzen</i>	NHG	<i>rippe</i>		

The largest group of words for 'rib' is connected with words for 'cover with a roof', 'a roof' and were evidently applied to the plural 'ribs' as forming a sort of roof over the interior of the thorax. Some are connected with words for 'bone'. The secondary use as 'side', etc. is widespread.

1. Grk. *πλευρόν*, etym.? Boisacq 794.

2. Lat. *costa* (> It. *costa*, Fr. *côte*, Rum. *coastă*; Sp. *cuesta* as 'rib' replaced by deriv. *costilla*) : ChSl. *koštī* 'bone' (4.16). Walde-P. 1.464. Ernout-M. 225. Walde-H. 1.281.

3. Ir. *asna*, Nlr. *easna*, W., Corn. *asen* : Grk. *ὀστέον* 'bone' etc. (4.16). Pedersen 1.85.

Br. *kostezzen*, fr. VLat. **costātum*

(source of Fr. *côté* 'side'), deriv. of Lat. *costa* (above, 2). Henry 77.

4. ON *rif*, OE *rib*, OHG *rippa*, etc. general Gmc. (but Dan., Sw., *rev* as 'rib' replaced by Dan. *ribben*, Sw. *revben*, cpds. with *ben* 'bone') : ChSl. *rebro* 'rib', etc. general Slavic, fr. the root seen in Grk. *ἐρέω* 'roof over', *ὀρεός* 'roof', etc. Walde-P. 2.371. Falk-Torp 896.

5. Lith. *šonkaulis*, cpd. of *šonas* 'side' and *kaulas* 'bone'.

Lett. *riba*, fr. MLG *ribbe*. Mühl.-Endz. 3.521.

6. ChSl. *rebro*, etc., general Slavic : OE *rib*, etc., above, 4.

7. Skt. *parçv-*, *pr̥ṣti-*, Av. *parasu-* : ChSl. *pr̥ṣi* (pl.) 'breast' (as region of the ribs), root connection? Walde-P. 2.44.

4.17 HORN

Grk.	<i>κέρας</i>	Goth.	<i>hauru</i>	Lith.	<i>ragas</i>
NG	<i>κέρας</i>	ON	<i>horn</i>	Lett.	<i>ragas</i>
Lat.	<i>cornū</i>	Dan.	<i>horn</i>	ChSl.	<i>rogū</i>
It.	<i>cornu</i>	Sw.	<i>horn</i>	SCR.	<i>rog</i>
Fr.	<i>corne</i>	OE	<i>horn</i>	Boh.	<i>roh</i>
Sp.	<i>cuerno (asia)</i>	ME	<i>horn</i>	Pol.	<i>róg</i>
Rum.	<i>corn</i>	NE	<i>horn</i>	Russ.	<i>rog</i>
Ir.	<i>adarc, benn</i>	Du.	<i>hoorn</i>	Skt.	<i>gr̥ṣga-</i>
Nlr.	<i>adharc</i>	OHG	<i>horn</i>	Av.	<i>arū-, arūd-</i>
W.	<i>corn</i>	MHG	<i>horn</i>		
Br.	<i>horn</i>	NHG	<i>horn</i>		

Most of the words for 'horn' belong to a single group of cognates which includes words for 'horn, head, summit', etc. with the common notion of 'top'. Originally denoting an animal's horn

and so considered here, most of them are also applied, like NE *horn*, to 'horn' as material and to objects of similar shape, esp. 'drinking-horn' or 'horn' for blowing. But such uses may also be distin-

guished by different forms, as Fr. *corne*, but *cor*.

1. IE **ker-* in a variety of formations meaning 'top, summit, head, horn'. Walde-P. 1.403 ff. Ernout-M. 221 f. Walde-H. 1.276.

Here as 'horn' : Grk. *κέρας* (cf. esp. Skt. *çiras-*, Av. *sarāh-* 'head'), Att. gen. *κέραρος*, dat. *κέρατι*, etc., whence NG *képaro*; Lat. *cornū* (> It. *cornu*, etc. general Romance; also Ir. *corn* 'drinking-horn', W. *corn*, Br. *korn*); Goth. *hauru*, OE *horn*, etc., general Gmc.; Skt. *gr̥ṣga-*, Av. *arū-, arūd-* (NPers. *surū* 'horn'); in other senses, Grk. *κάρα*, Skt. *çiras-*, etc. (4.21), Lat. *cerebrum* 'brain', Grk. *κορυφή* 'summit', etc.

Ir. *benn* (also 'point, peak', as Nlr. *beann*), perh. : OE *pinu* 'pin, peg', MLG *pint* 'penis', etc. Walde-P. 2.109.

4. Lith. *ragas*, Lett. *rags* (OPruss. *ragis* 'hunting-horn'), ChSl. *rogū*, etc., general Balto-Slavic, without outside connections. Walde-P. 2.367.

4.18 TAIL

Grk.	<i>οἰπά</i>	Goth.	....	Lith.	<i>uodega</i>
NG	<i>οἰπά</i>	ON	<i>hali</i> (<i>tagl, rōfa</i> , etc.)	Lett.	<i>aste</i> (<i>l'ipa, uodega</i>)
Lat.	<i>cauda</i>	Dan.	<i>hale (svans)</i>	ChSl.	<i>opaši, očešū, ošibū</i>
It.	<i>codā</i>	Sw.	<i>svans</i>	SCR.	<i>rep</i>
Fr.	<i>queue</i>	OE	<i>tagl (steort)</i>	Boh.	<i>ocas, ohon, chvost</i>
Sp.	<i>codā, rabo</i>	ME	<i>tail</i>	Pol.	<i>ogon (chvost)</i>
Rum.	<i>codă</i>	NE	<i>tail</i>	Russ.	<i>chvost</i>
Ir.	<i>err, erball</i>	Du.	<i>staart</i>	Skt.	<i>puchā-, lāṅgala-</i>
Nlr.	<i>zangal</i>	OHG	<i>zagal</i>	Av.	<i>duma-</i>
W.	<i>cynffon</i>	MHG	<i>zagal, svanz, sters</i>		
Br.	<i>lost</i>	NHG	<i>schwanz (schweif)</i>		

Words for 'tail' are from such notions as 'projection', 'long slender shape', 'pointed shape' (or after particular ob-

jects of such shape), 'swinging motion'. Several are obscure. There are often special words for the 'tail' of different kinds of animals, some of which are mentioned beside the more generic.

1. Grk. *οἰπά* : *ὀππος*, OE *eas*, OHG *ars*, Hitt. *arras* 'rump, arse', Skt. *r̥ṣva-* 'high', all from the notion of 'what stands out, projects', root as in Skt. *r-* 'move, rise', Grk. *ὀρνύμι* 'stir up', Lat. *orirī* 'rise', etc. Here also Ir. *err* 'tail' (also 'end', etc., as Nlr. *earr*), and Ir. *erball*, Nlr. *earball* 'tail', cpd. with *ball*

'part of the body'. Walde-P. 1.138. Pedersen 1.83.

2. Lat. *cauda, cōda* (> Romance words), etym.? Ernout-M. 164. Walde-H. 1.185. REW 1774.

Sp. *rabo*, fr. Lat. *rāpum* 'turnip, radish', as applied first to the similar shaped pig's tail, etc. REW 7065.

3. Ir. *err*, *erball*, above, 1. W. *cynffon*, cpd. of *cyn(t)* 'former, earlier' but here 'hind' and *ffon* 'stick, staff'. Morris Jones 246.

Br., Corn. *lost* : W. *llost* 'spear', arch. also 'tail', Ir. *loss*, Nlr. *los* 'point, end' rarely 'tail', ON *lōstr* 'fish-spear', all with the notion of 'pointed object', and

4.15 BLOOD

Grk.	<i>αἷμα (ταρ)</i>	Goth.	<i>blōþ</i>	Lith.	<i>kraujas</i>
NG	<i>αἷμα</i>	ON	<i>blōð</i>	Lett.	<i>asinis</i>
Lat.	<i>sanguis, cruor</i>	Dan.	<i>blod</i>	ChSl.	<i>krūvi</i>
It.	<i>sangue</i>	Sw.	<i>blod</i>	Boh.	<i>krev</i>
Fr.	<i>sang</i>	OE	<i>blōd</i>	Russ.	<i>krev</i>
Sp.	<i>sangre</i>	ME	<i>blode</i>	Russ.	<i>krov</i>
Rum.	<i>sânge</i>	NE	<i>blood (gore)</i>	Skt.	<i>asan-</i>
Ir.	<i>fuil, eā</i>	Du.	<i>bloet</i>	OHG	<i>rudhira-</i> , etc.
Nlr.	<i>fuil, eā</i>	OHG	<i>bluot</i>	Av.	<i>voḥuni-</i>
W.	<i>gwad (crau)</i>	MHG	<i>bluot</i>		
Br.	<i>gwad</i>	NHG	<i>blut</i>		

Of the two principal groups of cognates (1, 2, below) the first reflects an IE word for 'blood', of which nothing can be said as to any remoter semantic source. In the second the prevailing sense is 'raw flesh, raw', or 'blood outside the body, of a wound, gore', whence simply 'blood' in some languages. Other words are from such sources as 'red' (notably in Sanskrit), 'wound', 'vein'(?), and probably 'flow, gush' or the like.

1. IE **esen-*, nom.-acc. -r, a typical r/n stem neuter. Walde-P. 1.162. Ernout-M. 80 f., 893. Walde-H. 1.72. Grk. poet. *ταρ, εταρ* (*ταρ* Hesych.); OLat. *aser, assyr* (Paul. Fest., with *asarātum* 'drink of wine and blood mixed'); Lett. *asins*; Skt. *asṛk*, gen. *asnas*; Arm. *ariun*; Hitt. *eshar* (with derivs., Sturtevant, Hitt. Gloss. 37); Toch. *yār* (SSS, 6).

2. IE **krew-*, **krū-*, etc. Walde-P. 1.478. Ernout-M. 234 f. Walde-H. 1.294 f.

Lat. *cruor* 'blood from a wound, gore' (as distinguished from generic *sanguis*; cf. also *eruentus* 'bloody'); Ir. *crū*, Nlr. *crō*, W. *crau* (obs.), Corn. *crou*, all used mostly like Lat. *cruor*; Lith. *kraujas*, OPruss. *craujo, krauvia*, ChSl. *krūvi*, etc., the general Balto-Slavic (except Lett.) word for 'blood' : Grk. *κρίας* 'meat', Skt. *kravis-* 'raw flesh', Av. *xrū-* 'raw flesh', Skt. *krūra-* 'raw, bloody', Av. *xrūra-* 'bloody, fierce', OE *hræaw* 'raw', etc.

3. Grk. *αἷμα*, etym.? Possibly connected with certain words meaning

'drip' or 'juice'. Walde-P. 2.464 f. Boisacq 24.

4. Lat. *sanguis* (early neut. *sanguen*) -inis (> the Romance words), etym.? Connection with Skt. *asṛk*, *asnas*, etc. (above, 1) too complicated to be convincing. Cf. refs. in 1, above.

5. Ir. *fuil* (beside *fuili* 'bloody wounds') : W. *gweli*, Corn. *goly*, MBr. *gouli* 'wound' (W. *gweli* formerly also 'blood', as still in *rhed-weli* 'artery', cpd. with *rhed* 'course'), Lat. *vulnus* 'wound', ON *valr*, OE *wel* 'the slain on the battle-field', etc. Walde-P. 1.304 ff. Pedersen 1.139, 162. Loth, RC. 41.208.

W. *gwad*, Corn. *gwit, goys*, Br. *gwad*, perh. as 'blood' fr. 'vein' : W., Corn. *guyth* 'vein', Ir. *fuith* 'fibre', etc. (Walde-P. 1.224, without inclusion of the words for 'blood'). Henry 146.

6. Goth. *blōþ*, OE *blōd*, etc., general Gmc., prob. as 'that which bursts out' : Goth. *blōma* 'flower', etc. Walde-P. 1.177. Falk-Torp 83 f. Feist 101.

NE *gore*, used much like Lat. *cruor*, fr. OE, ME *gor*(*r*)e 'dung, filth'. NED s.v.

7. Lith. *kraujas*, ChSl. *krūvi*, etc., above, 2.

Lett. *asins*, above, 1.

8. Skt. (Vedic) *asan-*, *asṛk*, above, 1. Skt. *rakta-* neut., sb. use of *rakta-* 'red', pple. of *raj-* 'be colored, be red'. Likewise for 'blood' neuter forms of other words for 'red', as *rudhira-*, *lohita-*, *çonita-*. Cf. ON *roðra* 'sacrificial blood' beside *rjóðr* 'red'.

Av. *voḥuni-* (NPers. *xūn* 'blood'), etym.? Barth. 1434.

4.16 BONE

Grk.	<i>ὀστέον</i>	Goth.	....	Lith.	<i>kaulas</i>
NG	<i>ὀστέον</i>	ON	<i>bein</i>	Lett.	<i>kauls</i>
Lat.	<i>os</i>	Dan.	<i>ben, knogle</i>	ChSl.	<i>košt</i>
It.	<i>osso</i>	Sw.	<i>ben</i>	SCR.	<i>košt</i>
Fr.	<i>os</i>	OE	<i>bān</i>	Boh.	<i>košt</i>
Sp.	<i>hueso</i>	ME	<i>bone</i>	Pol.	<i>kości</i>
Rum.	<i>os</i>	NE	<i>bone</i>	Russ.	<i>košt</i>
Ir.	<i>cnáim</i>	Du.	<i>been, knok</i>	Skt.	<i>asthi-</i>
Nlr.	<i>cnáimh</i>	OHG	<i>bein</i>	Av.	<i>ast-</i>
W.	<i>asgurn</i>	MHG	<i>bein</i>		
Br.	<i>askourn</i>	NHG	<i>knochen (-bein)</i>		

Apart from the inherited group, words for 'bone' come by generalization from or through terms denoting a particular bone, esp. 'knuckle-bone', or by extension of 'hollow stalk', to the long bone of arm or leg, or by extension of the hard 'kernel' of fruits to the analogous parts of the body.

1. IE **ost-*, etc. Walde-P. 1.185 f. Ernout-M. 716.

Grk. *ὀστέον*; Lat. *os*, gen. *ossis*, also *ossu*, *ossum* (> It. *osso*, Sp. *hueso*, Fr., Rum. *os*); W. *asgurn*, Br. *askourn*, Corn. *ascorn*; Skt. *asthi-*, gen. *asthnas*, Av. *ast-*, *asti-*; Arm. *oskr*; Alb. *asht*. Here also ChSl. *koštī*, etc.? See below, 6.

2. NG *κόκκαλο* neut., fr. Grk. *κόκκαλος* 'kernel of the pine cone', deriv. of *κόκκος* 'kernel, grain, seed'.

3. Ir. *cnáim*, Nlr. *cnáimh* : Grk. *κνήμη* 'leg between knee and ankle', OE *hamm* 'hollow at the back of the knee', etc. Walde-P. 1.460. Pedersen 1.53. Development of 'bone' through 'knuckle'.

4. ON *bein*, OE

rücke, NHG rücken, prob. with notion of 'curved': Skt. *kruñc-* 'be crooked', W. *crug* 'heap', etc. Walde-P. 2.573. Falk-Torp 926. Hellquist 857 f.

5. Lith. *nugara*, cpd. of *nu-* 'down', second part: ChSl. *gora* 'mountain', etc. (1.22), hence first 'mountain ridge', then 'back'. Walde-P. 1.682. Berneker 329. Here also Lett. *muğura* (also *muğara*) fr. **nugara* (> Liv. *nugār*), with unexplained init. *m.* Mühl-Endz. 2.661.

6. SCR. *leđa* (pl.): ChSl. *lědvižj*, etc., general Slavic as 'loins'. Berneker 705 f. Boh. *zda*, pl. of *zad* = ChSl. *zadū*

'back part' in phrases, beside prep. *za* 'behind' (like *nadū* 'above' beside *na* 'on', etc.).

Boh. *hřbet*, Pol. *grzbiet*: ChSl. *chrǫbitū* 'neck', also late *chribūtū* 'back', SCR. *hrbat* 'hump, back', Boh. *chřb* 'hill', etc. Berneker 404. Brückner 160 f.

Pol. *plecy* 'shoulder' (4.30), used in phrases for 'carry on the back', etc. Russ. *spina*, fr. Lat. *spīna* 'spine'.

7. Skt. *pr̥ṣṭha-*, Av. *par̥šta-* (NPers. *pušt* 'back'), cpd. of **pr-* 'forth' (Lat. *por-*, etc.); beside **pro* in Grk. *πρό*, Skt. *pra*, etc.) and **st(h)ā-* 'stand', so lit. 'that which stands out'. Walde-P. 2.53.

4.20 HEAD

Grk.	κεφάλι, <i>kēph</i> (poet.)	Goth.	<i>hauþj</i>	Lith.	<i>galva</i>
NG	κεφάλι	ON	<i>hōfuð</i> , <i>haufuð</i>	Lett.	<i>galva</i>
Lat.	<i>caput</i>	Dan.	<i>hoved</i>	ChSl.	<i>glava</i>
It.	<i>testa, capo</i>	Sw.	<i>huvud</i>	SCR.	<i>glava</i>
Fr.	<i>tête</i>	OE	<i>hēafod</i> , <i>hafela</i>	Boh.	<i>hlava</i>
Sp.	<i>cabeza</i>	ME	<i>heved</i> , <i>hed</i>	Pol.	<i>głowa</i>
Rum.	<i>cap</i>	NE	<i>head</i>	Russ.	<i>golova</i>
Ir.	<i>cenn, cenn</i>	Du.	<i>hoofd</i>	Skt.	<i>śiras-</i> , <i>cīras-</i>
Nir.	<i>cenn</i>	OHG	<i>houbit</i>		<i>mārdhan-</i>
W.	<i>penn</i>	MHG	<i>houbet</i> , <i>kopf</i>	Av.	<i>sarah-</i> , <i>sāra-</i> , <i>vağda-</i>
Br.	<i>penn</i>	NHG	<i>kopf</i> , <i>haupt</i>		<i>na-</i> , <i>kamārdha-</i>

Words for 'head' are from the notion of 'top, summit' (as conversely often 'head' for 'top'), or through 'skull' from 'bowl, cup', 'potsherd', or 'bald'. No account is taken of the countless slang words for 'head' (NE *bean*, *nut*, etc.), except where such have become the standard words.

1. IE **ker-* in various formations meaning 'top, summit, head, horn'. Walde-P. 1.403 ff. Ernout-M. 177.

Grk. poet. *kēph*, *kāph*, *kāph*; Skt. *śiras-*, Av. *sarah-*, *sāra-*; cf., in other senses, Grk. *κορυφή* 'summit', Grk. *κέρας*, Lat. *cornū* 'horn', etc. (4.17), Lat. *cerebrum*, OHG *hirni* 'brain', etc.

2. IE **kap-* in various formations meaning 'head, bowl', etc., root connection dub. Walde-P. 1.346 ff. Ernout-M. 151 f. Walde-H. 1.163. Falk-Torp 422.

Lat. *caput* (> It. *capo*, Rum. *cap*, etc.); ON *hōfuð*, Dan. *hoved*, Sw. *huvud*, and with different suffix OE *hafela*; cf. Skt. *kapucchala-* (**kaput-cala-*) 'hair on the back of the head', *kapāla-* 'cup, bowl, skull', Lat. *capis* 'bowl', etc.

3. Grk. *κεφαλή* (NG *κεφάλι* fr. dim. form): Goth. *gabla* 'gable', etc. Walde-P. 1.571.

4. From Lat. *caput* (above, 2) the meaning 'head' of the body persists in

Rum. *cap*, in part in It. *capo*, and in various dialects, while Fr. *chef* (> NE *chief*) and Sp. *cabo* (> Fr. *cap*, NE *cape*) have only secondary uses. But Sp. *cabeza* 'head', fr. Lat. deriv. *capitum*. REW 1668, 1637.

Lat. *testa* 'potsherd' was used in late Lat. for 'skull' and became a common colloquial word for 'head', partly displacing *caput* in this sense. Hence It. *testa*, Fr. *tête* as the standard words, while Sp. *testa* is still only colloquial for *cabeza*. REW 8682.

5. Ir. *cenn*, *cenn*, Nir. *ceann*, W. *pen*, Br. *penn* (cf. also *Alpes Penninae*, the Apennines), etym.? Walde-P. 1.398. Pedersen 1.157 f.

Ir. *calb* (rare), fr. Lat. *calva* 'skull' (4.202). Pedersen 1.215.

6. ON *hōfuð*, etc., above, 2. The more widespread forms with diphthongal first syllable, Goth. *hauþj*, ON *haufuð*, OE *hēafod*, ME *heved*, NE *head*, Du. *hoofd*, OHG *houbit*, NHG *haupt*, are explained by some as a blend of this group

with another represented by Skt. *kakubh-* 'summit', Lith. *kaupas* 'heap', etc. Walde-P. 1.346. Falk-Torp 422. Feist 248. Kluge-G. 237.

MHG *kopf* 'drinking-cup', hence sometimes 'skull, head' (cf. Lat. *testa*, above, 4), NHG *kopf* displacing *haupt* (now almost wholly in secondary uses): OE *cuppe* 'cup', etc. (5.35). Weigand-H. 1.1118 f.

7. Lith., Lett. *galva*, ChSl. *glava*, etc. general Balto-Slavic: ChSl. *golū*, Russ. *gol* 'naked, bare, bald', NHG *kahl* 'bald', etc. (4.93). For the development of 'bald' through 'skull' to 'head', cf. Lat. *calva*, *calvaria* 'skull' fr. *calvus* 'bald'. Berneker 324.

8. Skt. *śiras-*, Av. *sarah-*, etc., above, 1.

Skt. *mūrdhan-*, also Av. *ka-mārdha-* (only for 'head' of evil beings): OE *molda* 'top of the head', Grk. *βελόρος* 'tall'. Walde-P. 1.295. Barth. 440. Av. *vağdāna-*, etym.? Barth. 1336.

4.202 SKULL

Grk.	κράνιον	Goth.	<i>hwaīrnei</i>	Lith.	<i>kiaušė</i> , <i>kaukošė</i>
NG	κράνιο	ON	<i>hauss</i>	Lett.	<i>kauss</i>
Lat.	<i>calva</i> , <i>calvaria</i>	Dan.	<i>hovedskal</i> , <i>hjerneskæl</i>	ChSl.	<i>kranijevs</i> (adj.), <i>lūbū</i>
It.	<i>cranium</i>	Sw.	<i>huvudskalle</i> , <i>skalle</i>	SCR.	<i>lubanja</i>
Fr.	<i>crâne</i>	OE	<i>hēafodpanne</i> (- <i>bān</i>)	Boh.	<i>leb</i> , <i>lebka</i>
Sp.	<i>cráneo</i> (<i>calavera</i>)	ME	<i>skulle</i> , <i>pan</i>	Pol.	<i>czaszka</i>
Rum.	<i>craniu</i>	NE	<i>skull</i>	Russ.	<i>čerep</i>
Ir.	<i>cloccenn</i>	Du.	<i>schedel</i>	Skt.	<i>mastaka-</i> , <i>kapāla-</i>
Nir.	<i>cloigeann</i>	OHG	<i>hirsnschal</i>		<i>ka-parā-</i>
W.	<i>penglog</i>	MHG	<i>schedel</i> , <i>hirsnschal</i>	Av.	<i>mastryan-</i> (in pl.)
Br.	<i>klopenn</i>	NHG	<i>schidel</i> , <i>hirsnschal</i>		

Of the words for 'skull', some are cognate with words for 'head' or cpds. of such with words for 'stone' (so the Celtic) or 'shell, bowl, pan' (latter also with words for 'brain'). A few (like some for 'head' through 'skull') are based on the notion of 'bald'. But the most frequent

relation is with words for 'bowl, cup', etc., owing to the similarity in shape and the once widespread use of skulls as drinking-vessels. Cf. Scheftelowitz, BB 28.143 ff. (where are many less common words not included here).

1. Grk. *κράνιον* (> MLat. *cranium* >

4.203 BRAIN

Grk.	ἐγκέφαλος	Goth.	.....	Lith.	<i>smegenys</i> (pl.)
NG	μυαλό	ON	<i>hjárni</i>	Lett.	<i>smadzenes</i>
Lat.	<i>cerebrum</i>	Dan.	<i>hjerne</i>	ChSl.	<i>mozgū</i>
It.	<i>cervellu</i>	Sw.	<i>hjärna</i>	SCR.	<i>mozak</i>
Fr.	<i>cerveau</i>	OE	<i>brægen</i>	Boh.	<i>mozek</i>
Sp.	<i>cerebro</i>	ME	<i>brain</i> , <i>hernes</i> (pl.)	Pol.	<i>mózg</i>
Rum.	<i>creier</i> (pl.)	NE	<i>bratn</i>	Russ.	<i>mozg</i>
Ir.	<i>inchinn</i>	Du.	<i>heresen</i> (pl.), <i>brein</i>	Skt.	<i>mastiška-</i>
Nir.	<i>inchinn</i>	OHG	<i>hirni</i>	Av.	<i>mastryan-</i> (in pl.)
W.	<i>ymennyd</i>	MHG	<i>herne</i>		
Br.	<i>empennd</i>	NHG	<i>hirn</i> , <i>gehirn</i>		

Most of the words for 'brain' are cognate with words for 'head' or 'marrow'. Sometimes the plural used as coll., like NE *brains*, is the usual form.

1. Derivs. of **ker(s)ā-*, etc. seen in Skt. *śiras-* 'head', Grk. *κέρας* 'horn', etc. Walde-P. 1.403 ff. Ernout-M. 177. Walde-H. 1.203. Falk-Torp 410. REW 1826, 1827.

Lat. *cerebrum* (> Sp. *cerebro*, Rum. *creier* used mostly in pl. *cerieri*), *cerebellum* (> It. *cervella*, Fr. *cerveau*); ON *hjárni*, OHG *hirni*, etc., general Gmc. (except English, where ME *hernes*, Sc. *harns* fr. Norse)

2. Grk. *ἐγκέφαλος* phrase cpd. fr. *ἐν* 'in' and *κεφαλή* 'head'.

NG *μυαλό*, often pl. *τά μυαλά*, fr. Grk. *μυελός*, late *μυελός* 'marrow'. Cf. Aristot. PA 652^a25 πολλοὶ γὰρ καὶ ἐγκέφαλος δοκεῖ μυελὸς εἶναι 'for many think the brain is really marrow'.

3. Ir. *inchinn*, W. *ymennyd*, Br. *em-penn*, cpds. (like Grk. *ἐγκέφαλος*) fr. words for 'in' and 'head' (Ir. *cenn*, etc., 4.20).

4. OE *brægen*, ME, NE *brain*, Du. *brein*, prob.: Grk. *βρεχμός*, *βρέγμα* 'front part of the head'. Walde-P. 2.314. NED s.v. *brain*. Franck-v. W. 91.

5. Lith. *smegenys* (pl.), Lett. *smadzenes* (or pl. -is), ChSl. *mozgū*, etc. (all the Slavic words): Skt. *majjan-*, ON *hjárni*, OHG *hirni*, etc., general Gmc. (except English, where ME *hernes*, Sc. *harns* fr. Norse)

6. Skt. *mastiška-*: *mastaka-* 'skull' (4.202).

Av. *mastryan-* in pl. 'skull' (4.202) and 'brains' (Yt. 10.72). Barth. 1155.

4.204 FACE

Grk.	πρόσωπον	Goth.	<i>andwairþi</i> , <i>uolts</i> , <i>an-</i>	Lith.	<i>veidas</i>
NG	πρόσωπο	ON	<i>andlitz</i>	Lett.	<i>ceigs</i>
Lat.	<i>facies</i> (<i>visio</i>)	Dan.	<i>ansigt</i>	ChSl.	<i>lice</i>
It.	<i>visage</i>	Sw.	<i>ansikte</i> (<i>anlete</i>)	SCR.	<i>lice</i>
Fr.	<i>visage</i>	OE	<i>ansijn</i> , <i>andwiltā</i>	Boh.	<i>tvář</i>
Sp.	<i>cara</i> (<i>rostro</i>)	ME	<i>face</i>	Pol.	<i>twarz</i>
Rum.	<i>față</i> , <i>obraz</i>	NE	<i>face</i>	Russ.	<i>lico</i>
Ir.	<i>apad</i> , <i>emech</i>	Du.	<i>gesicht</i>	Skt.	<i>anika-</i>
Nir.	<i>apad</i> , <i>emech</i>	OHG	<i>gesiht</i> , <i>anlützi</i> , <i>an-</i>	Av.	<i>ainika-</i> , <i>čitra-</i>
W.	<i>apad</i> , <i>emech</i>		<i>nuzzi</i>		
Br.	<i>dremm</i>	MHG	<i>gesiht</i> , <i>anlütze</i>		
		NHG	<i>gesicht</i> (<i>angesicht</i> , <i>anlütze</i>)		

The face is the most distinguishing and expressive portion of the body, and the words for 'face' are most commonly based on the notion of 'appearance, look', most of these derived from verbs for 'see, look', or in some cases on the notion of 'form, shape'. There is sometimes interchange between 'face' and 'cheek' in the same word or group.

Included in the list (in parentheses) are some words that are synonyms of those given in first place, either popular (but not vulgar, as NE *mug*), as It. *viso*, Sp. *rosto*, or now restricted to a lofty style, as NHG *angesicht*, *anlitz*.

1. Grk. *πρόσωπον* (in Hom. always pl.), fr. *πρός* 'toward' and deriv. of *ὄψ* (IE **okw-*) in *ὄψομαι* fut. of *ὄψω* 'see, look', *ὄσος* 'eyes', *ὄψ* also 'face', etc. (15.51). Hence orig. the 'appearance, look'.

2. Lat. *faciēs*, orig. 'form, shape', then esp. 'face', fr. *facere* 'make'. Hence, through VLat. **facia*, It. *faccia*, Fr. *face* (> ME, NE *face*), Rum. *față* (Port. *face* 'cheek', Sp. *haz*, *faz* fig.). But the use of Fr. *face* for the 'face' of a person was given up in the 17th cent. (Wartburg 3.356). Ernout-M. 322. Walde-H. 1.439. REW 3130.

Fr. *visage*, fr. older *vis* (now only in *vis-à-vis*) = It. *viso* (pop. for *faccia*), fr. Lat. *visus* 'sight'. REW 9384. Gamillscheg 893.

Sp. *rosto* (pop. word for 'face', not vulgar), fr. Lat. *rōstrum* 'beak'. REW 7386.

Rum. *obraz*, fr. Slav. ChSl. *obrazū* 'form, shape, image' (12.57), SCR. *obraz* 'cheek', etc. Tiktin 1072 f.

3. Ir. *agad*, Nir. *aghaidh*, etym.? Pedersen 1.129.

Ir. *enech*, MW. *enep*, W. *wyneb*, (Br. *enep*, *eneb* 'the opposite'), a cpd. of IE **okw-* 'see', like Grk. *πρόσωπον* (above, 1) and *ὄσος* 'facing', Skt. *anika-* 'face'? Walde-P. 1.171 (adverse-ly). Pedersen 1.38. Morris Jones 154.

4.205 FOREHEAD

Grk.	μέτωπον	Goth.	.....	Lith.	<i>kakta</i>
NG	μέτωπο	ON	<i>enni</i>	Lett.	<i>piere</i>
Lat.	<i>frons</i>	Dan.	<i>pande</i>	ChSl.	<i>čelo</i>
It.	<i>fronte</i>	Sw.	<i>panna</i>	SCR.	<i>čelo</i>
Fr.	<i>front</i>	OE	<i>forhēafod</i>	Boh.	<i>čelo</i>
Sp.	<i>fronte</i>	ME	<i>forhe(u)de</i>	Pol.	<i>czoło</i>
Rum.	<i>frunte</i>	NE	<i>forehead</i> (brow)	Russ.	<i>lob</i> (<i>čelo</i>)
Ir.	<i>élan</i> , <i>tul</i>	Du.	<i>voorhoofd</i>	Skt.	<i>bhāla-</i>
Nir.	<i>clār a éadain</i>	OHG	<i>stirna</i> , <i>tinna</i> , <i>andi</i>	Av.	<i>ainika-</i>
W.	<i>talcen</i>	MHG	<i>stirn(e)</i> , <i>tinne</i>		
Br.	<i>tal</i>	NHG	<i>stirn</i>		

Words for 'forehead' have such the semantic sources as 'between the eyes', 'front part', 'flat surface', 'high', etc.

1. Grk. *μέτωπον*, cpd. of *μετά* 'between', second part as in *πρόσωπον* 'face' (4.204), hence as if 'between the eyes', and so described by Aristot., HA 491^b12.

NG *κόϊτελο*, prob. (through 'skull'), deriv. of class. Grk. *κοιλίη* 'hollow vessel'. Amantos, *Ἀθήνα* 28, παραρτ. 128 f.

2. Lat. *frons*, *frontis* (> Romance words), etym. dub. Walde-H. 1.551.

3. Ir. *élan* (also *cend-élan*, with *cend* 'head'), Nir. (*éadain* 'front') *clār a éadain* (with *clār* 'surface'): ON *enni*, OHG *andi* 'forehead', all as orig. the 'front side', derivs. of **anti* in Grk. *ἀντί*, etc., 'over against, opposite'. Walde-P. 1.67. Falk-Torp 193.

Ir. *tul* (also *tul cind*, with gen. of *cend* 'head'), W., Br. *tal*, W. now *tal-cen* (with *cen* fr. Ir. *tul cind*): Ir. *talām* 'earth', Skt. *tala-* 'surface', etc., with development of 'forehead' fr. 'flat surface'. Walde-P. 1.740. Pedersen 1.132.

4. ON *enni*, OHG *andi*, see under Ir. *élan*, above, 3.

Dan. *pande*, Sw. *panna* = ON *panna*, OE *panne*, etc. 'pan' (5.28), with sense of 'forehead' fr. old Dan. *hovedpande*, old Sw. *hovudhpanna* 'head-pan' = 'skull'. Falk-Torp 813. Hellquist 747. OE *forhēafod*, ME *forhe(u)de*, NE

forehead, Du. *voorhoofd*, cpds. of words for 'fore, front' and 'head'.

NE *brow* (poet. or rhet.), orig. a word for 'eyebrow' (4.206).

OHG *stirna*, MHG *stirn(e)*, NHG *stirn* (cf. OE *steornede* gl. *frontalis*), fr. the root of Grk. *στέρνειν*, Lat. *sternere*, etc. 'spread out', with development, as in Grk. *στέρνων* 'breast', fr. 'flat surface'. Walde-P. 2.639.

OHG *tinna* (in gl.), MHG *tinne* (cf. OHG *dunwengi*, OE *punwange*, etc. 'temple'), fr. IE **ten-* in words for 'stretch' and 'thin'. Walde-P. 1.724. Falk-Torp 1262.

5. Lith. *kakta*, prob.: *kaktas* 'bow' (obs.), Lett. *kakts* 'corner'. Leskien, Bildung d. Nom. 542.

Lett. *piere*, etym. dub. Mühl-Endz. 3.284.

6. ChSl. *čelo*, etc. general Slavic (but Russ. *čelo* as 'forehead' obs.), fr. IE **kel-* in Lith. *kelti* 'raise', *kalnas* 'mountain', Lat. *celsus* 'high', *collis* 'hill' etc. Walde-P. 1.434. Berneker 140. Brückner 80.

7. Skt. *bhāla-*: ChSl. *bělū* 'white', Alb. *ballë* 'forehead', OPruss. *ballo* (correction of *balto*) 'forehead', etc. fr. **bhel-* beside **bhā-* in Skt. *bhā-* 'shine', etc. Walde-P. 2.175 f.

Av. *ainika-* 'face' (4.204) is rendered 'forehead' in Yt. 14.9. Barth. 125.

Br. *dremm* = W. *drem* 'sight, look', fr. **drksma-*: Skt. *dr̥g-*, Grk. *δρέκομαι*, etc. 'see' (15.51).

4. Goth. *andwairþi*, fr. adj. *andwairþs* 'present', renders appropriately *πρόσωπον* where it means 'presence', but also where it means 'face' (as Mt. 6.16, Mk. 14.65, Lk. 9.29).

Goth. *andaugi* (twice for *πρόσωπον*), cpd. of *and* 'along, over', second part: *augō* 'eye'.

Goth. *ludja* (only acc. sg. Mk. 6.17), OHG *anlützi*, *anlützi* and (

3. Ir. *Nlr. mala*, prob. : Lett. *malde* 'edge', Alb. *mal* 'mountain', etc. Walde-P. 2.795. Pedersen 2.99. Stokes 203.
W. *ael*, or esp. *ael y llygad* (with *llygad* 'eye'), Obr. *ail*, *guor-ail*: Ir. *ail*, *oil* 'cheek' (4.208)? Stokes 3.
Br. *abrant* ('sourcil', Ernault, Vallée; not 'eyelid' as Pedersen) = Ir. *abra*,

nom. pl. *abrait* 'eyebrow, eyelid' (K. Meyer, Contrib. 7), W. *amrant* 'eyelid', etym. dub. Pedersen 1.119 (: Lat. *frons*, *frontis* 'forehead'). Henry 3.
4. Lith. *antakis*, Lett. *uzacs*, Boh. *oboži*, cpds. of words for 'eye' (4.21) and 'on, upon, about'.

4.207 JAW

Grk.	σιαῶν, γνάθος, γένυς
NG	σαῶν, μάσθλα
Lat.	mazilla, mala
It.	masella, mala
Fr.	mâchoire
Sp.	quijada
Rum.	falca
Ir.	carpat
Nlr.	giall (carbad, corrán)
W.	gen, cern
Br.	karvan
Goth.	....
ON	kjopt
Dan.	kæve
Sw.	kak
OE	cēace, ceaf
ME	ioue, chavel
NE	jaw
Du.	kaak
OHG	chinnibahho
MHG	kinnebacke, kiver, kivel
NHG	kinnebacken, kiefer
Lith.	žandas
Lett.	žuokls, zuods
ChSl.	čeljusti
SCr.	čeljust, vilica
Boh.	čelist
Pol.	szczeka
Russ.	čeljust'
Skt.	hanu-
Av.	zānu-

4.208 CHEEK

Grk.	παρεά, γένυς, σιαῶν
Lat.	gena, bucca
It.	guancia
Fr.	joue
Sp.	mejilla, carrillo
Rum.	obraz, bucl
Ir.	gruadh, leconn, ail
Nlr.	gruadh, leacc, cern
W.	boč'h, jod
Br.	kinnu
Goth.	....
ON	kinn, vang
Dan.	kind
Sw.	kind
OE	wange, cēace
ME	cheke, wonge
NE	cheek
Du.	wang
OHG	wanga (baccho)
MHG	wange, backe
NHG	wange, backe(n)
Lith.	skruostas
Lett.	vaigs
ChSl.	lanita
SCr.	obraz
Boh.	lice
Pol.	lice
Russ.	čeka
Skt.	ganja-
Av.	....

4.209 CHIN

γένυος
πύλον
mentum
mento
barba
barbie
smech
smeig
gen
elgez
....
haka
hage
haka
cin
chinne
chin
kin
kinni
kinne
kinn
smakras
zuods, smakrs
....
brada
brada
podbrodek
podborodok
ciuka-

the front part is the chin, the hinder part the cheek'. There is also some interchange with 'mouth' and with 'face', and between 'chin' and 'beard'.

4.207. Several of the words for 'jaw' owe this use to some resemblance in shape, as that of a 'sickle' to the lower jaw in side view, of a 'wagon, cart' to the palate or upper jaw, of a 'box' to the

jaw as a box for the teeth, of a 'fork', and prob. of 'angle' to that of the jaw in the large cognate group. Some are derived from verbs for 'chew' or 'bite'. One (the modern Polish) seems to have started as a slang term for the 'chattering' jaw. Several are obscure in their ultimate root connection.

1. IE **genu-* in words for 'jaw', 'cheek', and 'chin'. Orig. sense 'jaw' and ultimate connection with the word for 'knee', IE **genu-* (neut.), Grk. γόνυ, Lat. *genū*, etc. (4.36), through some common notion like 'angle', is probable. Walde-P. 1.587. Ernout-M. 414. Walde-H. 1.589 f.

Grk. γένυς 'jaw' (so always in Hom.) and 'cheek', γένευος 'chin' (and 'beard'); Lat. *gena* 'cheek' (mostly in pl.; stem *genu-* in *genuinū dentēs* 'back teeth'); W. *gen* 'jaw, chin' (Ir. *gin*, W. *geneu*, Br. *genou* 'mouth'); Goth. *kinnus*, ON *kinn*, Dan., Sw. *kind* 'cheek', OE *cin*, OHG *kinni*, etc. (all WGmc. words) 'chin' (but in early period traces of use for 'jaw', as OHG *chinne* 'jaws' Notker, Ps. 31.9, OHG *chinnibacho* 'jaw', OE *cinbān* 'jawbone'); Skt. *hanu-* 'jaw' (h for j secondary, Av. *zānu-* 'jaw' or 'chin' (in cpd., Barth. 1689), NPers. *zanaz* 'chin'; Toch. *šanwep* 'jaws' (dual, SSS, 3, ftn.).

Here also, fr. an extension **gon(s)dh-*, Grk. γνάθος, Lith. žandas 'jaw', Lett. zuods (mostly 'chin', in some places 'jaw', Mühl.-Endz. 4.759).

2. Grk. σιαῶν (the usual prose word), NG σαῶν, etym.? Boisacq 862.

Aristot. uses σιαῶν, γνάθος, γένυς (above, 1) in this order of frequency.

NG μάσθλα, fr. It. masella (below, 3).

3. Lat. māla (mostly in pl.) and mazilla (> It. masella 'jaw', but Sp. mejilla 'cheek', Rum. maseă 'back tooth'), belonging together like vēlum-vezillum, āla-axilla, with māla, perh. fr. *makslá and : Ir. smech, Lith.

smakras 'chin', Skt. *śmaśru-* 'beard'. Walde-P. 2.689. Ernout-M. 582. Walde-H. 2.15.

Fr. *mâchoire*, fr. *mâcher* 'chew'. For Fr. dial. words and their distribution, cf. H. Kahane, Bezeichnungen der Kinnbacken im Galloromanischen, in Berl. Beitr. z. rom. Ph. 2.2.

Sp. *quijada*, deriv. of Lat. *capsa* and *capsus* 'box', as if 'box for the teeth'. Cf. Prov. *cais* 'jaw' and 'cheek'. Port. *queizo*, formerly 'jaw', now 'chin'. REW 1659c. Zauner, Rom. Forsch. 14.400. Wartburg 2.316. Malkiel, Language 21.151 ff.

Rum. *falcă*, fr. **falca* for Lat. *falz*, *falcis* 'sickle' (8.33), hence 'jaw' from the similar shape of the lower jaw in side view. REW 3175. Puşcariu 575.

4. Ir. *carpat*, Nlr. *carbad* 'chariot, wagon' (10.75) used also for the 'upper jaw, palate' (cf. Nlr. *fiacra* *carbaid* 'teeth of the upper jaw'), apparently from the resemblance in shape. Here also Br. *karvan* 'beam of a loom' and reg. word for 'jaw' (upper or lower), and W. *car yr en* 'jawbone'. Pedersen 1.118, 494.

Nlr. *corrān* 'sickle' (8.33) is used for the lower 'jaw'.

Nlr. *giall*, prob., like Gael. *ciobhal*, fr. forms of OE *ceaf*, NE *jowl* (below, 5).

Macbain 193.

W. *gen*, above, 1.

W. *cern*, also 'cheek', see 4.208.

5. ON *kjopt* (Dan. *kæft*, Sw. *käft* now more like 'mug'), OE *ceaf*, ME *chavel*, NE *jowl* (in part), MHG *kiver*, *kivel*, NHG *kiefer*, LG *keve* (> Dan. *kæve*) : Av. *zafar-* 'mouth' (of evil beings). Walde-P. 1.570 f. Falk-Torp 518, 521. Hellquist 544. Weigand-H. 1.103. NED s.v. *jowl*, sb.

OE *cēace*, *cēce* (also and later reg. 'cheek', but 'jawbone' in Chaucer's *an asses cheek*; and *cēacbān*, NE *cheek bone* = 'jawbone' in all early uses, present

Russ. *ščeka*, prob. orig. 'jaw', as Pol. *szczeka*, earlier *szczeka* (4.207).

7. Skt. *ganḍa-*, mostly 'cheek', but also 'boil, pimple' and orig. 'swelling', fr. **goldno* (?) or some form of the root **gel-* seen in numerous words for round or swollen objects (Goth. *kilpei* 'womb', etc.) Walde-P. 1.614.

W. *gen* : Lat. *gena* 'cheek', etc. Br. *elgez*, W. *elgeth* (obs.), OCorn. *elgeht* (gl. *mentum*) : Obr. *ail*, W. *ael* 'eyebrow' (4.206). Ernault, Dict. étym. 281.

4. ON, Sw. *haka*, Dan. *hage*, orig. 'hook' (as still Dan. *hage*, Sw. *hake*) : OE *haca*, *hōc*, etc. (12.75). Falk-Torp 371. Hellquist 327.
OE *cin*, OHG *kinni*, etc., general WGmc. for 'chin' = Goth. *kinnus*, ON *kinn*, etc. 'cheek' : Grk. γένυς 'jaw, cheek', etc. (4.207).

5. Lith. *smakras*, Lett. *smakrs* : Ir. *smech* 'chin', etc. (above, 3). Mühl.-Endz 3.950.

Lett. *zuods*, mostly 'chin' but in some places 'jaw' : Lith. *žandas*, Grk. γνάθος 'jaw' (4.207). Mühl.-Endz. 4.759.

6. Scr., Boh. *brada*, also and orig. 'beard' (4.142), and fr. same source Pol. *podbrodek*, Russ. *podbrodok*, lit. 'what is under the beard', fr. *pod* 'under' and *broda*, *boroda* 'beard'. Berneker 72.

7. Skt. *chubuka-* (RV), *cubuka-*, *cibuka-*, *civuka-* (cf. BR s.v.v.), wholly obscure. Uhlenbeck 91. Looks like a word of imitative orig., but why 'chin'?

Sp. *barba*, also and orig. 'beard', and Rum. *barbie* deriv. (**barbilia*? Tiktin 158) of *barbā*, Lat. *barba* 'beard' (4.142).

3. Ir. *smech*, Nlr. *smeig*, *smig* : Lith. *smakras*, Lett. *smakrs* 'chin', Skt. *śmaśru-* 'beard', etc. (4.142). Walde-P. 2.689. Pedersen 1.86.

W. *gen* : Lat. *gena* 'cheek', etc.

Br. *elgez*, W. *elgeth* (obs.), OCorn. *elgeht* (gl. *mentum*) : Obr. *ail*, W. *ael* 'eyebrow' (4.206). Ernault, Dict. étym. 281.

4. ON, Sw. *haka*, Dan. *hage*, orig. 'hook' (as still Dan. *hage*, Sw. *hake*) : OE *haca*, *hōc*, etc. (12.75). Falk-Torp 371. Hellquist 327.

OE *cin*, OHG *kinni*, etc., general WGmc. for 'chin' = Goth. *kinnus*, ON *kinn*, etc. 'cheek' : Grk. γένυς 'jaw, cheek', etc. (4.207).

5. Lith. *smakras*, Lett. *smakrs* : Ir. *smech* 'chin', etc. (above, 3). Mühl.-Endz 3.950.

Lett. *zuods*, mostly 'chin' but in some places 'jaw' : Lith. *žandas*, Grk. γνάθος 'jaw' (4.207). Mühl.-Endz. 4.759.

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7. Skt. *chubuka-* (RV), *cubuka-*, *cibuka-*, *civuka-* (cf. BR s.v.v.), wholly obscure. Uhlenbeck 91. Looks like a word of imitative orig., but why 'chin'?

4.21 EYE

Grk.	ὄφθαλμός, ὄμμα
NG	μάτι
Lat.	oculus
It.	occhio
Fr.	oeil
Sp.	ojo
Rum.	ochiu
Ir.	súil, rosc
Nlr.	sāil
W.	llygad
Br.	lagad

Goth.	auga
ON	auga
Dan.	øje
Sw.	öga
OE	ēage
ME	ēge (eghe, eye)
NE	eye
Du.	oog
OHG	ouga
MHG	ouge
NHG	auge

Lith.	akis
Lett.	acs
ChSl.	oko
Scr.	oko
Boh.	oko
Pol.	oko
Russ.	glaz
Skt.	akṣi, cakṣus-, locana-, netra-
Av.	čāšman-, dōdāra-, aši

Most of the words for 'eye' belong to an inherited group. The others are from such notions as 'see, look, bright, sun(?)', shining ball'.

1. IE **ok-* in various formations. There are also verbal forms for 'see', as Skt. desid. *īkṣ-*, Grk. fut. *ὄψομαι*, perf. *ὄπωπα*, etc., but these are much less widespread than the nouns for 'eye'. Walde-P. 1.169 ff. Ernout-M. 697 f. Falk-Torp 1417 f. Feist 64 f.

Grk. *ὄσσε* (dual, poet.); *ὄμμα* mostly poet., but also sometimes in NT and pap., whence through dim. *ὀμμάτιον* the NG *μάτι*; *ὄφθαλμός*, the usual prose form, prob. a cpd. with second part related to *θάλαμος* 'inner room' and orig. used for the socket of the eye; dial. *ὄκραλλος*, *ὄπριδος*, formation unexplained; Lat. *oculus*, whence the Romance words (also the rare Ir. *ugail* 'eyes'); Goth. *auð*, OE *ēage*, etc., all the Gmc. words (diphthong explained in part by influence of word for 'ear', Goth. *ausō*, etc.? but connection with this group denied by some); Lith. *akis*, Lett. *acs*, ChSl. etc. *oko* (obs. in Russ.); Skt. *akṣi*, gen. sg. *akṣyas*; Av. nom. dual *aši* (š for zš after *uši* 'ears'), used only of evil beings; Arm. *akn*; Toch. A *ak*, B *ek*.

2. Ir., Nlr. *sūil*, prob. : W. *haul*, Lat.

sōl, etc. 'sun' (1.52). Walde-P. 2.446. Pedersen 1.62. Stokes 692.

Ir. *rosc*, fr. **pro-sc-*, deriv. of *sech-* (only in cpds.), IE **sek-* 'point out, say, see'. Walde-P. 2.366, 377 ff. Pedersen 2.621.

W. *llygad*, Br. *lagad*, prob. (with Br. *a* for *u* by assim.) : W. *llwg* 'bright', *go-llwg* 'sight', Grk. *λεῖσσω* 'see', Skt. *lok-*, *loc-* 'look, see', *locana-* 'eye', etc. Walde-P. 2.381, 411. Pedersen 2.36.

3. Russ. *glaz* (displacing the obs. *oko*), orig. 'bright ball or stone' (cf. Pol. *galy* 'eyes', pl. of *gala* 'ball') : ORuss. *glazokā* 'little ball', Pol. *glaz* 'stone', *glazny* 'smooth', prob. loanword fr. Gmc., OHG *glas* 'amber, glass', etc. Berneker 301. Brückner 143.

4. Skt. *akṣi*, Av. *aši*, above, 1.

Skt. *cakṣus-*, Av., OPers. *čāšman-* (NPers. *čāšm* 'eye') : Skt. *cakṣ-* 'see', Av. *čaš-* 'teach', etc. Walde-P. 1.510.

Skt. *locana-* : Skt. *lok-*, *loc-* 'see', Grk. *λεῖσσω* 'see', *λεως* 'bright', etc. Walde-P. 2.411.

Skt. *netra-*, *nanaya-* 'guide, guiding', also 'eye', fr. *n-* 'lead'.

Av. *dōdāra-*, *dāšman-* (NPers. *dīm* 'face'), fr. Av., OPers. *dī-* 'see' (NPers. *dīdan* 'see') : Skt. *dhi-* 'perceive, think', etc. Walde-P. 1.831. Barth. 667, 744, 724 ff.

use only since 19th cent., cf. NED s.v.), fr. the root in OE *cōwan*, OHG *kiuwan* 'chew' : ChSl. *živati* 'chew'), not (as NED s.v. *cheek*) fr. **kākā* = Du. *kaak*, etc. (below), though it may have the added guttural by a blend with such form. Falk-Torp 1307. Franck-v. W. 283.

OHG *chinnibahho*, MHG *kinnebacke*, NHG *kinnebacken*, cpd. of OHG *kinni* (above, 1, here as 'jaw') and *baccho* 'jaw, cheek' (4.208).

Du. *kaak*, MLG *kake*, and with different vowel-grade MLG *keke*, Norw. *kjake*, Sw. *kak*, perh. fr. a root seen in NPers. *gazidan* 'bite'. Falk-Torp 513. Hellquist 545. Franck-v. W. 283.

ME *iou*, *ioue*, *iave*, NE *jaw*, etym. disputed. Now taken by many as fr. **choue* : OE *cōwan* 'chew', like MHG *kiuwe* 'jaw' fr. the same root (OHG *chiwa*, like OE *čan* 'gills'). But the old deriv. fr. a form of Fr. *joue* 'cheek' is less difficult, despite the objection made in NED. For OFr. *ioe*, *ioue* must have been pronounced with [oue], not [ū], and the phonetic history would be parallel to that of ME *poue*, *pave*, NE *paw*, fr. OFr. *poe*, *poue* = Prov. *paula*. The transition fr. 'cheek' to 'jaw' may have started in 'cheek bone' = 'jawbone', which is in fact the sense in the earliest ME quotation (*iou* in Wyclif, see NED).

6. Lith. *žandas*, Lett. *zuods*, see above, 1.
Lett. *žuokls*, perh. with *žākle* 'fork of a tree', fr. the root in Lith. *-žioti* 'yawn, gape', etc. (4.52). Mühl.-Endz. 4.839.

7. ChSl. *čeljusti*, etc., general Slavic (but Pol. *czelusé* obs. in this sense), etym. dub. but prob. cpd. with second part : ChSl. *usta* 'mouth' (4.24). Berneker 142. Brückner 75.

SCr. *vilica* 'fork' (5.39, 8.26) also 'jaw'.

Pol. *szczeka*, early *szczeka* (Russ.

ščeka 'cheek'), beside sb. *szczek* 'clash, clatter', vbs. *szczekać* 'bark', *szczekać* 'clash, clatter', of imitative origin. Brückner 543, 544.

8. Skt. *hanu-*, Av. *zānu-*, above, 1.

4.208. In several of the words for 'cheek' this sense is clearly secondary to 'jaw', and in some it is a specialization of 'face'. Others are mostly based on a notion of swollen or curved rounded surface.

1. Grk. γένυς 'jaw' and 'cheek', see 4.207.

Grk. *παρεά* (Hom. in pl. only; sg. *παρήιον*), Ion. *παρήιον*, Aeol. *παράνα*, mostly a poet. word, but revived in lit. NG, fr. **παρ-αν-ι-*, cpd. of *παρά* 'beside' and a form of either the word for 'mouth' (Lat. *ōs*, etc., 4.24), or that for 'ear' (Grk. *oīs*, Lat. *auris*, etc., 4.22).

Walde-P. 1.168. Boisacq 747.

Grk. *σιαῶν*, usually 'jaw' (4.207), but 'cheek' in NT (Mt. 5.39, Lk. 6.29) and several pap. (Moulton-Milligan, s.v.).

Byz. *μάγουλον* (also in text of Melampus, but prob. Byz.) 'jaw' in *κατωμάγουλον* (Const. Porphy.) and 'cheek', in NG reg. pop. word for 'cheek', orig. dub. G. Meyer, IF 3.68 f., Neugr. St. 3.40. Walde-H. 2.12.

2. Lat. *gena* : Grk. γένυς 'jaw, cheek', etc. See 4.207.

Lat. *bucca* (> Rum. *bucă* 'cheek', but other Romance forms 'mouth', 4.24), fr. an imitative *bu-* (beside *bhu-*) seen in many words based on the notion 'blow up, puff out', as OE *pohha* 'bag', (*ð*-) *pyffan* 'blow out, puff out', etc. Walde-P. 2.114 ff. Walde-H. 2.120.

It. *guancia*, fr. Gmc., OHG *wanga*, etc. (below, 5). REW 9499.

It. *gota* ('cheek' in phrases, but not the usual word), Prov. *gauta*, Fr. *joue* (OFr. *iou*, *i*

4.24 MOUTH			
Grk. <i>στόμα</i>	Goth. <i>munþs</i>	Lith. <i>burna</i>	
NG <i>στόμα</i>	ON <i>munnr</i> (<i>māðr</i>)	Lett. <i>mule</i>	
Lat. <i>os</i>	Dan. <i>mund</i>	ChSl. <i>usta</i>	
It. <i>bocca</i>	Sw. <i>mun</i>	Scr. <i>usta</i>	
Fr. <i>bouche</i>	OE <i>mūþ</i>	Boh. <i>usta</i>	
Sp. <i>boca</i>	OE <i>mouthe</i>	Pol. <i>usta, gęba</i>	
Rum. <i>gură</i>	NE <i>mout</i>	Russ. <i>rot</i>	
Ir. <i>gín, béal</i>	Du. <i>mond</i>	Skt. <i>mukha-, ās-, etc.</i>	
NIr. <i>béal</i>	OHG <i>mund</i>	Av. <i>dh-, zafar-</i>	
W. <i>geneu</i>	MHG <i>mund</i>		
Br. <i>genou</i>	NHG <i>mund</i>		

The IE word for 'mouth' persisted in several languages in the literal sense, in some others in secondary uses, but was to a large extent replaced by other words. Most of these were originally expressions applied to the mouth of animals and vulgarly of persons, like Lat. *rōstrum*, NHG *maul*, NE *jaw*, *snout*, *mug*, and many others (not included in the list, except where they have become standard words for 'mouth'). There is frequent association between 'mouth' and 'throat', 'jaw', 'cheek', 'chin' or 'lip'.

1. IE **ǵ(u)s-*, **ǵus-*. Walde-P. 1.168. Ernout-M. 714 f.

Lat. *os* (also *ostium* 'door, entrance, river-mouth', *ora* 'edge, coast'; Ir. *ā* (rare); OPruss. *austo* (Lith. *uostas* 'river-mouth'); ChSl. *usta*, etc., general Slavic (but Russ. *usta* obs.); Skt. *ās-, āsan-, āsya-*, Av. *āh-* (also Skt. *oṣṭha-*, Av. *aošta-* 'lip'); cf. also ON *öss* 'river-mouth', OE *ōr* 'beginning', *ōra* 'edge, bank', etc. But Hitt. *ais*, gen. *issas* 'mouth' (Sturtevant, Hitt. Gloss. with refs.) points to a parallel **ōis-*.

2. Grk. *στόμα* : Av. *staman-* 'dog's mouth', W. *safn* 'mouth, jaws' (of animals), MBr. *staffn*, Br. *staoñ* 'palate', root connection? Walde-P. 2.648. Pedersen 1.78.

3. It. *bocca*, Fr. *bouche*, Sp. *boca*, fr. Lat. *bucca* 'puffed-out cheek' (4.208) and also a pop. substitute for *os* (cf. Thes.

s.v.). Ernout-M.110. Walde-H. 2.120. REW 1357.

Rum. *gură* (so Alb. *gojë* 'mouth', Fr. *gueule* 'mouth, jaws' of animals, in some dial. common word for 'mouth'), fr. Lat. *gula* 'throat, gullet' (4.29).

Lat. *gurgēs* 'whirlpool', late *gurga*, has through 'throat' (Fr. *gorge*) given dial. words for 'mouth'; likewise Lat. *rōstrum* 'beak, snout, mouth' (of animals, vulgarly of persons), as ORum. *rost*. REW 3921, 7386.

4. Ir. *gín*, W. *geneu* (beside gen 'chin'), Br. *genou* : Lat. *gena*, Goth. *kinnus* 'cheek', etc. (4.207).

Ir. *béal*, NIr. *béal*, see *bél* 'lip' (4.25).

5. Goth. *munþs*, OE *mūþ*, OHG *mund*, etc., general Gmc., prob. : Lat. *mentum* 'chin', etc. (4.209), rather than : Lat. *mandere* 'chew', as preferred in Walde-P. 2.270, Falk-Torp 738. Feist 368. Ernout-M. 608.

6. Lith. *burna* : Bulg. *būrna* 'lip', Arm. *beran* 'mouth', Ir. *bern* 'cleft, gap', Grk. *φάραγξ* 'cleft, ravine', *φάρυγξ* 'throat', etc. Walde-P. 2.159. Trautmann 40.

Lett. *mute* : Skt. *mukha-* 'mouth', etc. (below, 8).

7. ChSl. *usta*, etc., above, 1.

Pol. *gęba* : Boh. *huba*, SCR. *gubica* (both 'mouth' only in derogatory sense, 'mug'), Russ. *guba* 'lip', ChSl. *gęba* 'sponge', Lith. *gumbas* 'swelling, protu-

berance', Lett. *gumba* 'tumor', etc. Walde-P. 1.568. Brückner 138 ff. (Berneker 340 makes two separate groups) Russ. *rot* : ChSl. *rūtū* 'peak', SCR. *rt* 'promontory', Boh. *ret* 'lip', etc., these prob. as orig. 'projection' (whence 'mouth' or 'lip' through 'snout' of animals) : Lat. *oriri* 'rise', Skt. *r̥ṣva-* 'high', etc. G. S. Lane, AJPh. 54.64.

8. Skt. (beside *ās-*, etc., above, 1)

4.25 LIP			
Grk. <i>χείλος</i>	Goth. <i>wairilōm</i> (dat. pl.)	Lith. <i>lūpa</i>	
NG <i>χείλος</i>	ON <i>vorr</i>	Lett. <i>lūpa</i>	
Lat. <i>labrum</i>	Dan. <i>læbe</i>	ChSl. <i>ustina</i>	
It. <i>labbro</i>	Sw. <i>læppe</i>	Scr. <i>usne</i>	
Fr. <i>lèvre</i>	OE <i>læber, lippa</i>	Boh. <i>vel</i> (<i>pysek</i>)	
Sp. <i>labio</i>	ME <i>lippe</i>	Pol. <i>wargę</i>	
Rum. <i>buză</i>	NE <i>lip</i>	Russ. <i>guba</i>	
Ir. <i>bél</i>	Du. <i>lip</i>	Skt. <i>oṣṭha</i>	
NIr. <i>béal, puisin</i>	OHG <i>leffur, lefs</i>	Av. <i>aošta</i>	
W. <i>gwefus</i> (<i>gweft</i>)	MHG <i>lefs(e)</i>		
Br. <i>gweuz, muzell</i>	NHG <i>lippe</i>		

Some of the words for 'lip' are from the notion of 'hanging down' or 'projecting'. Several are connected with words for 'mouth', the lips being the visible part of the mouth.

1. Grk. *χείλος*, Dor. *χῆλος*, Aeol. *χῆλλος* ('*χῆλλος*'; cf. also *χελών*), NG *χείλι* (based on pl. *rá χεῖλα*) : ON *gǫllnar* 'gills', root connection? Walde-P. 1.632. Falk-Torp 319.

2. Lat. *labrum* (> It. *labro*), pl. *labra*, late as fem. sg. (> Fr. *lèvre*), *labium* (> Sp. *labio*) : OE *lippa*, NE *lip*, OHG *leffur, lefs*, NHG *lippe* (fr. LG), etc. (see list), root connection uncertain, but more prob. : Skt. *lamb-* 'hang down', Lat. *labāre* 'slip', etc. (on semantic side, cf. below, 5) than : Lat. *lambere* 'lick'. Walde-P. 2.384. Ernout-M. 513. Walde-H. 1.738 f. REW 4808, 4813. Falk-Torp 672.

Rum. *buză*, fr. or like Alb. *buzë* 'lip' (cf. below, 3).

Br. *muzell*, fr. Prov. *muzel* (Fr. *museau*) 'snout, muzzle', dim. of **mūsus*, It. *muso*, etc. Henry 208. REW 5784.

4. OE *lippa*, etc., above, 2.

Goth. *wairilōm* (dat. pl.), ON *vorr*, OFris. *were*, OE *weler* (fr. **weler*) : OPruss. *wasarus* 'lip', and perh. through notion of 'protuberance' : OE *wearr* 'callous skin', Lat. *verruca* 'height' and

'wart', Skt. *varṣman-* 'height', etc. Walde-P. 1.266 ff. Feist 545.

5. Lith. *lūpa*, Lett. *lūpa* : LG *lobbe* 'hanging lip', Fris. *lobbe* 'hanging lump of flesh', NE *lob* (NED *lob*, sb.), etc., with common notion of 'loosely hanging'. Walde-P. 2.710.

6. ChSl. *ustina*, SCR. *usne*, deriv. of *usta* 'mouth' : Skt. *oṣṭha-*, Av. *aošta-* 'lip', Lat. *ostium* 'door, entrance, river-mouth', etc., all deriv. of word for 'mouth' (4.24). Walde-P. 1.168 ff.

4.26 TONGUE

Grk. <i>γλῶσσα</i>	Goth. <i>tuggō</i>	Lith. <i>liežuvis</i>
NG <i>γλῶσσα</i>	ON <i>tunga</i>	Lett. <i>mēle</i>
Lat. <i>lingua</i>	Dan. <i>tunge</i>	ChSl. <i>językū</i>
It. <i>lingua</i>	Sw. <i>tunga</i>	Scr. <i>jezi-</i>
Fr. <i>langue</i>	OE <i>tunge</i>	Boh. <i>jazyk</i>
Sp. <i>lengua</i>	ME <i>tounge</i>	Pol. <i>język</i>
Rum. <i>limbă</i>	NE <i>tongue</i>	Russ. <i>язык</i>
Ir. <i>tenge</i>	Du. <i>tong</i>	Skt. <i>jihvā-</i>
NIr. <i>teanga</i>	OHG <i>zunga</i>	Av. <i>hižw-, hižw-</i>
W. <i>tafod</i>	MHG <i>zunge</i>	
Br. <i>teod</i>	NHG <i>zunge</i>	

The majority of the words for 'tongue' belong to an inherited group, of unknown root connection. Secondary association with words for 'lick' is shown by some. Most of the words for 'tongue' are also used for 'language' (see 18.24).

1. IE **ǵǵh₂wā-* or the like, but various phonetic difficulties involved. Walde-P. 1.792. Ernout-M. 553. Walde-H. 1.806 f.

Lat. *lingua* (> the Romance words), with dial. *l* (supported by association with *lingere* 'lick') fr. old *dīngua* (quoted by grammarians); Ir. *tenge*, NIr. *teanga*, W. *tafod*, Br. *teod* (all with unexplained init. *t*; Pedersen 1.88 assumes init. *zd*); Goth. *tuggō*, OE *tunge*, OHG *zunga*, etc., general Gmc.; OPruss. *in-zuwis*, Lith. *liežuvis* (re-formed by association with *liežiū* 'lick'), ChSl. *językū*,

etc., general Slavic (all with unexplained loss of init. *d*, as in Lith. *ilgas* 'long' for **dilgas*); here also (with metathesis) Toch. A *kāntu*, B. *kāntwa* (Pisani, KZ 64.100 f.; Benveniste, Hirt Festschrift 2.235).

2. Grk. *γλῶσσα*, Att. *γλῶττα*, Ion. *γλῶσσα* : *γλῶττι* 'point', *γλῶττι* 'beard of corn', outside connection dub. Walde-P. 1.662.

3. Lett. *mēle*, etym.? Mühl-Endz. 2.614. Berneker 2.72, 74.

4. Skt. *jihvā-*, Av. *hižwā-*, *hižw-*, OPer. acc. sg. *h(i)zbanam* (for reading, cf. Kent, Language 19.226 f.), NPers. *zabān*, all as if fr. an IE **siǵh₂wā-* (init. *s* > Iran. *h*; Skt. *j* by assim. to following palatal), and so possibly a blend of IE **ǵǵh₂wā-* (above, 1) with some other word. Barth. 1815 with references.

4.27 TOOTH			
Grk. <i>ὀδών</i>	Goth. <i>tunþus</i>	Lith. <i>dantis</i>	
NG <i>ὀδών</i>	ON <i>tonn</i>	Lett. <i>tuoba</i>	
Lat. <i>dēns</i>	Dan. <i>tand</i>	ChSl. <i>zǫbū</i>	
It. <i>dente</i>	Sw. <i>tand</i>	Scr. <i>zub</i>	
Fr. <i>dent</i>	OE <i>tōþ</i>	Boh. <i>zub</i>	
Sp. <i>diente</i>	ME <i>tothe</i>	Pol. <i>zǫb</i>	
Rum. <i>dinte</i>	NE <i>tooth</i>	Russ. <i>zǫb</i>	
Ir. <i>dēt, fiacail</i>	Du. <i>tand</i>	Skt. <i>dant-</i>	
NIr. <i>fiacail</i> (<i>dēad</i>)	OHG <i>zan(d)</i>	Av. <i>dātā- dantan-</i>	
W. <i>dant</i>	MHG <i>zan(t)</i>		
Br. <i>dant</i>	NHG <i>zahn</i>		

Most of the words for 'tooth' belong to an inherited group.

1. IE **dont-*, **dn̥t-*, prob. a ppl. form of **ed-* 'eat'. But some think this is only a secondary association and connect with the root of Grk. *δάκνω* 'bite', OE *tang* 'tongs', etc. Walde-P. 1.120. Ernout-M. 260 f. Walde-H. 1.340 f. Feist 483.

Grk. *ὀδών*, *ὀδών*, gen. *-όντος* (*ὀδοντ-*, fr. *ὀδοντ-*, as Aeol. *ὀδοντες*, and this prob. by reassociation with *ὀδω*, rather than an inherited form) NG *ὀδών* fr. dim. form; Lat. *dēns, dentis* (> the Romance forms); Ir. *dēt* (NIr. *dēad* coll. 'teeth'), W., Br. *dant*; Goth. *tunþus*, OE *tōþ*, OHG *zan(d)*, etc., general Gmc.; Lith. *dantis*; Skt. *dant-*, Av. *dantan-*, *dātā-* (Barth. 683, 728); Arm. *atamn*.

4.28 NECK

Grk. <i>αἰχτήν, πρήχλος, ὄρη</i>	Goth. <i>hals</i>	Lith. <i>kaklas</i>
NG <i>λαμῖος</i>	ON <i>hals</i>	Lett. <i>kakls</i>
Lat. <i>collum</i>	Dan. <i>hals</i>	ChSl. <i>výja, šija</i>
It. <i>collo</i>	Sw. <i>hals</i>	Scr. <i>vrat</i> (<i>šija</i>)
Fr. <i>cou</i>	OE <i>heals, swēora</i>	Boh. <i>krk, šije</i>
Sp. <i>cuello</i>	ME <i>hals, swere, necke</i>	Pol. <i>szyja, kark</i>
Rum. <i>git</i>	NE <i>neck</i>	Russ. <i>šija</i>
Ir. <i>bráge, muin, muinēl</i>	Du. <i>hals</i>	Skt. <i>grivā-, kantiha-</i>
NIr. <i>muinēal, brágha</i>	OHG <i>hals</i>	Av. <i>manaōθri-, grivā-</i>
W. <i>gudff, muinwgl</i>	MHG <i>hals, krage</i>	
Br. <i>gouzoug</i>	NHG <i>hals</i>	

Some words for 'neck' originally denoted only the 'back (nape) of the neck' (cf. NE *neck* : NHG *nacken*), and rest on the notion of 'projection, ridge'.

mukha- : Lett. *mute* 'mouth', OHG *māla*, NHG *maul* 'mouth' (of animals, vulgarly of persons), Lett. *maul* 'roar', etc., an imitative group based on an utterance like Grk. *μύ*, Lat. *mu*. Walde-P. 2.309 ff.

Skt. *vadana-, vaktra-* 'mouth' as organ of speech, fr. *vad-, vac-* 'speak' (18.21).

Av. *zafar-* 'mouth' (of evil beings) : OE *caefl*, NHG *kiefer* 'jaw'. Walde-P. 1.570 f. Barth. 1657.

3. Ir. *bél* 'lip', pl. *béol* 'lips, mouth', NIr. *béal* 'mouth, lip', etym.? Walde-P. 1.671. Pedersen 1.117.

W. *gweft* 'lip of animals' = MBr. *gweft* 'mouth of animals', etym.? Stokes 335 (vs. 175).

Ir. *bús* 'lip' (rare), NIr. *pus* 'lips, mouth' (derogatory term), whence regular word *puisín*, W. *gwefus* (fr. **gwe-bus*; or **gweft-us* : *gweft*?), Br. *gweuz* : Alb. *buzë*, Rum. *buză* 'lip', NE *buss*, NHG *bús* 'a kiss', etc., of imitative orig. Walde-P. 2.113 ff. Thurneysen, Keltorom. 86.

Rum. *gú*, orig. 'throat' (hence *gúllej* 'throat', loanword fr. Slavic, SCR. *gud* 'throat' (obs., but *gutati* 'swallow'), Slov. *gol* 'throat', Bulg. *gúltik* 'a swallow', etc., these : Lat. *gula* 'throat', etc. (4.29). Tiktin 684. Berneker 309.

3. Ir. *bráge* 'neck' and rarely (inner) 'throat' (cf. K. Meyer, Contrib. s.v.), NIr. *brágha* mostly 'throat' : MHG *krage* (below, 4), Grk. *βρόχος* 'throat',

'throat', with extension from the internal throat (cf. 4.29), the latter being the front of the neck, hence 'neck'. In general, words for 'throat' are sometimes used for 'neck', as conversely (cf. NHG *halsweh* 'sore throat', etc.).

1. Grk. *αἰχτήν* (Hom. +, regular word in Aristot. and not at all restricted to 'nape of the neck'), perh. : Arm. *cwj-* in *cwj-k* 'collar'. N. Adontz, Mélanges Boissacq 1.10.

Grk. *πρήχλος* (Hdt. +, displacing *αἰχτήν* in Hellenistic Grk., as always in NT), prob. : *πρόχος* 'wheel', *πρέχω* 'run', etc. Walde-P. 1.874 f. (with query, but favored by analogies).

Grk. *ὄρη* (poet.), see below, 7.

Grk. *λαμῖος* 'throat' (4.29) is in NG also the usual word for 'neck' (*πρήχλος* lit.). Cf. also *στέκος* (= Alb. *zverk*) and *σνίχι* 'nape of the neck', loanwords but ultimate source?

2. Lat. *collum* (> It. *collo*, Fr. *cou*, Sp. *cuello*; Fr. *col* 'neck' of bottles, dresses, etc.) : Goth. *hals*, OE *heals*, etc., general Gmc. word for 'neck', all prob. fr. IE **kʷel-* 'turn around' in Skt. *car-*, Grk. *πέλομαι*, etc., also Lith. *kaklas* 'neck' (below, 5), rather than fr. **kel-* 'rise, project' in *celsus* 'high', *collis* 'hill', etc., though either connection is possible phonetically, and semantically according as the words orig. denoted the 'round' neck' or the 'nape of the neck'. Ernout-M. 204. Walde-H. 1.245 (vs. Walde-P. 1.434). Feist 242.

Rum. *gú*, orig. 'throat' (hence *gúllej* 'throat', loanword fr. Slavic, SCR. *gud* 'throat' (obs., but *gutati* 'swallow'), Slov. *gol* 'throat', Bulg. *gúltik* 'a swallow', etc., these : Lat. *gula* 'throat', etc. (4.29). Tiktin 684. Berneker 309.

3. Ir. *bráge* 'neck' and rarely (inner) 'throat' (cf. K. Meyer, Contrib. s.v.), NIr. *brágha* mostly 'throat' : MHG *krage* (below, 4), Grk. *βρόχος* 'throat',

Skt. *gr-* 'swallow', Lith. *gerti* 'drink', etc. Walde-P. 1.683. Pedersen 1.100, 183.

Ir. *muinēl*, *muinēl* 'nape of the neck', NIr. *muinēal* 'neck', OE *mene* 'necklace' (also OE *manu* 'mane', etc.), Lat. *monile* 'necklace, collar', Skt. *manyā-* 'nape of the neck', Av. *minu-* 'necklace', *manaōθri-* 'neck' (both words in Yt. 5.127, cf. Barth. 1126), all prob. fr. IE **men-* 'project' in Lat. *ēminere*, *prominere* 'project', *mōns* 'mountain', etc. Walde-P. 2.305, 265. Pedersen 1.33.

W. *gudff*, Br. *gouzoug* (both also 'throat'), etym.? Pedersen 1.63. Henry 142. Morris Jones 145 (cf. Loth, RC 36.170).

4. Goth. *hals*, etc., above, 2.

ON *sviri*, OE *swēora*, *swira* (so, not *heals*, always in the Gospels), ME *swere* (cf. NED s.v. *swire*) : OE *swer*, *swear* 'column', Skt. *svaru-* 'post', etc. Walde-P. 1.528.

ME *necke*, NE *neck*, fr. OE *hnecca* 'nape of the neck' : ON *hnakki*, OHG *hnac*, NHG *nacken*, etc. general Gmc. for 'nape of the neck', prob. : Ir. *cnoc* 'hill', etc. Walde-P. 1.391. Falk-Torp 754.

MHG *krage* 'neck, throat, collar' (NHG *kragen* 'collar', rarely 'neck', Du. *kraag* 'collar'; ME *crave*, NE *craw* with only specialized meaning) : Ir. *bráge*, etc. above, 3.

5. Lith. *kaklas*, Lett. *kakls* : Grk. *κύκλος* 'circle', Skt. *cakra-* 'circle, wheel', OE *hweol* 'wheel', etc., fr. IE **kʷel-* 'turn', as prob. also Lat. *collum*, Goth. *hals*, etc. (above, 2). Walde-P. 1.515.

6. ChSl. *výja* (so always in Gospels, Supr., etc., *šija* only in later texts), etym.? Löwenthal, Z. sl. Ph. 8.129, connects with Av. *vaymanā-* 'lacking, deficient' (Walde-P. 1.108) as if orig. 'neck-hole' (in a garment).

7. W. *gudff*, Br. *gouzoug* (both also 'throat'), etym.? Pedersen 1.63. Henry 142. Morris Jones 145 (cf. Loth, RC 36.170).

4. Goth. *hals*, etc., above, 2.

ON *sviri*, OE *swēora*, *swira* (so, not

ChSl. (late) *šija* (SCR. *šija* 'neck' of geese, etc.), Boh. *šije*, Pol. *szyja*, Russ. *šija*, etym.? Wiedemann, BB 27.261 connects with Lat. *sinus* 'fold' fr. a doubtful root meaning 'bend'. Better (cf. Miklosich, Lex. s.v.) : Skt. *śi-*, Lith. *siets*, Lett. *si*

hoe', ON *skilja* 'divide, separate', Lith. *skilti* 'split', etc. Walde-P. 2.593. Solmsen, Beitrage 198 (but the assumed development first to 'shoulder blade as implement for digging' with closer relation to Grk. *σκαλίσ* is not necessary; cf. the derivation of Fr. *épaule*, etc., and W. *ysgwydd*, above).

5. Lith. *petys*, OPruss. *pettis*, *pette*, prob. through 'shoulder blade' fr. the notion 'flat, spread out': Grk. *περαννῶμι* 'spread out', Lat. *pandere* 'spread, open', Av. *padana-* 'broad'. Walde-P. 2.18.

Lett. *plecs*, mostly pl. *pleci*, either loanword fr. Russ. *pleč* (below, 6), or as native word: Lett. *place* 'shoulder blade', *plakt* 'become flat', Grk. *πλάξ* 'flat surface', etc. Walde-P. 2.90 Mühl.-Endz. 332 ff., 328.

Lett. *kamišis*, OPruss. *caymois* ('*cam-mois*'), perh. : Arm. *k'amak* 'back'. Lidén, Arm. Stud. 30. Mühl.-Endz. 2.151.

4.31 ARM

Grk.	<i>βραχίον, πῆχυς, χεῖρ</i>	Goth.	<i>arma</i>
NG	<i>χίρ, μπράτσο</i>	ON	<i>armr</i>
Lat.	<i>brachium</i>	Dan.	<i>arm</i>
It.	<i>braccio</i>	Sw.	<i>arm</i>
Fr.	<i>bras</i>	OE	<i>earm</i>
Sp.	<i>brazo</i>	ME	<i>arm</i>
Rum.	<i>braț</i>	NE	<i>arm</i>
Ir.	<i>lám, dóe</i>	Du.	<i>arm</i>
Nlr.	<i>lámh</i>	OHG	<i>arm</i>
W.	<i>braich</i>	MHG	<i>arm</i>
Br.	<i>brec'h</i>	NHG	<i>arm</i>

Many of the words for 'arm' belong to an inherited group, derived from the notion of 'joint', and applied to both 'arm' and 'shoulder'. In several languages the words for 'hand' are extended to include, and in some are the usual terms for, 'arm' (cf. 'foot' for 'leg', 4.35).

1. IE **arəmo-s*, **rmo-s*, fr. IE **ar(ə)*- in Grk. *ἀρπικτω* 'fit', *ἄρθρον* 'joint', Lat. *artus* 'joint', etc. Walde-P. 1.73. Ernout-M. 74. Walde-H. 1.69.

Lat. *armus* mostly 'shoulder, fore-quarter' of animals, rarely 'arm' of men; Goth. *arms*, etc., general Gmc.; OPruss. *irmo* 'arm'; ChSl. *ramo, rame*, SCr. *rame* 'shoulder'; Boh. *rámeč, rameno*, mostly 'arm'; Pol. *ramię*, 'shoulder, arm'; Skt. *irma-* 'forequarter' of an animal; Av. *arəma-* in *arəməšāla-* 'thrown by the arm'; Arm. *armuka* 'elbow'.

2. IE **bhāghu-*. Walde-P. 2.130. Grk. *πῆχυς*, Dor. *πᾶχυς*, mostly 'fore-

arm', but also 'arm' (as Hom., II. 5.314); Skt. *bāhu-*, Av. *bāzu-* (NPers. *bāzū*) 'arm'; ON *bögr*, OE *bōg*, OHG *buog* 'shoulder' (mostly of animals); Toch. A *poke* 'arm' (SSS, p. 3, ftn. 1).

3. Grk. *βραχίον*, in part 'upper arm' (e.g. vs. *πῆχυς* in Plat. Tim. 75a; but also = *πῆχυς* in Aristot. HA 698³²), but mostly generic (cf. esp. Aristot. HA 493²⁶ f. with subordinate sequence *ὤμος, ἀγκών*, *ὠλέκρανον*, *πῆχυς, χεῖρ* 'shoulder, upper arm, elbow, forearm, hand'), an old comparative of *βραχύς* 'short', to be understood as first applied to the upper arm as 'shorter' than the forearm (including the hand; less prob. as shorter than the leg). Bechtel, Lexilogus zu Homer 83.

Hence Lat. *brachium* > It. *braccio* (> NG *μπράτσο*), Fr. *bras*, Sp. *brazo*, Rum. *braț*, W. *braich*, Br. *brec'h*. Ernout-M. 116. Walde-H. 1.114. REW 1256. Loth, Mots lat. 140.

Grk. *χείρ* 'hand' (4.33) is also used for 'arm' (Hom.); the double use is noted by Rufus, Onom. 82 *χείρ δὲ τὸ ἄλον ἀπὸ τοῦ ὤμου καὶ ὃ κρατῶμεν*), and NG *χείρ* is the usual pop. word for 'arm' as well as 'hand'.

4. Ir. *lám*, Nlr. *lámh* 'hand' (4.33), also 'arm'.

Ir. *dōe* : Skt. *dōṣ-* 'forearm', Av. *daoš-* 'upper arm, shoulder' (4.30).

4.32 ELBOW

Grk.	<i>ἀγκών, ὠλέκρανον</i>	Goth.	...
NG	<i>ἀγκῶνας</i>	ON	<i>ǣlubbgi</i>
Lat.	<i>cubitus</i>	Dan.	<i>albuc</i>
It.	<i>gomito</i>	Sw.	<i>armbåge</i>
Fr.	<i>coudé</i>	OE	<i>eluboga</i>
Sp.	<i>codo</i>	ME	<i>elbowe</i>
Rum.	<i>cot</i>	NE	<i>elbow</i>
Ir.	<i>uiliúd</i>	Du.	<i>elleboog</i>
Nlr.	<i>uille</i>	OHG	<i>e(l)linojo</i>
W.	<i>elín</i>	MHG	<i>e(l)lenboge</i>
Br.	<i>elín</i>	NHG	<i>ellenbogen</i>

'hand'), Toch. A *tsar*, B *šar*, Sturtevant, Hitt. Gram. 89. Duchesne-Guillemin, BSL 39.211 ff.

2. Lat. *manus* (> It., Sp. *mano*, Fr. *main*, Rum. *mână*), Osc. *manim* 'manum', Umbr. *mani* 'manu', etc. : ON *mund* 'hand', OE *mund*, OHG *munt* 'hand' (but more usually 'protection, guardianship'), Grk. *μάρη* 'hand' (Pind.; cf. *εὐμαρής*), IE **mār-*, **mān-* (or **mr̥-*, **mr̥n-*), **mr̥n-* (orig. an *r/n* stem). Walde-P. 2.272. Ernout-M. 591 f. Walde-H. 2.34 f.

3. Ir. *lám*, Nlr. *lámh*, W. *llaw* : OE *folm* 'palm, hand', *folme* 'hand', OS *folmōls* pl. 'hands', OHG *folma* 'palm', Lat. *palma* 'palm', Grk. *παλάμη* 'palm' (Grk. and Lat. forms also used for 'hand'), Skt. *pāṇi-* 'hand' (**parni-*), Av. *parəna-* 'cupped hollow hand', all with orig. application to the '(flat) palm' only, fr. the root in Lat. *palam* 'openly', *plānus* 'smooth, flat', etc. Walde-P. 2.62. Ernout-M. 725.

Br. *dorn* = Corn. *dorn*, W. *dwrn*, Ir. *dorn* 'fist' : Lett. *dūre, dūris* 'fist', orig. 'fist in striking, fr. *dūrt* 'sting, thrust' (cf. Lat. *pugnus* 'fist' (both as orig. 'in the hand'), orig. 'thrust'). Walde-P. 1.794 f.

4.34 FINGER

Grk.	<i>δάκτυλος</i>	Goth.	<i>figgra</i>
NG	<i>δάχτυλο</i>	ON	<i>fingr</i>
Lat.	<i>digitus</i>	Dan.	<i>finger</i>
It.	<i>dito</i>	Sw.	<i>finger</i>
Fr.	<i>doigt</i>	OE	<i>finger</i>
Sp.	<i>dedo</i>	ME	<i>finger</i>
Rum.	<i>deget</i>	NE	<i>finger</i>
Ir.	<i>mīr</i>	Du.	<i>vinger</i>
Nlr.	<i>mīar</i>	OHG	<i>finger</i>
W.	<i>bys</i>	MHG	<i>vinger</i>
Br.	<i>biz</i>	NHG	<i>finger</i>

There is no inherited group pointing to an IE word for 'finger', but mostly agreement within the several branches, as Gmc., Balto-Slavic, etc. These independent terms are in most cases of

W. *braich*, Br. *brec'h*, fr. Lat. *brachium* (above, 3).

5. Goth. *arms*, etc., above, 1. ON *handlegg* (so reg. Nicel. *handlegg* replaces old *armr*), also *armlegg*, cpds. of 'hand' and 'arm' with *legg* 'hollow bone of foot or arm', esp. 'leg' (4.35).

ON *hpnð* 'hand' (4.33), also 'arm'. 6. Lith. *ranka*, Lett. *ruoka*, SCr., Russ. *ruka*, Pol. *ręka* 'hand' and 'arm', but orig. only the former. Cf. ChSl. *raĭka* 'hand' (4.33).

ChSl. *myšica* (SCr. *mišica* 'arm' and 'muscle'), deriv. of ChSl. *myši* 'mouse' in transferred sense 'muscle' (from the resemblance between the muscle of upper arm especially and a mouse). Cf. Lat. *mūsculus* 'little mouse, muscle', Grk. *μῦς* 'mouse' and 'muscle', etc. Walde-P. 1.312 f. Ernout-M. 645 f.

Boh. *rámeč, rameno*, Pol. *ramię*, above, 1.

Boh. *paže* : Russ. *pacha* 'armpit', *pach* 'groin', *paz* 'groove, joint', Skt. *pakṣu-* 'wing, side', all prob. fr. the root **pāg-* in Grk. *πήγνυμι* 'fix', OHG *fuoga* 'joint', etc. Walde-P. 2.3 f. Brückner 400.

7. Skt. *bāhu-*, Av. *bāzu-*, above, 2. Skt. *bhuja-* : Skt. *bhuja-*, Goth. *biugan*, OHG *biogan* 'bend', etc. Walde-P. 2.145 f.

δάκτυλος), but etym. dub. Perh. orig. 'tip' (whence 'finger' and 'toe') : ON *tindr* 'point, mountain peak', OE *tind*, OHG *zinna* 'prong', etc., though for these there are other possible connections. Walde-P. 1.120 ff. Boissac 164.

2. Lat. *digitus* (> the Romance words), prob. fr. IE **deig-* in Goth. *taikns* 'sign', etc., beside *deik-* in Grk. *δείκνυμι*, Skt. *diṣ-* 'point out', Lat. *dicere* 'say' (fr. 'point out'), *index* 'index finger', prob. also OE *tā* 'toe', etc. (as orig. 'finger'). Walde-P. 1.776 f. Ernout-M. 268, 271. Walde-H. 1.351.

3. Ir. *mēr*, Nlr. *mēar*, etym. dub. Walde-P. 2.221, 223. Pedersen 1.134.

W. *bys*, Br. *biz*, possibly : ON *kviistr* 'twig'. Walde-P. 1.694. Pedersen 1.79.

4. Goth. *figgra*, OE *finger*, etc., general Gmc., perh. fr. **penk-wros* : Ir. *cóicēr* 'number of five', fr. IE **penk-e* 'five'. Walde-P. 2.26. Falk-Torp 218. Feist 150.

4.342 THUMB

Grk.	<i>μέγας δάκτυλος, ἀντίχειρ</i>	Goth.	...
NG	<i>μεγάλο δάχτυλο</i>	ON	<i>þumalfinger</i>
Lat.	<i>pollex</i>	Dan.	<i>tommelfinger</i>
It.	<i>pollice</i>	Sw.	<i>tumme</i>
Fr.	<i>pouce</i>	OE	<i>þūma</i>
Sp.	<i>pulgar</i>	ME	<i>thoum(b)e</i>
Rum.	<i>degetul cel gros, policar</i>	NE	<i>thumb</i>
Ir.	<i>ordu</i>	Du.	<i>duim</i>
Nlr.	<i>ordög</i>	OHG	<i>dämo</i>
W.	<i>bawd, bodfys</i>	MHG	<i>däme</i>
Br.		NHG	<i>daumen</i>

In some of the IE languages there is no single word for 'thumb', which is called the 'big finger', like NE *big toe*. Many of the single words are of similar semantic origin, being based on the notion of 'stout, thick'. Just as the same word may be used for either 'finger' or 'toe', so many of the forms listed here are used for either 'thumb' or 'big toe' (NE *thumb* obs. in latter sense). Several were also used for a measure of length,

the 'thumb's breadth' (cf. NED s.v. *thumb*, sb.) and in some cases came to be restricted to this use, with derivatives or compounds for 'thumb', as Dan. *tomme* vs. *tommelfinger*, Sw. *tum* vs. *tumme*.

1. Grk. *μέγας δάκτυλος*, NG *μεγάλο δάχτυλο*, the 'big finger'.

Grk. *ἀντίχειρ* (sc. *δάκτυλος*), as what is opposite the fingers.

2. Lat. *pollex* (> It. *pollice*, Fr.

pouce), adj. *pollicāris* (> sbs. Sp. *pulgar*, Rum. neolog. *policar*), prob. (formed on the analogy of *index* 'forefinger') : Lat. *pollēre* 'be strong', Skt. *phala-* 'fruit, kernel, testicle', with a common notion of 'swelling, thickening'; here prob. also ChSl. *palici*, etc. 'thumb' (below, 6). Walde-P. 2.102. Ernout-M. 785 f.

3. Ir. *ordu*, Nlr. *ordög*, Gael. *ordag*, prob. : ord 'hammer' (9.49). Macbain 269.

W. *bawd* (also *bodfys*, cpd. with *bys*

'finger'), OW *maut*, Br. *meud*, fr. **mōto-*, perh. : Arm. *matu* 'finger', root connection? Walde-P. 2.221. Henry 200 f.

4. ON **þumi*, *þumalfinger*, Dan. (*tomme* formerly 'thumb', now only 'inch') *tommelfinger*, Sw. (*tum* 'inch')

tumme, OE *þūma*, ME *thoum(b)e*, etc., NE *thumb*, Du. *duim*, OHG *dämo*,

MHG *dāme*, NHG *daumen*, orig. the 'stout or thick (finger)': Lat. *tumēre* 'swell', *tumor* 'swelling', Skt. *tu-* 'be strong', etc. Walde-P. 1.708. Falk-Torp 1270. NED s.v. *thumb*, sb.

5. Lith. *vykštis*, OLith. *inkstys*, Lett. *īkstis*, OPruss. *instizs*, prob. with Lith. *inkstas*, Lett. *īkst* 'kidney' : Lat. *inguen* 'swelling in the groin', Grk. *δῶψ* 'gland', the various applications being based on the common notion 'swelling'. Mühl.-Endz. 1.835. Walde-H. 1.701.

6. Late ChSl. *palici*, SCr. *palac*, Boh. *palec*, prob. : Lat. *pollex* 'thumb' (above, 2). But Pol., Russ. *palec* now 'finger'

and Pol. *wielki palec*, Russ. *bol'soj palec* 'thumb', lit. the 'big finger'.

7. Skt. *aṅguṣṭha-* = Av. *angušta-* 'finger, toe', beside Skt. *aṅguli-* 'finger, toe' (4.34).

4.35 LEG

Grk.	<i>σκέλος</i>	Goth.	...
NG	<i>σκέλι (πόδι)</i>	ON	<i>leggr, fōtr, fōtlegg</i>
Lat.	<i>crūs</i>	Lith.	<i>kāja</i>
It.	<i>gamba</i>	Lett.	<i>kāja</i>
Fr.	<i>jambe</i>	ChSl.	<i>golēni</i>
Sp.	<i>pierna</i>	SCr.	<i>noga</i>
Rum.	<i>picior</i>	Boh.	<i>noha</i>
Ir.	<i>cos</i>	Pol.	<i>noga</i>
Nlr.	<i>cos</i>	Russ.	<i>noga</i>
W.	<i>coes</i>	Skt.	<i>jaṅghā-</i>
Br.	<i>gar</i>	Av.	<i>paitištāna-</i>

Some words which meant originally only 'foot' have been extended to designate the 'leg' also (like 'hand' > 'arm', 4.31). Sometimes the original sense was 'bone' of the leg 'either above or below the knee'. Often (as in the case of 'hand', 'arm', and 'shoulder') the original term seems to have applied to various members of the body or to their articulations.

1. Grk. *σκέλος*, NG pop. *σκέλι* : *σκολιός* 'curved, bent', OHG *scelah* 'crooked', Lat. *scelus* 'wickedness' (fr.

'crookedness'), prob. also (fr. **kel-*, beside **skel-*) Lith. *kelys*, Lett. *celis*, ChSl. *koléno* 'knee', Lat. *calx*, Lith. *kulnis* 'heel'. Walde-P. 2.598.

NG *πόδι, ποδάρι* 'foot' (4.37), also sometimes 'leg'.

2. Lat. *crūs*, etym.? Walde-P. 1.489. Ernout-M. 236. Walde-H. 1.295.

It. *gamba*, Fr. *jambe* (OSp. *camba*), fr. late Lat. *gamba* 'hoof or hock of a horse', orig. only a veterinary's term, then applied to persons; this from Grk. *καμπή* 'bend', used in Aristot. for the joints of

'crookedness'), prob. also (fr. **kel-*, beside **skel-*) Lith. *kelys*, Lett. *celis*, ChSl. *koléno* 'knee', Lat. *calx*, Lith. *kulnis* 'heel'. Walde-P. 2.598.

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4.36 KNEE

Grk.	<i>γόνυ</i>	Goth.	<i>kniū</i>
NG	<i>γόνυ</i>	ON	<i>kniū</i>
Lat.	<i>genū</i>	Dan.	<i>kne</i>
It.	<i>ginocchio</i>	Sw.	<i>knä</i>
Fr.	<i>genou</i>	OE	<i>cnia(w)</i>
Sp.	<i>rodilla (hinojo)</i>	ME	<i>kne</i>
Rum.	<i>genunchiu</i>	NE	<i>knee</i>
Ir.	<i>glán</i>	Du.	<i>knie</i>
Nlr.	<i>glin</i>	OHG	<i>kniū, knéo</i>
W.	<i>glin</i>	MHG	<i>knie (kniū)</i>
Br.	<i>glin</i>	NHG	<i>knie</i>

1. IE **genu-* 'knee', root connection? Walde-P. 1.586 f. Ernout-M. 419 f. Walde-H. 1.592 f.

Grk. *γόνυ*, gen. *γόνυας* (hence NG *γόνυαστο*); Lat. *genū* (VLat. dim. *genuculum* > It. *ginocchio*, Fr. *genou*, Sp. *hinojo*, Rum. *genunchiu*); Goth. *kniū*, etc., general Gmc.; Skt. *jānu-*, Av. *žnu-*, NPers. *zānū*; Arm. *cunr*; Hitt. *genu*;

Toch. A *kanweṣ*, B *kenine* (dual; SSS 128 f.); here also prob. the Celtic group Ir. *glán*, W. Br. *glin* (**gnū-nes* > **glū-*

nes by dissim., Vendryes quoted by Loth, RC 40.149). Otherwise for the Celtic words Walde-P. 1.618.

2. Sp. *rodilla* = It. *rotella*, Port. *rodella* 'kneepan', fr. Lat. *rotella* 'little wheel' (dim. of *rota*). REW 7389.

3. Lith. *kelys*, Lett. *celis*, ChSl. *koléno*, etc., general Balto-Slavic : Grk. *κῶλη* 'hollow of the knee', *κῶλον* 'limb', *σκέλος* 'leg', etc. (4.35). Walde-P. 2.599. Berneker 545 f.

4.37 FOOT

Grk.	<i>πούς</i>	Goth.	<i>fōtus</i>
NG	<i>πόδι, ποδάρι</i>	ON	<i>fōtr</i>
Lat.	<i>pēs</i>	Dan.	<i>fod</i>
It.	<i>piede</i>	Sw.	<i>föd</i>
Fr.	<i>piéd</i>	OE	<i>fēd</i>
Sp.	<i>pie</i>	ME	<i>fote</i>
Rum.	<i>picior</i>	NE	<i>foot</i>
Ir.	<i>traig, coss</i>	Du.	<i>voet</i>
Nlr.	<i>troigh</i>	OHG	<i>fuoz</i>
W.	<i>troed</i>	MHG	<i>vuoz</i>
Br.	<i>troad</i>	NHG	<i>fuss</i>

Aside from the inherited group, concerning the root connection of which nothing can be said, words for 'foot' may come from 'move, run, walk', or through 'claw' from 'nail'. As noted above (4.35), words for 'foot' have often been extended to 'leg'.

1. IE **ped-*. Walde-P. 2.23 ff. Ernout-M. 761.

Grk., Dor. *πῶς*, Att. *πούς* (ou unexplained), gen. *ποδός*, NG *πόδι, ποδάρι* (fr.

Lat. **pediculus*. REW 6324a. Pușcariu 1305.

2. Ir. *traig* (gen. *traiged*), Nlr. *troigh*, W. *troed*, Br. *troad* : Gall. *ver-tragus* 'swift-footed dog', SCr. *trag* 'footstep', perh. Goth. *þragjan* 'run', etc. Walde-P. 1.752 f. Pedersen 1.39. But cf. H. Lewis, BBCS 9.34 f.

Ir. *cos* 'leg, foot', Nlr. *cos* 'leg' (4.35).

3. Lith. *koja*, Lett. *kāja* 'foot, leg' (4.35).

4. ChSl., etc. *noga*, the regular Slavic word for 'foot' (and by extension 'leg') : OPruss. *nage* 'foot', Lith. *naga* 'hoof', all

orig. 'claw', coll. formation to Lith. *nagas*, Lett. *nags* 'nail (on finger or toe), claw' (4.39). Walde-P. 1.180 f.

5. Skt., Av. *pad-*, above, 1. Skt. *carāṇa-*, fr. *car-* 'go, move, wander'.

Av. *zbaraṇa-*, fr. *zbar-* 'walk' (of evil beings) : Skt. *hvar*, *hwal-* 'go crookedly, go astray, err', etc. Barth. 1699. Walde-P. 1.643.

Av. *dvarīθra-*, fr. *dvar-* 'go, hasten' (of evil beings), prob. : Skt. *dhur-* 'run' (only Dhātup.), further connections still more dub. Walde-P. 1.842. Otherwise Barth. 765.

4.38 TOE

Grk.	δάκτυλος	Goth.	....	Lith.	pirštās (kojos)
NG	δάκτυλος (ροῦ ποδίου)	ON	tā	Lett.	(kājas) piršts
Lat.	digitus	Dan.	taa	ChSl.	prīstū(?)
It.	cīto (del piede)	Sw.	tā	SCr.	prst (od noge)
Fr.	orteil, doigt du pied	OE	tā	Boh.	prst (na nahou)
Sp.	dado (del pie)	ME	to	Pol.	palec (u nogi)
Rum.	deget de la picior	NE	toe	Russ.	palec (na noge)
Ir.	mēr (coise)	Du.	teen	Skt.	aṅguli-, pādāṅguli-
Nlr.	mēar (coise)	OHG	zaha	Av.	angūla-
W.	bys troed	MHG	ze(he)		
Br.	biz troad	NHG	zehe		

'Toe' is usually expressed by the word for 'finger' (4.34) with or without the addition of 'of the foot'. The use of parentheses in the list attempts to show the situation. The distinctive words for 'toe' are:

1. Fr. *orteil*, fr. OFr. *arteil*, fr. Lat. *articulus* 'joint, knuckle, limb', also of

the fingers (*articulus manus*), but crossed with Gall. *ordiga* 'big toe' (Cassel Glosses). REW 687. Wartburg 1.149 f.

2. ON *tā*, etc., all the Gmc. words, prob. orig. 'finger' as 'pointer' : Lat. *index* 'index finger', *digitus* 'finger' (4.34). Walde-P. 1.776. Falk-Torp 1237. Walde-H. 1.351.

also 'wing', Barth. 870); ChSl. *pero*, etc. general Slavic for 'feather', Lith. *sparnas*, Lett. *spārns* 'wing'.

3. Lat. *ala* (> It., Sp. *ala*, Fr. *aile*), fr. **axlā* (cf. dim. *axilla*), orig. the joint of wing or arm : OE *earl*, OHG *ahsala*, etc. 'shoulder', Lat. *axis* 'axle', etc. Walde-P. 1.37. Ernout-M. 30 f. Walde-H. 1.25. REW 304.

Rum. *aripă* : Calabr. *alapa*, Fr. *aube* 'a sweep', fr. Lat. *alapa* 'blow with the hand on the face' (of obscure orig.), with common notion of swinging. REW 310.

4. Ir. *ette*, etc., W. *adain*, above, 1. Ir. *sciath* 'shoulder blade, wing' (W. *ysgwydd* 'shoulder'), Nlr. *sciathān* 'wing', fr. the root in Grk. *αχίζω*, Lat. *scindere* 'split'. Walde-P. 1.544. Pedersen 1.76, 112.

W. *asgell*, Br. *askell*, Corn. *ascall* (Ir. *ascall* 'armpit') fr. late Lat. *ascella* ('wing' in Italia, etc.) for *axilla* dim. of *ala* (above, 3). Loth, Mots lat. 134, RC 41.395 ff.

5. ON *vēngr* (pl. > ME *wengen*, win-

gen, *wenge*, first used in pl., NE *wing*; NED s.v. *wing*, sb.), Dan., Sw. *vinge*, fr. IE **wē-* in Skt. *vā-*, Grk. *ἀνω*, Goth. *waian*, etc. 'blow', prob. through a secondary 'flutter'. Falk-Torp 1384. Hellquist 1350. (Not included in Walde-P. 1.220 ff.)

OE *fiþere*, OHG *federal*, above, 1. MHG *vügel*, NHG *flügel*, Du. *vleugel*, fr. vbs. for 'fly', MHG *vliegen*, etc. (10.37).

6. Lith. *sparnas*, Lett. *spārns*, above, 2.

7. ChSl. *krilo*, etc., general Slavic, fr. **kri-dlo* (dl preserved in Boh., Pol.) : Lith. *skrieti* 'run or fly in a circle', *skritulys* 'circle', OHG *scritan* 'stride', also Lith. *kreivas*, ChSl. **krivū* (SCr. *kriv*, etc.), Lat. *curvus*, etc. 'crooked', fr. a root **(s)ker-* with various extensions. Development of 'wing' fr. 'fly' or like that in Lat. *ala*? Walde-P. 2.570. Berneker 615 f. Brückner 497 f.

8. Skt. *pakṣa-*, see under Boh. *paže*, 4.31.

Skt. *patra-*, above, 1.

4.393 FEATHER

Grk.	πτερόν	Goth.	....	Lith.	plunksna
NG	πτερόν	ON	fjōðr	Lett.	spalva
Lat.	penna	Dan.	fjeder fjer	ChSl.	pero
It.	penna, piuma	Sw.	per	SCr.	pero
Fr.	plume	OE	feþer	Boh.	péro
Sp.	pluma	ME	feþer	Pol.	pióro
Rum.	pană	NE	feather	Russ.	pero
Ir.	cleite, clám	Du.	feder, feer	Skt.	parṇa-, patra-
Nlr.	cleite, clám	OHG	fedara	Av.	parṇa-
W.	pluen	MHG	veder(e)		
Br.	pluenn	NHG	feder		

The majority of the words for 'feather' are cognate with words for 'wing' and have been included in the preceding discussion, 4.392. Here only the following:

1. Lat. *plūma*, denoting the fine, soft feathers covering the body, vs. the *penna*

of wing or tail, but eventually displacing the latter in part (hence It. *piuma*, Fr. *plume*, Sp. *pluma*) prob. (fr. **plus-mā*) : MLG *vliās*, OE *fleas*, etc. 'fleece', also(?) Lith. *plunksna* 'feather' (see below). Walde-P. 2.96. Ernout-M. 781.

2. Ir., Nlr. *cleite*, etym.?

4.39 NAIL

Grk.	ὄνυξ	Goth.	....	Lith.	nagas
NG	ὄνυξ	ON	nagl	Lett.	nags
Lat.	unguis	Dan.	negl	ChSl.	nogūdi
It.	unguia	Sw.	nagel	SCr.	nokat
Fr.	ongle	OE	nagel	Boh.	nehet
Sp.	uña	ME	nail	Pol.	paznokcie
Rum.	ungchie	NE	nail	Russ.	nogol'
Ir.	ingen	Du.	nagel	Skt.	nakha-
Nlr.	ionga	OHG	nagal	Av.	srū-, srūd-
W.	ewin	MHG	nagel		
Br.	win	NHG	nagel		

1. IE *(o)nogh- (with wide variation of root grade and suffixes in different IE languages). Walde-P. 1.180 f. Ernout-M. 1125.

Hence all the words listed except Av. *srū*, *srūd* (below), but represented in Iranian by NPers. *nāxun* (Skt. also *nakha-*, with unexplained *kh* for *gh*). NG *νύχι* fr. dim. *ὀνυχιον*; the Romance

forms fr. the Lat. dim. *ungula* (REW 9071); Pol. *paznokcie*, cpd. with prefixed *paz-* : *pazur* 'claw', *pazucha* 'breast', Boh. *paže* 'arm' (4.31), etc. (Brückner 400).

2. Av. *srū*, *srūd*, also 'horn' (the earlier meaning) : Grk. *κέρας*, etc. 'horn' (4.17). Walde-P. 1.404. Barth. 1647 f.

4.392 WING

Grk.	πτέρυξ	Goth.	....	Lith.	sparnas
NG	πτέρυξ	ON	vēngr	Lett.	spārns
Lat.	ala, penna	Dan.	vinge	ChSl.	krilo
It.	ala	Sw.	vinge	SCr.	krilo
Fr.	aile	OE	fiþere, feþera (pl.)	Boh.	křidlo
Sp.	ala	ME	wenge, winge	Pol.	skrzydło
Rum.	aripă	NE	wing	Russ.	krylo
Ir.	eile, sciath	Du.	vleugel	Skt.	pakṣa-, patra-
Nlr.	eile eiteog, sciathān	OHG	federal, feltach	Av.	parṇa-
W.	adaia, asgell	MHG	vügel, vedrach		
Br.	askell	NHG	flügel		

Many of the words for 'wing' are derived from verbs for 'fly', whence also many of those for 'feather', in this case a secondary sense, which are then included in the discussion here. Several words for 'wing' denoted originally the joint or axis (of arm or wing), hence relations with words for 'shoulder blade, shoulder'.

1. Derivs. of IE **pet-* in Grk. *πέτομαι*, Skt. *pat-* 'fly' (10.37), including here words for 'feather'. Walde-P. 2.19 ff. Ernout-M. 752 f. Pedersen 1.90, 160.

Grk. *πτέριξ* 'wing' (dim. *πετρίγιον* > NG *φτερόν*; Hatzidakis, Μεσ. 2.99), *πτέρον* 'feather', pl. often 'wings'; Lat.

penna 'wing, feather' (> It. *penna*, Rum. *pană* 'feather'); Ir. *ette* 'wing', Nlr. *eite*, *eiteog* 'wing, pinion, feather', W. *adain* 'wing'; ON *fjōðr*, OE *feþer* (pl. also 'wings'), OHG *federal*, etc., general Gmc. for 'feather', with derivs. for 'wing' OE *fiþere* (cf. NED s.v. *feather*, sb.), OHG *federal*, MHG *vedrach*, also OHG *feltach*, MHG *vettach* (NHG *fittich*, Weigand-H. s.v.); Skt. *patra-* (also *patra-*) 'wing, feather, leaf, blade'.

2. Forms fr. **per-*, ultimately **pter-* and belonging with preceding? Walde-P. 2.21.

Skt. *parṇa-*, Av. *parṇa-* 'feather' (Av.

3. Ir., Nlr. *clām* (coll. 'feathers'), W., Br. *plu* (coll.; sg. *-en*, *enn*), fr. Lat. *plūma* (above, 2). Vendryes, De hib. voc. 127. Loth, Mots lat. 196.

4. Lith. *plunksna* (old also *pluksna*,

plusna), either : *plaukas* 'hair', Lett. *plūkt* 'pluck', or, with *k* fr. this group, fr. old *plusna*, this : Lat. *plūma* (above, 1). Walde-P. 2.96. Thurneysen IF 14.127 f.

4.40 BREAST

(Front of Chest)

Grk.	στήθος (στέρνον)	Goth.	brusts (pl.)	Lith.	krūtinė
NG	στήθος	ON	brjōst	Lett.	krūts
Lat.	pectus	Dan.	bryst	ChSl.	prūsi (pl.), grudi
It.	petto	Sw.	bröst	SCr.	praa (pl.), grudi (pl.)
Fr.	poitrine, sein	OE	brēost	Boh.	prsa (pl.), hrud'
Sp.	pecho	ME	breste	Pol.	piers
Rum.	piept	NE	breste	Russ.	urās-, vakṣa-
Ir.	bruinne, ucht	Du.	borst	Av.	varah-
Nlr.	ucht, bruinne	OHG	brust		
W.	bron, duyffron	MHG	brust		
Br.	brennid	NHG	brust		

Words for 'breast' as front part of the chest and for 'breast' as woman's breast are in part the same, and where they are normally different there may be some overlapping. There is also overlapping on the other side with 'chest'. In fact,

except where the distinctive Grk. *θώραξ* (the whole 'trunk' in Aristot., later 'chest') has been borrowed, 'breast' as the front of the chest, and the whole 'chest' are generally not distinguished but covered by the same word. (So Lat. *pectus*, It. *petto*, Fr. *poitrine* and most of the words listed here).

Omitted from the list are a number of words which, like NE *bosom*, are sometimes used of the breast in a literal sense but are generally poetical, or with emotional connotation. So Grk. *κόλπος*, Lat. *sinus*, Goth. *barm*s (which renders *κόλπος* in this sense), Dan., Sw. *barm*, OE *bearm*, OHG *barm*, OE *bōsm*, NE *bosom*, NHG *busen*, etc.

The chief semantic source is the notion of 'curved shape, swelling'.

1. Grk. *στήθος*, prob. related in some way (perh. a blend with some other word

in *-θος*) to *στήθιον* *στήθος* (Hesych.), this : Skt. *stana-* 'woman's breast', etc. (4.41). Walde-P. 2.663.

Grk. *στέρνον* (in Hom. only of males), specialization of 'flat surface', fr. the root of *στέφνμι*, etc. 'spread out' (9.34). Cf. OHG *sterna* 'forehead', fr. the same root. Walde-P. 2.639. Boisacq 931.

2. Lat. *pectus* (> It. *petto*, Sp. *pecho*, Rum. *piept*; Fr. *pis* once 'breast', now 'udder'; deriv. Fr. *poitrine*; REW 6335, 6332), perh. as denoting first the hairy breast of man (cf. Grk. *λάσια στήθη*) : Lat. *pectere* 'comb', Grk. *πόκος* 'fleece', etc. Walde-P. 2.17.

Fr. *sein* (It., Sp. *seno*, Rum. *stn* 'bosom, lap') fr. Lat. *sinus* 'fold, bosom, lap', itself of dub. etym. Ernout-M. 946. REW 7950.

3. Ir. *bruinne*, W. *bron* (also *duyffron* orig. 'the two breasts'), Br. (*bronn* only 'woman's breast') *brennid* : Ir. *brū* 'belly, womb', W. *bryn* 'hill', Goth. *brusts*, etc., all fr. a common notion of 'swelling'. Walde-P. 2.197 ff.

Ir. *ucht*, prob. fr. **pauptu-* : VLat. *paupt*, It. *poppa*, Lett. *pups* 'woman's

breast' (4.41). Walde-P. 2.81. Stokes 55. Otherwise (: Lat. *pectus*) Pedersen 1.90, etc. (cf. Walde-P. 2.17).

4. Goth. *brusts* (pl. = *στήθος*), OE *brēost*, etc., general Gmc. : Ir. *bruinne*, etc., above, 3.

5. Lith. *krūtis* (mostly 'woman's breast'), *krūtinė*, Lett. *krūts* : Nlr. *cruel*, W. *cruth* 'hump' and a kind of 'violin', fr. common notion of 'curved, bent', Walde-P. 1.489. Mühl-Endz. 2.293.

6. ChSl. **grqđi* (quotable only in late form *grudi*), SCr. *grudi* (pl.), Boh. *hrud'*, Russ. *grud'*, perh. : Grk. *βρεῖσθος* 'arrogance', Lat. *grandis* 'large', fr. a common

notion of 'swelling'. Walde-P. 1.699. Berneker 356. Walde-H. 1.351.

ChSl. *prūsi* (pl.), SCr., Boh. *prsa* (pl.) or *prsi*, *prsy* (pl.), Boh. sg. *prs* 'woman's breast', Pol. *piers* : Skt. *parṇa-*, *prṣṭi-*, Av. *parasu-* 'rib'. Slavic shift from 'ribs' through 'chest' to 'breast', or 'ribs' and 'chest' fr. a common notion of 'inclosing'; uncertain which, since root connection doubtful. Walde-P. 2.44 f.

7. Skt. *urās-*, Av. *varah-* (rare, Barth. 1365, but NPers. *bar* 'breast') : Skt. *uru-*, Grk. *εἰπός* 'wide, broad', etc. Walde-P. 1.285.

Skt. *vakṣas-* : Skt. *vakṣ-*, *ukṣ*, Goth. *wahsjan* 'grow', etc. Walde-P. 1.22 ff.

4.41 BREAST

(Of Woman)

Grk.	μαστός	Goth.	(brusts pl.)	Lith.	krūtis
NG	σῆθος, βούζι	ON	brjōst	Lett.	pups, krūts
Lat.	mamma, mamilla	Dan.	brjōst	ChSl.	sūša, sūšat
It.	poppa, mamella	Sw.	bröst	SCr.	sisa, dojka
Fr.	sein, mammelle	OE	brēost	Boh.	prs
Sp.	teta, mama	ME	breste	Pol.	piers
Rum.	lăpt	NE	breast	Russ.	grud'
Oir.	cich	Du.	borst	Skt.	stana-
Nlr.	cioch, mama	OHG	brust	Av.	fšāna-
W.	bron	MHG	brust		
Br.	bronn	NHG	brust		

Words for woman's (or the corresponding man's) 'breast' are in part the same as those listed and discussed in 4.40. They are naturally of most frequent occurrence in the plural (or originally dual), but may be used in the singular and are so entered. Words for 'teat, nipple' are frequently used, especially in vulgar speech, for woman's 'breast', but these are not considered here, except where they have become serious terms in the latter sense. Numerous other vulgar terms, like Fr. *nichon*, etc. are likewise omitted.

1. Grk. *μαστός*, Ion. *μαῖός*, late *μασθίς* : Lat. *madēre* 'be moist' (Grk. *μαδάω*

only with secondary meaning), Skt. *mad-* 'bubble, be glad', *matta-* 'drunk', OHG *manzon* 'udders', Alb. *mënd* 'suckle', etc. Walde-P. 2.230 f. Walde-H. 2.7.

Grk. *σῆθος* (4.40) only rarely for woman's 'breast', but in NG preferred as polite term, esp. in pl. pop. *τὰ σῆθηα*, to the following.

NG pop. *βούζι*, fr. late *βούζιον* (Test. Solom. +; cf. also *βίζω*, *βίζα* in CGL), whence also Byz., NG *βούζα* 'suck', fr. adj. *βούζος* (Hesych. *βούζον* *πικρόν*, *κτλ.*; belonging with *βούζω* 'closely', *βύω*, *βούω* 'be full') and applied to the full, large breasts of women. Hatzidakis, Glotta 15.144 f.

2. NG *μασάρι*, deriv. of Grk. *μαστός* 'breast', and *βούζι* 'breast' (4.41) also 'udder'.

3. It. *poppa*, *mammella*, same as for 'woman's breast' (4.41).

Fr. *pis*, fr. Lat. *pectus* 'breast' (4.40).

4. Lith. *tešmuo*, Lett. *tesminis* : Lith. *pusti* 'blow up', *pultus* 'puffed up', Lett. *pule* 'blister, pustule', etc. Walde-P. 2.80. Stokes 54.

4.43 NAVEL

Grk.	ὀμφαλός	Goth.	....	Lith.	bamba
NG	ἀμφαλός	ON	naflī	Lett.	naba
Lat.	umbilicus	Dan.	navle	ChSl.	papūkū, papū
It.	bellico	Sw.	navle	SCr.	pupek
Fr.	nombril	OE	nafofa	Boh.	pupek

Gal. 6.679, 704. Hence the Latinized form *fictum* (fr. *ficus* 'fig'), whence (but with fluctuation of accent and of vowel of first syllable; cf. REW 8494), It. *figato*, Fr. *foie*, Sp. *hígado*, Rum. *ficat*.

3. Ir. *da*, Nlr. *ae*, W. *afu*, Br. *avu*, general Celtic word, etym.? Pedersen 1.313.

Ir. *trommchride*, cpd. of *tromm* 'heavy' and *cride* 'heart'. Pedersen 1.56.

4. ON *lifr*, OE *lifer*, etc., general Gmc., prob.: Grk. *λίπος* 'fat', *λίπαρός* 'fatty', etc., and at first applied to the

'liver' as an article of food (cf. Fr. *foie gras*). Walde-P. 1.205. Falk-Torp 639 (but with a less probable view of the semantic relation).

5. Lith. *kepenys*, fr. *kepti* 'bake, roast', as (and prob. in imitation of) Russ. *pečen'*, *pečenka* fr. *peč'* 'bake, roast', orig., of course, the cooked liver.

6. ChSl. *jětro*, SCR. *jetra*, Boh. *játra*, Pol. *wątroba* (like ChSl. *qtroba* 'womb'): ChSl. *qtrǐ*, Lat. *inter*, Skt. *antar* 'within', Grk. *ἐντερα* 'entrails', etc. Walde-P. 1.127. Berneker 269. Brückner 605.

4.46 BELLY; STOMACH

Grk.	γαστήρ, κοιλία; (σρό-μαχος)	Goth.	uamba; gipus	Lith.	pilvas; skilvis, pildėdis
NG	κοιλία; στρομάχι	ON	knidr, vomb; magi	Lett.	vėdėrs; pazirds
Lat.	venter; stomachus	Dan.	bug; mave	ChSl.	črěvo, qtroba
It.	ventre; stomaco	Sw.	buk; mage	SCR.	trub; želudac
Fr.	ventre; estomac	OE	womb, innob; maga	Boh.	brich(o), život; žaludek
Sp.	vientre; estomago	ME	wombe, bel; mave, stomak	Pol.	brzuch, żywot; żółdek
Rum.	pîntece; stomac	NE	belly; stomach	Russ.	brjucha, život; želudok
Ir.	brú, bolg; eolas, gaile	Du.	buk; mag	Skt.	udara, jathara
Nlr.	bolg; goile	OHG	wamba, bāh; mago	Av.	udara, maršā
W.	bol, bola; cylla	MHG	bāch, wambe; mage		
Br.	kof; poulgalon	NHG	bauch; Magen		

Words for 'belly' were used alike for the external 'belly' and the internal 'belly, stomach', and most of them are still familiar in the latter sense, in biblical language ("the whale's belly") and in common, partly vulgar, speech. Either the external or internal application may be the more original etymologically. Many of the same or related words were also used for 'womb' (4.47).

Words that denote more specifically the internal organ, the 'stomach', are added in the list after a semicolon. Some of these, like the Gmc. group, ON *magi*, etc. are old and have always been in common use. Some are less common, except in medical use, than the old words for 'belly', while NE *stomach* has virtually replaced *belly* in polite use.

Words that properly denote 'big belly,

paunch', like It. *pancia*, Fr. *panse*, Sp. *panza*, NHG *wanst*, Russ. *puzo*, are not included in the list, except where such a word has become the usual one for 'belly', as Rum. *pîntece*.

1. IE **uđero-*, **wedero-*. This is at least a convenient heading for a group of words for 'belly' or 'womb' which are obviously related, though showing phonetic disparity which must be due in part to analogical influence. Root connection wholly uncertain. Walde-P. 1.190 f. Ernout-M. 1085, 1141.

Skt. *udara*, Av. *udara-* (in cpd.) 'belly'; Lett. *vėdėrs*, OPruss. *weders* 'belly' (Lith. *vėdėras* 'fish entrails', 'a kind of sausage', also 'stomach' in Donal. lit.); Grk. *δέρσος* *γαστήρ* (Hesych.); Lat. *venter* 'belly' (> It., Fr. *ventre*, Sp. *vientre* 'belly'; Rum. *vintr* now 'abdo-

men'), Lat. *uterus* 'womb' (> It. *utero*, etc. only as learned words), in which the *t* of both forms is easily explained as due to the influence of words with suffix -*ter*, -*tero-*, like Lat. **interus* (interior) 'inner', Grk. *ἐντερα* 'entrails', etc., and perh. the *n* of *venter* likewise.

2. Grk. *γαστήρ* (in Hom. 'belly' in connection with wounds, most frequently 'stomach' in connection with hunger, once 'womb'; in Aristot. 'belly' and 'womb', while *κοιλία* is 'stomach'), by dissim. fr. **γαστήρ* : *γρώ* 'gnaw, eat', *γράσσις* 'fodder', Skt. *gras-* 'devour'. Walde-P. 1.657f. Otherwise Boisacq 141.

Grk. *κοιλία*, used for various cavities in the body, but esp. 'belly' (not in Hom.; in Aristot. the technical word for the 'stomach' as organ; in NT more common than *γαστήρ* for both 'belly' and 'womb'; so in NG), fr. *κοῖλος* 'hollow': Lat. *cavus* 'hollow', etc. Walde-P. 1.366 f.

Grk. *στόμαχος*, deriv. of *στόμα* 'mouth' (4.24), hence, as orig. the passage from the mouth, 'throat, gullet' (see 4.29), later 'orifice of the stomach' and finally 'stomach' (*στόμαχος* occurs only once in NT, namely 1 Tim. 5.23, likewise the only occurrence of *stomach* in the English Bible; elsewhere, as Mt. 12.40 'whale's belly', in NG), likewise in the translations NE *belly*, NHG *bauch*, Lith. *pilvas*, etc.). Hence Lat. *stomachus* > It. *stomaco*, Sp. *estómago*, Rum. *stomac*, Fr. *estomac* > ME *stomak*, NE *stomach*.

3. Lat. *venter*, etc., above, 1. Rum. *pîntece* 'belly, womb', like It. *pancia*, OFr. *panche* (> ME *paunch*), *pance*, Fr. *panse*, Sp. *panza* 'big belly, paunch', fr. Lat. *panter*, mostly pl. *pantrices* 'entrails, bowels'. REW 6207.

4. Ir. *brú* 'belly, womb', Nlr. *brū* mostly 'womb', W. *bru* 'womb': Ir. *bruinne*, W. *bron* 'breast', W. *bryn* 'hill', Dan. *bug*, Sw. *buk* (ON *bākr* 'trunk'),

Goth. *brusts* 'breast', etc., all with common notion of 'swelling'. Walde-P. 2.197 f.

Ir. *bolg* 'bag, bellows, belly', Nlr. *bolg* 'belly, bag', W. *bol*, *bola* 'belly': Goth. *balgs* 'leather bag' (Grk. *ἀσός*), ON *belgr* 'skin, leather bag', OHG *balg*, OE *balg* 'husk, pod', ME *bal*, *beli* 'belly', NE *belly* (and *bellows*), all fr. IE **bhelg-*, extension of **bhel-* in Lat. *foliis* 'leather bag', Lat. *flāre*, OE *blāwan* 'blow', etc. Walde-P. 2.182 f., 2.177 f.

Br. *kof* 'belly, womb', obs. W. *coff* 'hollow trunk' (Pughe), also 'belly' (Evans), etym.? On Henry's deriv. fr. Lat. **cofius*, *cophinus* 'basket', see Loth, Mots lat. 151.

OIr. *eclais* 'stomach' (Thes. 1.687), Nlr. *eaglais* 'bird's stomach', etym.?

Mr. *gaile*, Nlr. *goile* 'stomach': Ir. *gelim* 'devour', Lat. *gula*, OE *ceole* 'throat', etc. (4.29)? So Macbain 200, but phonetically difficult and not included in Stokes 112 or Walde-P. 1.621 ff.

W. *cylla* (arch. *cuill*) 'stomach', etym.? Br. *poullkalon*, *poulgalon* (cf. Vallée s.v. *estomac*), cpd. of *poull* 'hole, hollow' and *kalon* 'heart' (4.44).

5. Goth. *wamba* 'belly, womb', ON *vomb* 'belly', OE *wamb*, *womb*, ME *wambe*, *wombe* 'belly, womb', in latter sense NE *womb*; OHG *wamba*, MHG *wambe* 'belly, womb', NHG *wamme* 'belly of animal's skin', dial. 'belly', outside connections? Walde-P. 1.191. Feist 549.

Goth. *gipus* 'womb', once 'stomach', ON *knidr* 'belly, womb', OE *cwiþ* 'womb': ON *koddi* 'pillow', OE *codd* 'bag, pod' (ME *codd* rarely 'belly' or 'testicle'), prob. Lat. (fr. Oscan) *botulus* 'sausage', all with common notion of 'swollen, rounded' object. Walde-P. 1.671. Falk-Torp 606. Feist 390.

Dan. *bug*, Sw. *buk* (ON *bākr* 'trunk'),

OE *bāc* (rarely 'belly', mostly 'jug'), Du. *buik*, OHG *būh*, MHG *būch*, NHG *bauch*, all 'belly', root connection disputed, either: Skt. *bhuj-*, Goth. *biugan* 'bend', etc., IE **bheug-*, **bheugh-*, or: words denoting 'swelling', etc. containing a syllable **bhu-*. Walde-P. 2.146 (with preference for latter connection, that is, with 2.114 ff.). Falk-Torp 113.

OE *innob* 'belly, womb', lit. 'inner part': OE *innan* 'within', etc.

ME *bal*, NE *belly*: Ir. *bolg*, etc. (above, 4).

ON *magi*, Dan. *mave*, Sw. *mage*, OE *maga*, ME *mave* (NE *maw* only of animals), Du. *maag*, OHG *mago*, NHG *magen* 'stomach', prob.: Lith. *makas* 'purse', W. *megin* 'bellows'. Walde-P. 2.225.

6. Lith. *pilvas* 'belly', etym.? Leskien, Ablaut 359: Lith. *pilti* 'pour', *pilnas* 'full'. Better (though ultimately perh. the same root): Lat. *pēlvis* 'basin', Grk. *πέλλα* 'bowl, pail', etc. (Walde-P. 2.56 ff., without *pilvas*). Cf. the modern anatomical application of *pelvis*.

Lett. *vėdėrs*, above, 1.

Lith. *skeltis* 'stomach' (so in translations of NT, 1 Tim. 5.23; cf. also Kurchat, Lalis, Gailius-Slaža, etc.), perh. (cf. Lett. *skilva*, 'maw of birds'): Lith. *skelti* 'split', etc. Walde-P. 2.594.

Lith. *pilvelis*, *pilvukas* (given for 'magen' by Senn, Lit. Sprachl., pp. 42, 267), dims. of *pilvas* 'belly'.

Lett. *pazirds* 'stomach', cpd. of *pa* 'under' and *zirds* 'heart'. Mühl-Endz. 3.98.

7. ChSl. *črěvo* 'belly, womb', Boh. *střevo*, SCR. *crějevo*, Pol. *trzewo* 'intestine', OPruss. *kermens* 'body', root connection? Walde-P. 2.577. Berneker 150. Brückner 581.

ChSl. *qtroba* 'belly'(?), 'womb' (much less frequent than *črěvo*, Jagić, Entstehungsgesch. 421; the examples are where Grk. *κοιλία* is 'womb', but this may be accidental), SCR., Bulg., Russ. *utroba* 'womb' (in church language), Pol. *wątroba* 'liver', all: ChSl. *jětro* 'liver', etc. (4.45).

SCR. *trubh* 'belly', Pol. dial. *telbuch* id., Russ. *trebucha* 'intestine', etc., etym.? Miklosich 364. Brückner 567.

Boh. *břicho*, *břicho*, Pol. *brzuch*, Russ. *brjucha* 'belly': Goth. *brusts* 'breast', etc. (4.40), orig. 'swelling'. Walde-P. 2.198. Berneker 95 ff.

Boh. *život*, Pol. *żywot* 'belly, womb', Russ. *život* 'belly' (Lith. *žyvalas* 'womb' fr. Pol. or Russ.), same as the word for 'life', ChSl. *životā*, Boh. *život*, etc. (4.74), applicable to either 'belly' (as 'stomach') or 'womb', as the source of life.

ChSl. (late) *želadukū*, SCR. *želudac*, etc., general Slavic for 'stomach', etym.? Against deriv. fr. *želqđi* 'acorn' (Brückner 665), see Meillet, Etudes 322 f.

8. Skt., Av. *udara-*, above, 1.

Skt. *jathara* 'belly, womb': Goth. *kilbet* 'womb', OE *cild* 'child', fr. IE **gel-*, beside **gel-* in words for round objects. Walde-P. 1.614. Feist 311.

Av. *maršā* 'belly', perh. orig. 'bag' (cf. Ir. *bolg*, etc., above, 4), and the source, or from the same source as, Grk. *μάστιγος* 'bag, pouch'. Buck, IF 25.257.

4.47 WOMB

Grk.	ἰστέρα, γαστήρ, κοιλία, etc.	Goth.	uamba, gipus, kilpei	Lith.	žyvalas
NG	κοιλία, μήτρα	ON	knidr	Lett.	mātes miesas, mātes klēpis
Lat.	uterus, vulva	Dan.	morderliv	ChSl.	črěvo, qtroba
It.	matrice, madre, utero	Sw.	morderliv	SCR.	matrica
Fr.	sein, matrice, utérus	OE	hrif, innob	Boh.	život, matka
Sp.	matriz, madre, utero	ME	wombe	Pol.	żywot, lono
Rum.	pîntece	Du.	baarmuoder	Russ.	matka
Ir.	brū	OHG	(h)ref, wamba	Skt.	garbha, yoni-
Nlr.	brū	MHG	barmuoter, muoterlip	Av.	garswa-, baršōri-
W.	croth, bru		(wambe)		
Br.	kof	NHG	mutterleib, gebärmutter, schoss		

The majority of the words for 'womb' are related to those for 'belly' and so have been discussed in 4.46. Of the others the commonest source is 'mother', while some are words for 'body' or 'lap' used in specialized sense, or of various other sources.

1. Grk. *μήτρα* (in Aristot. HA 510^b distinguished from *ἰστέρα* or *δελφός* 'womb' as the 'tube and opening of the womb'; in NG the technical word for 'womb', pop. *κοιλία*); Lat. *matrīx* 'breeding animal', late 'womb' (> It. *matrice*, etc.); SCR. *matrica*, all derivs. of word for 'mother', as It., Sp. *madre*, Dan. *moder*, Boh., Russ. *matka* 'mother' also used for 'womb'. Cf. also NHG *mutterleib*, *gebärmutter*, etc.

Grk. *ἰστέρα* (the most usual technical term, Hipp., Aristot., etc.; cf. also *ἰστρος* *γαστήρ* Hesych.), apparently: *ἰστρος* 'latter, behind', Skt. *utara-* 'upper', *ud* 'upwards', so orig. 'back part' or 'upper part'? Or perh. ultimately: Skt. *udara-* 'belly', etc. (4.46) with analogical re-formation. Walde-P. 1.191. Boisacq 1008.

Grk. *δελφός* (rare): Skt. *garbha-*, etc., below, 7.

2. Lat. *vōlva*, *vulva*, prob.: Lat. *volvere* 'roll', *vola* 'hollow of the hand or foot', Grk. *εἰλύμα* 'wrapper', etc. Walde-P. 1.301.

Fr. *sein* 'breast' (fr. Lat. *sinus* 'fold, bosom, lap') also the common expression for 'womb'.

4.48 EGG

Grk.	ᾠόν	Goth.	ada	Lith.	kiaušinis
NG	αἶγρόν	ON	egg	Lett.	uola
Lat.	ovum	Dan.	æg	ChSl.	ajice
It.	uovo	Sw.	egg	SCR.	jaje
Fr.	œuf	OE	eg	Boh.	vejce
Sp.	huevo	ME	ey, egg	Pol.	jaje, jajo
Rum.	ou	NE	egg	Russ.	jajco
Ir.	og	Du.	ei	Skt.	ajda-
Nlr.	uðh	OHG	ei	Av.	(*āyaya-)
W.	wy	MHG	ei		
Br.	vi	NHG	ei		

The majority of the words for 'egg' belong to an inherited group.

1. IE **ōwo-*, **ōw(e)yo-*, **ō(w)yo-*(?). The words grouped here, despite some phonetic problems, prob. reflect an IE word for 'egg' derived fr. the word for 'bird' seen in Lat. *avis*, Skt. *vi-* (3.64).

Walde-P. 1.21 ff. Ernout-M. 718. Pedersen 1.66. Falk-Torp 182. Berneker 26.

Grk. **ᾠφειον* (*ᾠφειά* ᾠά. 'Ἀργείοι, Hesych.), *ᾠφειον* (Epich.), Lesb. *ᾠφειον*, Att. *ᾠφειον*, NG *αἶγρόν* (arising in *ῥά ᾠά* > *ῥ'αἰγῶ* like *ῥά ᾠρία* > *ῥ'αἰρία*, whence *αἶρι* 'ear'; Hatzidakis *Mez.* 2.322); Lat. *ovum* (> It. *uovo*, Fr. *œuf*, Sp. *huevo*, Rum. *ou*); Ir. *og*, Nlr. *uðh*, W. *wy*, Br. *vi*; Crim. Goth. *ada*, ON *egg*, Dan. *æg*, Sw. *egg*, OE *eg*, ME *ey* (ME, NE *egg* fr. ON), Du., OHG, MHG, NHG *ei*; ChSl. **(j)aje*, *ajice*, SCR. *jaje*, Boh. *vejce*, Pol.

jaje, *jajo*, Russ. *jajco*; Av. **āyaya-*, NPers. *yāya*; Arm. *ju*.

2. Lith. *kiaušinis* (also *kiaušis*): Lith. *kiaušė* 'skull', Skt. *koṣa-* 'container, cup, pod' (also rarely 'egg'), *sku-* 'cover', etc. Walde-P. 2.549.

Lett. *uola* (also 'round stone, pebble'; Lith. *uola* 'whetstone, rock'): Lett. *velt*, Lat. *volvare* 'turn', Lith. *apvalus*, ON *valr* 'round', etc. (Walde-P. 1.298 ff., without *uola*). Mühl-Endz. 4.416.

Lith. *paulas*, Lett. *pauls*, formerly 'egg', now 'testicle' (Lett. dial. 'egg'): Lith. *pusti* 'blow, swell up', Lett. *pūle* 'blister, pustule', etc. Walde-P. 2.80. Mühl-Endz. 3.130.

3. Skt. *ajda-* (also 'testicle'), etym.? Possibly fr. **andra-* and: ChSl. **jědro*, *jadro* 'kernel, testicle' (but cf. 4.49). So Uhlenbeck, s.v., Barth., IF 3.175.

4.49 TESTICLE

Grk.	δέρσις	Goth.	...	Lith.	pautas
NG	δέρσις (lit.), ἀρχή	ON	eista, bqlr (hreðjar pl.)	Lett.	pauts
Lat.	testiculus, testis (cō-leus)	Dan.	testikel, sten, rædder (pl.)	ChSl.	isto, *mqdo, lono
It.	testicolo, coglione	Sw.	testikel, sten	SCR.	mudo, jajce
Fr.	testicule, couille	OE	herpan, sceallan,	Pol.	varle, mudo, kulka
Sp.	testiculo, cojon		beallucas (all pl.)	Russ.	mudo, jadra (pl.)
Rum.	testicul, boș, coțu	ME	ballok, stone	Skt.	ajda-, muska-
Ir.	macraile, uirge	NE	testicle (ballock, ball)	Av.	arzi (du.)
Nlr.	magairle	Du.	testicle (ballock, ball)		
W.	caill	OHG	hodo		
Br.	kell	MHG	hode		
		NHG	hode		

**id-s-to-*, **oid-s-to-* and Grk. *οἶδος* 'swelling, tumor', *οἶμα* 'swelling', etc. Walde-P. 1.166. Berneker 434 f.

ChSl. **jědro*, Russ.-ChSl. *jadro* 'kernel, testicle', Pol. *jadro* 'kernel', pl. *jadra* 'testicles' (Boh., Russ. *jadro* 'kernel'), etym.? Perh. as orig. 'swelling' and fr. a nasalized **ind-*: ChSl. *isto*, etc., above, but other combinations, as with Skt. *ajda-* 'egg, testicle', possible. Walde-P. 1.166. Berneker 455 f.

ChSl. *lono* 'bosom, lap' (as in Russ., Pol., etc.), late ChSl. also 'testicle', etym. dub. Walde-P. 1.158. Berneker 732.

ChSl. **mqdo*, late *mudo*, SCR., Russ. (> Pol.) *mudo*, Boh. *moud*, etym. dub. Walde-P. 2.232. Miklosich 201.

SCR. *jajce* 'little egg', Russ. *jajco*, 'egg' (4.48), also testicle.

Boh. *varle*, etym.? Boh. *kulka* (also esp. 'bullet'), dim. of *koule* 'ball', fr. LG *kūle*. Berneker 641.

7. Skt. *ajda-* (du. *ajdau* in AV.), same word as for 'egg' (4.48).

Skt. *mușka-*, apparently dim. to *mūș-* 'mouse', from the shape (cf. Lat. *musculus* 'muscle', etc.). Walde-P. 2.313.

Av. *arzi*, above, 1.

4.492 PENIS

It would be futile to repeat in a list the usual euphemistic phrases like Lat. *membrum virile*, Fr. *membre viril*, NE *male organ*, NHG *männliches glied*, Russ. *mužskoj člen*, etc.; and it would be difficult to make a selection from the innumerable vulgar terms in common or occasional use, many of which, moreover, are of obscure origin. Here are noted those of an inherited group and some others.</

courage' (fr. **alēnīlāre*) derivs. (with metathesis) of Lat. *anhēlare* 'breathe hard, puff, pant', fr. *an-* + **anslā-* (cf. *hālāre* 'breathe out, exhale', with unetymological *-h-*). REW 472, 473.

2. Grk. *πνέω* (*ánarwō* 'take breath', in NG the usual form for 'breathe'; cf. Fr. *respirer*, etc., below) with sb. *πνέμα*, *πνοή*: ON *fnýsa* 'sneeze, snort', OE *fnōsan* 'sneeze', etc., IE **pneui-* in words for 'puff, pant, breathe, etc.'. Walde-P. 2.85 (with other similar groups with initial **pn-*, all of imitative orig.).

NG *ánasáiwō* (with sb. *ánása*, back-formation), deriv. of class. Grk. *ánēsis* 'relaxation' (: *ánēnu* 'let go'), through *ánasáiwō*, then *ána-* by pop. etym. 'Relax' > 'catch one's breath', then also simply 'breathe'. Hatzidakis, *Mez.* 2.58, fn.

3. Lat. *spīrāre* (cpd. *respīrāre* 'breathe again, take breath, etc.' > It. *respirare*, Fr. *respirer*, Sp. *respirar*), with sb. *spīritus* (It. *respiro* fr. *respīrāre*) prob.: ChSl. *piskati* 'whistle', SCr. *pištati* 'hiss', ON *fisa* 'pedere' (4.64), etc., IE **(s)peis-* (imitative). Walde-P. 2.11.

It. *fiatare*, deriv. of *fiato*, fr. Lat. *flātus* 'blowing, snorting, breeze' sometimes also 'breath': *flāre* 'blow', etc. REW 3359.

Fr. *souffle* (also 'wind, blast') back-formation fr. *souffler* 'blow, pant' (= Sp. *sollar*, Rum. *sufia*, etc.) fr. Lat. *sufflāre* 'blow' (10.38); Sp. *resollar*, Rum. *rásufia* (whence sb. *rásufiare*), fr. new cpd. parallel to Lat. *respīrāre*. REW 8430. Pușcariu 1447.

Sp. *huelgo* (Port. *folego*), back-formation to Sp. *holgar* (Port. *folgar*) 'rest, cease from labor', orig. 'stop for breath' from 'pant', fr. VLat. *follicāre* 'swell or move as a bellows', deriv. of Lat. *foliis* 'bellows'. REW 3417.

4. Ir. *do-beirid* and lit. 'give breath'; for *anál*, etc., see above, 1.

5. Goth. *anan*, OE *orþian*, etc., above, 1.

OE *æþm*, Du. *adem*, OHG *átum*, MHG, NHG *atem*, whence the vbs. OE *æþian*, Du. *ademen*, OHG *átumôn*, etc.: Skt. *átman-* 'breath, soul, life', root connection? Walde-P. 1.118.

ME *breth*, *breeth*, NE *breath* (whence vb. ME *brethe*, NE *breathe*), fr. OE *bræþ* 'odor, smell, scent': OHG *brādam* 'exhalation, heat' (fr. the root in ON *bráðr* 'heated', OE *brædan*, OHG *brātan* 'bake', etc.). The meaning 'breath' comes by specialization, either of 'exhalation' (the sense 'exhalation, vapor, steam' common in ME). Walde-P. 2.158. NED s.v. *breath*.

NHG *hauch*, fr. *hauchen*, MHG *hüchen* 'blow the breath, breathe out', of imitative orig. Weigand-H. 1.820.

6. Lith. *kvėpuoti*, *kvapas*: *kvėpti* 'blow the breath', *kvėpti* 'smell, emit an odor', Lett. *kvēpt* 'steam, smoke', Grk. *καπνός* 'smoke', Lat. *vapor* 'steam', etc. Specialization of 'exhalation'. Walde-P. 1.380.

Lett. *dvašuoti*, *dvaša* (Lith. *dusti* 'get out of breath', *dvesti* 'expire, die', *dvestuoti* 'pant', *dvasia* 'spirit' also 'breath'), ChSl. *dychati* (*duhati* 'blow') with sb. *dychanije*, *duchā*, etc., general Slavic, fr. IE **dhuw-*, **dhus-*, extension of **dheu-* in Skt. *dhu-* 'shake, agitate', Grk. *thū* 'rage, seethe', etc. Walde-P. 1.846. Berneker 234 ff., 249.

Lett. *elpēt*, fr. the noun *elpe*, this prob. through 'weak breath' or 'pant' (cf. also Lett. *alpa* 'moment of time'): Lith. *alpti* 'faint', *alpnas* 'weak', this perh.: Skt. *alpa-* 'small'. Mühl.-Endz. 1.568.

7. Skt. *an-*, *ana-*, Av. *ānti-*, *parānti-*, above, 1.

Skt. *gvas-*, *gvasā-*: Av. *suši-* 'the lungs', Lat. *queri* 'lament, bewail', ON *hversā*, OE *hwēsan* 'pant', etc. Walde-P. 1.474.

Skt. *átman-*: OE *æþm*, etc., above, 5.

4.52 YAWN, GAPE

Grk.	χάσσω, χασμάμαι	Goth.	...	Lith.	žiovauti, žioti
NG	χάσσω, χασμουρούμαι	ON	gīna, gapa	Lett.	žāvēties
Lat.	hiāre	Dan.	gæbe	ChSl.	zínati, zījati
It.	sbadiolare	Sw.	gapa	SCr.	žijevati
Fr.	bâiller, bayer	OE	gīnan, gīnian, gānian	Boh.	zīvati
Sp.	bostezar	ME	zone, yane, gape	Pol.	ziewać
Rum.	căsa	NE	yawn, gape	Russ.	zevat'
Ir.	mēnaigim	Du.	gāpen, geeuwen	Skt.	jṛmbh-
Nir.	doghānim mēanfadhach	OHG	gīnēn, gīēn, giwēn, etc.	Av.	....
W.	dyllyfu gen	MHG	gīnen, geinen, geuen, etc.		
Br.	disleivi gen, bazailhat	NHG	gähnen, gaffen		

The primary notion of the words listed here is 'open the mouth wide'. Many of them may be extended to 'open wide' in general (of the earth, etc.). Nearly all of them show secondary associations with mental attitudes of which the action is indicative, namely wonder, stupidity, or fatigue. In such secondary associations they may be differentiated, as NE *yawn* (with fatigue) and *gape* (indicating wonder or stupidity; hence also 'stare at' with open mouth, as usually NHG *gaffen*; but *gape* formerly and still locally 'yawn'), or be restricted to one or another of these notions.

1. IE **ǵhē*(*ǵ*)-, **ǵhī-*, **ǵhīā-*. Walde-P. 1.548 ff. Ernout-M. 453 f. Walde-H. 1.648.

Grk. *χάσσω* (late *χαίνω*), *χασμάω*, -άομαι (through *χάσμα* 'open mouth, yawning space, chasm', or **χασμός*), NG *χάσσω* now 'gape', *χασμούμαι* (lit.) or *χασμουρούμαι* (as if from a **χασμούρα*, like *κλειούρα* 'gorge', etc.) now 'yawn'; Lat. *hiāre*; ON *gīna*, OE *gīnan*, *gīnian*, *gānian*, ME *zone*, *yane*, *gane*, NE *yawn* (NED s.v. *gane*, vb. and *yawn*, vb.), Du. *geeuwen*, OHG *gīnēn*, *gēimōn*, *giēn*, *giwēn*, etc., MHG *gīnen*, *geinen*, *geuen*, etc., NHG *gähnen*; Lith. *žiovauti*, in cpds. -žioti, Lett. *žāvēties*; ChSl. *zínati*, *zījati* (pres. *zējā* and *zījajā*), etc., general Slavic; Toch. A *šew* (G. S. Lane, *Language* 21.21).

Here prob. also ON, Sw. *gapa*, Dan. *gæbe* (ME, NE *gape* fr. Norse), Du. *gāpen*, MHG, NHG *gaffen*, fr. an extension of the same root, as if IE **ǵha*-b- (**ǵha*- as in Grk. *χάσσω*). Walde-P. 2.552. Falk-Torp 293 f.

2. OFr. *baaillier*, Fr. *bâiller*, fr. a late Lat. *bataclāre* (gl.), also It. *sbadiolare*, with different formation, but both derivs. of VLat. **balāre* (> OFr. *baer*, beer, Fr. *bayer* 'gape', etc.) fr. an imitative *ba*. REW 986, 988. Wartburg 1.281 ff., 287.

Sp. *bostezar*, a differentiated form (with unexplained *st*, Cuervo, s.v.; perh. by a blend with a VLat. **osticāre* by transposition fr. Lat. *oscilāre* 'yawn'), of *bocēzar* formerly 'yawn' (now 'move the lips', of animals eating), Port. *bocējar* 'yawn': It. *boccheggiare* 'gasp' (of fish out of water), dial. *boccheare* 'yawn', all derivs. of *bo(c)ca* 'mouth' (4.24).

Rum. *căsa*, fr. Grk. *χάσσω* (above, 1). Tiktin 305.

3. Ir. *mēnaigim*, Nir. *mēanfadhach* (not used; rather *doghānim mēanfadhach* 'make a yawn'), deriv. of *mēn*, Nir. *mēan* 'mouth' (4.24).

W. *dyllyfu gen*, Br. *disleivi gen*, phrases with gen 'jaw, chin' (4.207), the verbs, used only in these phrases, being cpds. with prefix *W. dy-*, Br. *di*(*s*)-, but second

part obscure (: W. *llyfu* 'lick' and so first used of animals licking their jaws?). Henry 101.

Br. *bazailhat*, fr. some Romance form of *bataclāre* (above, 2), cf. OProv. *badal-*

har, Gascon *badatar*, etc. Ernault, *Glossaire* 225.

4. Skt. *jṛmbh-*, etym.? (Uhlenbeck

102: ChSl. *glābokū* 'deep', but cf. Berneker 307).

4.53 COUGH (vb.)

Grk.	βήσω	Goth.	...	Lith.	kosėti
NG	βήσω	ON	hōsta	Lett.	kāstī, klepuot
Lat.	tussire	Dan.	hōste	ChSl.	kašljati
It.	tossire	Sw.	hōsta	SCr.	kašljati
Fr.	toussier	OE	hōstān	Boh.	kašlati
Sp.	toser	ME	coghe, host	Pol.	kaszlać
Rum.	tuși	NE	cough	Russ.	kašlat'
Ir.	casachtach (sb.)	Du.	hoesten	Skt.	kās-
Nir.	casachtach (sb.)	OHG	huostēn	Av.	....
W.	pesychu	MHG	huosten		
Br.	pasaat	NHG	husten		

Some of the words for 'cough' are clearly of imitative origin, and so probably several of the others in which the appropriateness is less apparent (in some cases 'cough' may be a secondary specialization of an imitative expression applied to various sudden involuntary actions). Noun and verb are regularly parallel, in most cases the verb being derived from the noun. Only the verbal forms are listed, except for Irish, where the verbal notion is expressed only by a phrase containing the noun.

1. IE **k^uās-*, prob. of imitative orig. Walde-P. 1.506.

Ir. *casachtach* 'a cough' (Nir. *doghānim casachtach* 'cough', lit. 'make a cough'), W. *pesychu* beside *pesuch* 'a cough' (derivs. of arch. *pas* id.), Br. *pasaat* (fr. sb. *pas*); ON *hōsta*, Dan. *hōste*, Sw. *hōsta*, OE *hōstān*, ME *host* (NE *hoast*), Du. *hoesten*, OHG *huostēn*, MHG *huosten*, NHG *husten*; Lith. *kosėti*, Lett. *kāstī*, late ChSl. *kašljati* (fr. sb. **kašlī*, *kašlī*), SCr. *kašljati*, etc., general Slavic; Skt. *kās-*.

2. Grk. *βήσω* (with sb. *βήξ*, gen. *βήξας*), NG *βήχω* (new pres. to aor. *βήξα*, with sb. *βήχας*), perh. of imitative orig., though only the *x* seems appropriate.

3. Lat. *tussire* (> It. *tossire*, OFr. *toussir*, Sp. *toser*, Rum. *tuși*; Fr. *toussier* fr. the sb.; REW 9015-16) deriv. of *tussis* 'a cough', prob.: Lat. *tundere* 'pound, beat', Skt. *tud-* 'pound, thrust, prick', Goth. *stāulan*, OHG *stōzan*, etc. 'thrust'. Cf. the use of NE *hack* (NED s.v. *hack*, sb.) and *cough*. Walde-P. 2.618.

4. ME *co(u)ghe*, *conve*, NE *cough*: Du. *kuchen*, MDu. *kuchen*, *kichen* 'cough slightly', NHG *keuchen*, MHG *kichen* 'breathe with difficulty, pant', MHG *kūchen* 'blow (the breath) hard', Sw. *kikna* 'choke'; all prob. of imitative orig. NED s.v. Weigand-H. 1.1028.

5. Lett. *klepuot* (sb. *klepus*), prob.: *klapstēt* 'clatter', Lith. *klepterėti* 'clap', ChSl. *klepati* 'knock', etc., all of imitative orig. (cf. NE *clap*, etc.). Mühl.-Endz. 2.214, 223.

4.54 SNEEZE (vb.)

Grk.	πράρνωμαι	Goth.	...	Lith.	čiaudėti
NG	φτερνίζομαι	ON	hnjōsa-, fnjōsa	Lett.	šk'aud, šk'audēt
Lat.	sternuere	Dan.	nysse	ChSl.	...
It.	starnulare	Sw.	nysa	SCr.	kīhati
Fr.	éternuer	OE	gefnēsan	Boh.	kīchati
Sp.	estornudar	ME	nese, fnese, snese	Pol.	kichać
Rum.	strănuta	NE	sneeze	Russ.	čichat'
Ir.	srood (sb.)	Du.	niesen (fniesen)	Skt.	kṣu-
Nir.	sraoth (sb.)	OHG	niosan, niesen	Av.	....
W.	tisian	MHG	niesen		
Br.	strevia	NHG	niesen		

All the words for 'sneeze' are of imitative origin. Noun and verb are regularly parallel. Only the verbal forms are listed, except for Irish, where the verbal notion is expressed only by a phrase containing the noun.

1. IE **pster-*, imitative. Walde-P. 2.101. Ernout-M. 974.

Grk. *πράρνωμαι*, NG *φτερνίζομαι*; Lat. *sternuere* (frequent. *sternulāre* > It. *starnulare*, Fr. *éternuer*, Sp. *estornudar*, Rum. *strănuta*); Mir. *sraod*, Nir. *sraoth* (sb.); verb rendered by *doghānim* 'make', *cuirim* 'put' with *sraoth*), W. (arch.) *trewi*, *ystrevi*, Br. *strevia*; Arm. *p'rnācem*.

2. IE **kneu-*(?), as common source of following, all imitative. Walde-P. 1.501 ff., 2.551.

**kneu-*, **kneu-* in Skt. *kṣu-*, Lith. *čiaudėti*, Lett. *šk'aud*, *šk'audēt*; **kneu-* in ON *hnjōsa*, ME *nese* (NE dial. *neeze*), Du. *niesen*, OHG *niosan*, *niesen*, MHG,

NHG *niesen*; **keu-* (**kūs-*) in SCr. ChSl. *kuchnouenije* (sb.), SCr. *kīhati*, Boh. *kīchati*, Pol. *kichać*, but also with *i*-vowel, Russ. *čichat'*, etc. Berneker 165, 658.

3. ON *fnjōsa*, OE *gefnēsan* (**fnēosan* attested in *fnēosung* 'sternutation'), ME *fnese*, Du. *fniesen*: Grk. *πνέω* 'breathe, blow', etc., all of imitative orig. Walde-P. 2.85. Falk-Torp 247.

ME *snese*, NE *sneeze*, perh. due in part to a misreading of *fnese*, but supported by new imitative association (or, as Walde-P. 2.551, an inherited form representing **sneus-* beside **kneu-*, etc., above, 2). NED s.v. *sneeze*, vb.

4. W. *tisian*, orig. dub. Formerly (Rhys) considered a loanword fr. Lat. *tussire* 'cough' (4.53), but rejected by Loth, *Mots lat.* 211. Perh. an independent imitative formation?

4.55 SWEAT (sb.)

Grk.	ἰδρώς	Goth.	...	Lith.	prakaitas
NG	ἰδώρας	ON	sveiti	Lett.	sveidri
Lat.	sudor	Dan.	sved	ChSl.	potū
It.	sudore	Sw.	svett	SCr.	znoj (pot)
Fr.	sueur	OE	swāt	Boh.	pot
Sp.	sudor	ME	swot, swet	Pol.	pot
Rum.	sudore, nădușeală	NE	sweat	Russ.	pot
Ir.	allas	Du.	sweel	Skt.	sveda-
Nir.	allus	OHG	sweiz	Av.	z'ačā-
W.	chwys	MHG	sweiz		
Br.	c'houez	NHG	schweiss		

The majority of the words for 'sweat' belong to an inherited group pointing to an IE word for this notion. In most of the others 'sweat' is a specialization of 'heat'. Noun and verb are regularly parallel, and in this case it is the nouns that are listed.

1. Derivs. of IE **sweid-* (in part with *r*-suffix). Walde-P. 2.521. Ernout-M. 997.

Grk. *ἰδρώς*, NG *ἰδώρας* (for accent, cf. Hatzidakis, *Mez.* 1.190, 2.91); Lat. *sūdor* (> It. *sudore*, Fr. *sueur*, Sp. *sudor*, Rum. *sudore*); W. *chwys*, Br. *c'houez*; ON *sveiti*, OE *swāt*, etc., general Gmc. (ME *swet*, NE *sweat* fr. the vb. ME *swele*, OE *swēllan*); Lett. *sveidri* (pl.); Skt. *sveda-*, Av. *z'ačā-*; Arm. *k'irtin*, Alb. *dirse*, *djersë*.

2. Rum. *nădușeală*, fr. *năduși* 'make sweat, sweat', fr. *năduf* 'sultriness,

closeness, asthma', this a loanword fr. Slavic, SCr. *neduh* 'asthma', etc. (neg. *ne + duh* beside *dah* 'breath', 4.51). Tiktin 774, 1030.

3. Ir. *allas*, Nir. *allus*, etym.? (Mac-bain 162 as **yas-l-*: W. *ias* 'boiling, seething', Grk. *ἰέω* 'boil', etc.; not in Walde-P. 1.208, Stokes 223).

4. Lith. *prakaitas*: *kaisti*, Lett. *kaist* 'become hot', etc., OHG *heiz*, ON *heitr*, OE *hāt* 'hot' (parallel *t-* and *d-* extensions of an IE **kāi-*). Walde-P. 1.327.

5. ChSl. *potū*, etc., general Slavic, (but SCr. only dial.) fr. **poktū*: ChSl. *pekū* 'heat', *pešti*, *pekā* 'bake', Lat. *coquere*, Skt. *pac-* 'cook', etc. Walde-P. 2.18. Brückner 432.

SCr. *znoj* = ChSl., Boh., Russ. *znoj*, Pol. *znoj* 'sultry heat, etc.'. Brückner 655.

4.56 SPIT (vb.)

Grk.	πτίω	Goth.	speiwan	Lith.	spiauti
NG	πτίω	ON	hrakja, spjita	Lett.	spil'aud
Lat.	spuere	Dan.	spytte	ChSl.	pljivati
It.	sputare	Sw.	spotta	SCr.	pljivati
Fr.	cracher	OE	spētan, hræcan, spytlan	Boh.	plivati
Sp.	escupir	ME	spele, spitte (reche)	Pol.	pluć
Rum.	scuipa	NE	spit	Russ.	plevat'
Ir.	saile (sb.)	Du.	spuuen	Skt.	śhiv-
Nir.	saillighim	OHG	spitan	Av.	spāma- (sb.)
W.	poeri	MHG	spit(w)en		
Br.	skopa, tufa	NHG	speien, spucken		

The majority of the words for 'spit' are of imitative origin, and most of these belong to an inherited group, which, though partly affected by new imitative associations, clearly reflect an IE expression.

1. IE **speyū-*, *spyū-*, etc. Most of the forms included here are derivable by regular phonetic processes from init. **spy-*, but some owe their form to new associations. Walde-P. 2.683. Ernout-M. 969.

Grk. *πτίω*, NG pop. *πτίω*, *πτύω*, *πτῶ*; Lat. *spuere*, frequent. *spūtāre* (> It. *sputare*, OFr. *espuer*); Goth. *speiwan*, Du. *spuuen*, OHG *spīwan*, *spīan*, MHG *spī(w)en*, *spūen*, NHG *speien* (in the older language also 'spew, vomit', as chiefly OE *spīwan*, ON *spjita*, cf. 4.57), ON *spjita*, Dan. *spytte*, Sw. *spotta*, OE *spytlan*, ME *spitte*, NE *spit*, OE *spētan*, ME *spele*, NHG *spucken* (Weigand-H. 2.936, Falk-Torp 1137, 1138); Lith. *spiauti*, Lett. *spil'aud*; ChSl. *pljivati*, etc., general

daintily', fr. a parallel root form with initial *s*-. Falk-Torp 1063.

Here also It. *leccare*, Fr. *lécher*, either as deriv. of a VLat. **ligicāre* intensive to *lingere*, or else fr. the Gmc., OHG *leccōn*, etc. REW 5027. Gamillscheg 555.

2. Sp. *lamer*, Port. *lamber* fr. Lat.

4.61 SLEEP (vb.; sb.)

Grk.	καθεύδω, κοιμάμαι; ύπνος	Goth.	slēpan; slēps	Lith.	miegoti; miegas
NG	κοιμώμαι (-άμαι); ύπνος	ON	sofa; svefn	Lett.	miegoti; miegs
Lat.	dormire; somnus	Dan.	sove; søm	ChSl.	sūpati; sūnā
It.	dormire; sonno	Sw.	sova; sömn	SCr.	spavati; san, spavanje
Fr.	dormir; sommeil	OE	slēpan; svefan; slæp; svefn	Boh.	spāti; spani, spánek
Sp.	dormir; sueño	ME	sleep; slepe	Pol.	spać; spani, spanie
Rum.	dormi; somn	NE	sleep; sueño	Russ.	spat'; son, span'e
Ir.	con-tulim (foaim); súan, cotlad	Du.	slapan; slaap	Skt.	svap-; drā-; svapna-
Nir.	codlaim; codladh, suan	OHG	slafen; sláf, svep	Av.	z'ap-; z'afna-
W.	cysgu, huno; hun, cysg	MHG	slafen; sláf, svep		
Br.	kousket, huni; kousk, hun	NHG	schlafen; schlaf		

Many of the words for 'sleep' belong to an inherited group reflecting an IE verbal root and an established substantive form for 'sleep'. Others are cognate with words meaning 'lie, rest, quiet, slack, blink'. Verb and noun are generally parallel, but not in Greek or Latin, and both forms are listed. The verbal forms listed are those that mean 'be asleep', beside which there are distinctive types for 'fall asleep' and 'put to sleep'. Several of the nouns are used also for 'dream' (4.62).

1. IE **sweep*-, sb. **sweep-no-s*, **swop-no-s*, **sup-no-s*. Walde-P. 2.523 f. Ernout-M. 954 f. Falk-Torp 1109 f.

ON *sofa*, Dan. *sove*, Sw. *sove*, OE *svefan*; ChSl. *sūpati*, etc., general Slavic verbs; Skt. *svap*-, Av. *z'ap*-, beside forms for 'put to sleep', as Lat. *sleep*-, ON *svefja*, OE *swebban*, OHG *antsweb-*

jan-, *-swebban*, MHG *entsweben*; or 'fall asleep', as ON *sofna*, ChSl. *usūnati*, etc.

Grk. *ύπνος*; Lat. *somnus* (> It. *sonno*, Sp. *sueño*, Rum. *somn*, OFr. *somme* [now 'nap']; Fr. *sommeil* fr. dim. **somniculus*); Ir. *súan*, W., Br. *hun* (denom. vbs. W. *huno*, Br. *huni*, *hun(i)a*); ON *svefn*, Dan. *søm*, Sw. *sömn*, OE *svefn*; (Lith. *sapnas*, Lett. *sapnis*, *sapns* 'dream'); ChSl. *sūnā*, SCr. *san*, Pol. *sen*, Russ. *son* (all these also, and Boh. *sen* only, 'dream'); Skt. *svapna*-, Av. *z'afna*-(also Iran. **z'āpa*-, NPers. *z'āp*, cf. Beneveniste, BSL 30.75 ff.); Arm. *k'un*; Alb. *gjum*; Toch. A *spām*, *spān*-, *sāpn*-. Lat. *sopor*, of different formation (**sweepōs*, like *amor*, etc.), mostly poet. and esp. 'overpowering sleep', sometimes personified.

ChSl. (late) *sūpani*je, SCr. *spavanje*, Boh. *spani*, *spánek*, Pol. *spanie*, Russ. *span'e*, vbl. nouns 'sleeping', fr. the vbs. ChSl. *slāpan*, Grk. *λάπτω* 'lap'. Walde-P. 2.384. Ernout-M. 519 f. REW 4865.

3. Br. *lipat*, deriv. of borrowing fr. Fr. *lippe* '(thick) lower lip', *lippée* 'mouthful', etc. Henry 187.

span'e, vbl. nouns 'sleeping', fr. the vbs. ChSl. *slāpan*, etc.

2. Grk. *εἶδω*, *καθεύδω*, etym.? Boisacq 293. Otrębski, KZ 66.248.

Grk. *κοιμάμαι* (mostly in aor. 'fall asleep'; act. 'put to sleep'), NG *κοιμώμαι* (or -άμαι) : Grk. *κείμαι* 'lie', Skt. *ḥi*- 'lie, rest', also 'sleep, fall asleep', Av. *śdy-* 'rest', etc. Walde-P. 1.358 f.

3. Lat. *dormire* (> Romance vbs.) : ChSl. *drēmāti* 'slumber, drowse', Skt. *drā-* 'sleep', Hom. aor. *ἐδραθον* 'sleep', late pres. *δραθάνω*, etc. Walde-P. 1.821. Ernout-M. 283 f. Walde-H. 1.372.

4. OIr. *con-tulim*, MÍr. *collaim*, NÍr. *collaim*, vbl. n. OIr. *cotladh*, NÍr. *codladh*, also rarely uncompound ed.g. 3 sg. pret. *tolitis*, etc. : ChSl. *toliti* 'pacify, quiet, still (hunger, thirst)', Lith. *tilti* 'become quiet, silent'. Walde-P. 1.740 f. Pedersen 2.655 f.

4.62 DREAM (sb.)

Grk.	δνειρος, ἐνύπνιον	Goth.	....	Lith.	sapnas
NG	δνειρο	ON	svefn, draumr	Lett.	sapnis, sapns
Lat.	somnium, insomnium	Dan.	drøm	ChSl.	sūnā
It.	sogno	Sw.	dröm	SCr.	san
Fr.	rêve, songe	OE	svefn, mating	Boh.	sen
Sp.	ensueño, sueño	ME	sweven, drem(e), me-tung	Pol.	sen
Rum.	vis	NE	dream	Russ.	son
Ir.	aisling	Du.	droom	Skt.	svapna-
Nir.	briongloïd, laidh-bhreath, aisling	OHG	troum	Av.	....
W.	breuddwyd	MHG	troum		
Br.	hũure	NHG	troum		

Many of the nouns for 'dream' are the same as, or derived from, those for 'sleep'. Other sources are notions like 'sight, appearance, revelation', or 'deceit'.

1. IE **sweep-no-s*, etc. 'sleep' (4.61) or derivs. of it.

Grk. *ἐνύπνιον*; Lat. *somnium* (> It. *sogno*, Fr. *songe*, Sp. *sueño*), later also *insomnium* (> Sp. *ensueño*, etc.) modeled on Grk. *ἐνύπνιον*; Br. *hũure* (fr. *hun* 'sleep'); ON *svefn*, OE *svefn* (also

'sleep'), ME *sweven*; Lith. *sapnas*, Lett. *sapnis*, *sapns*; ChSl. *sūnā*, SCr. *san*, etc. (also 'sleep', except Boh. *sen*); Skt. *svapna*-(also 'sleep'); Toch. A *spām* (also 'sleep').

2. Grk. *δνειρος* and *δναι* (nom.-acc. only), NG *δνειρο* : Arm. *anurj*, Alb. *andër* 'dream', root connection? Walde-P. 1.180.

3. Fr. *rêve*, beside vb. *rêver* 'dream' also 'be delirious, mad', etym. much disputed. Derivation fr. VLat. **rabiā*,

ciation with *pergere* Walde-P. 1.599. Ernout-M. 315.

It. *svegliare*, Fr. *éveiller* (more commonly deriv. *réveiller*), VLat. **exvigilāre*, cpd. of Lat. *vigilāre* 'stay awake, keep watch' (> Fr. *veiller*, etc.), deriv. of *vigil* 'awake, lively' : *vigēre* 'be lively, vigorous', etc. (cf. the Gmc. group, below, 6). REW 3114. Ernout-M. 1064 f.

Sp., Port. *despertar*, fr. Sp. *despierto*, Port. *(d)esperto* 'awake', deriv. of Lat. *expergisci* (above, 1). REW 3043.

5. Ir. *do-fūsicim* (e.g. 3 sg. *do-fūsicim*, *nī diuschī*, etc.), NÍr. *dūsighim*, *dūsīm* fr. *di-*, *od-*, and *sech-* (cpds. only e.g. *dofar-sigid* 'significatum est') : Grk. *ἐνέτω* 'tell, relate', Lat. *stercus* 'dung', etc. 'tell', W. *heb* 'says', etc. Semantic development fr. 'call up' or the like to 'wake' (trans., then also intr.). Walde-P. 2.477 ff. Pedersen 2.620. Here also (**imm-od-sc-al-*) NÍr. *mūsclaim*, Gael. *mosgail*. Macbain 254.

W. *dihuno*, Br. *dihuna*, *dihuni*, lit. 'un-sleep', neg. *di-* and *huno*, etc. 'sleep' (4.62).

W. *deffroi*, older *effroi*, fr. adj. *effroi* 'awake', etym.? (Morris Jones, by dissim. fr. **eks-pro-gr*, with root as above, 1; but cf. Loth, RC 36, 168 f.).

6. Goth. *us-wakjan*, etc. all the Gmc. words : Lat. *vigēre* 'be lively, vigorous', *vegēre* 'move, excite', Skt. *vāja*- 'strength, vigor', etc., IE **weğ-*. Walde-P. 1.246 f. Falk-Torp 1338 f.

The original distribution of the Gmc. forms is seen in Goth. *wakan*, ON *waka* 'be awake, watch', inchoative Goth. *gawaknan*, ON *wakna* 'become awake, wake up', caus. Goth. *uswakjan*, ON *vekja* 'cause to wake', and similarly in OE (where there are also a number of cpds. with *on-*, *a-* not given in the list); but the simple inchoative OE *wacnan*, *wacnian* means 'come into being', and only the cpd. *onwacnan* is regularly 'be-

come awake'. In ME the forms of the strong OE (*wacnan*), *wōc*, *wōcon* coalesced with the weak OE *wacian* and ME (a) *wake*, (a) *wakene* are used indiscriminately for 'be awake, become awake', and also with causative sense superseding ME (a) *wecche*, OE *weccan*. Hence NE *wake*, *awake*, *waken*, *awaken* trans. and intr., but in common use *wake* 'become awake', *awake* only adj., whence *be awake* for the state. Cf. NED s.vv. *wake*, vb. and *waken*, vb.

7. Lett. *muodināt*, *muodēti*, *muost* : *muodrs* 'lively, gay', Lith. *mandrus*,

mundrus 'lively, arrogant', OHG *muntar* 'zealous, lively' (NHG *munter*), etc. Walde-P. 2.270 f.

8. Pol. *czuwać* (only 'be awake') : ChSl. *čuti* 'feel, notice', Russ. *čujat'* 'experience, feel', Slov. *čuti* 'hear, wake', etc., Grk. *κοῦω* 'notice', Lat. *cavēre* 'take heed', Goth. *hausjan*, etc. 'hear', etc., IE **keu-*. Walde-P. 1.368 ff. Berneker 162.

Russ. *prosnut'sja* (refl.), apparently new formation after *usnut'* 'fall asleep', ChSl. *usūnati*, etc. id. : Russ. *son*, ChSl. *sūnā* 'sleep', etc. (4.62).

4.64 BREAK FURT, FART (vb.)

Grk.	ῥιπδομαι, βόλω	Goth.	....	Lith.	persti; bezdėti
NG	κλάω, πορδίζω	ON	frela, fisa	Lett.	pirst, bezdēt
Lat.	pēdere (visāre)	Dan.	fjerle; fise	ChSl.	....
It.	spezzare	Sw.	fjerta; fisa	SCr.	prāti
Fr.	péter, vesser	OE	feortan; sb. fisting	Boh.	prāti, bzditi
Sp.	peer	ME	ferle, fyste	Pol.	pierdzić, bzdzić
Rum.	băgi	NE	fart	Russ.	perdel', bzel'
Ir.	braigim	Du.	ferzen	Skt.	prā-
Nir.	broimnighim	OHG	ferzen	Av.	prad-
W.	bramu, rhechain	MHG	ferzen; vislen		
Br.	bramma	NHG	ferzen, furzen; fisten		

The majority of the words belong to one of the two inherited groups, both prob. of imitative origin. The others are either likewise of imitative origin or from the notion of 'break'.

Phrases with the noun, like It. *tirar peti*, Rum. *da băgini*, etc., are omitted, though these are more or less popular in all languages and in some are in more common use than the verbs listed.

1. IE **perd-*. Walde-P. 2.49.

Grk. *ῥιπδομαι*, aor. *ῥιπαρόν* (sb. *πορδή*, hence NG *πορδίζω*); W. *rhechain* (denom. of *rhech* fr. **prd-kā-*); ON *frela*, Dan. *fjerle*, Sw. *fjärta*, OE *feortan*, ME *ferle*, NE *fart*, OHG *ferzan*, MHG *ferzen*, late MHG *varzen*, and denom. *varzen*, NHG *farzen*, *furzen*; Lith. *persti*, Lett. *pirst*, SCr. *prāti*, Boh. *prāti*, Pol. *pierdzić*,

Russ. *perdel'*; Skt. *prā-* (Dhātup.; now quotable *parāte*), Av. *parad-* (3 pl. *paradan*); Alb. *pjerth* (sb. *pordhë* fr. NG *πορδή*).

2. IE **pezd-*, **bed-*, of imitative orig., hence NG *πορδίζω*; W. *rhechain* (denom. of *rhech* fr. **prd-kā-*); ON *frela*, Dan. *fjerle*, Sw. *fjärta*, OE *feortan*, ME *ferle*, NE *fart*, OHG *ferzan*, MHG *ferzen*, late MHG *varzen*, and denom. *varzen*, NHG *farzen*, *furzen*; Lith. *persti*, Lett. *pirst*, SCr. *prāti*, Boh. *prāti*, Pol. *pierdzić*, Russ. *bzel'*.

3. NG *κλάω* = Byz. *κλάω* 'break', fr. Grk. *κλάω* id. Cf. NE *break wind*.

Grk. *κλάω* id. Cf. NE *break wind*.

4. Ir. *mūnaim*, *mūnigim*, NÍr. *mūnaim*, with Ir. *mūn* 'urine' : Skt. *mūtra-* (whence denom. *mūtraya*-, but usually *mūtram* *kr-* lit. 'make urine'), Av. *mūtra*- 'filth, dung', MLG *modder*, NE *mud*, etc., also Lith. *maudyti* 'bathe', ChSl. *myti* 'wash', fr. IE **mew-*, **mew-d*, etc. Walde-P. 2.249 f.

Ir. *fūal*, NÍr. *fual* 'urine', perh. with prefix *wo-* : W. *eulon* 'dung', this : Goth. *fūls*, OE *fūl* 'foul', Lat. *pūs* 'pus', Skt. *pū-* 'stink', etc. Loth, RC 45.190 f. (vs. Stokes 266).

W. *troethi*, Br. *troaza*, fr. W. *troeth* 'lye, urine, wash', Br. *troaz* 'urine' ('not plus relevé', Vallée) : W. *trunc* 'urine, lye', perh. Lat. *stercus* 'dung', etc. Walde-P. 2.641. But Pedersen 1.124 as 'lessive, lye' (for washing) : MBr. *gou-zronoquet* 'bathe', Ir. *fo-thrucud* id., Lith. *trinkti* 'wash'.

W. *piso*, with sb. *pis*, fr. ME *pissee*, NE *pis*. Parry-Williams 141.

Br. *staola*, deriv. of *staot*, MBr. *staut* 'urine' (esp. of animals, but also of men), loanword fr. Gmc., Dan. *stalle*, Sw. *stalla*, MLG, NHG *stallen* (OFr. *estaler*), NE *stale*, all 'urinate' (of horses, NHG *stallen* dial. also of men), these perh. (with special application to horses in-

fluenced by the words for 'stall, stable') : Grk. *σταλάσσω* 'drip'. Walde-P. 2.642. Henry 252. Loth, Rom. 19, 593.

5. OHG *seichan*, MHG *seichen* (NHG dial. id.), LG *sēken* (sbs. OHG *seih*, MHG *seich*), fr. IE **seig-*, beside **seik-* in ChSl. *sicati*, Boh. *scāti*, Pol. *szczać*, Russ. *scat'* : OE *sēon*, OHG *sīhan*, NHG *seihen* 'strain, filter', Skt. *sic-* 'pour out, shed', Lat. *siat* : *οἰπεῖ* *ἐπὶ* *βορέφους* (gl.). Walde-P. 2.466 f. Weigand-H. 2.835. Brückner 545.

MHG *harmen*, *hermen*, NHG *harnen*, fr. sbs. NHG *harn*, MHG *harm*, *harn*, OHG *haran*, 'urine' cf. MHG *vb. hurnen* 'manure', prob. : Lith. *šarmas* 'lye from ashes', Lett. *sarms*, OFruss. *sirmes* 'lye'. Walde-P. 1.463.

6. Lith. *myžti* etc., above, 1.

Lith. *šlapumas* 'wetness' (: *šlapias* 'wet', 15.83) and, esp. pl., *šlapumai*, 'urine'.

7. ChSl. *sicati*, etc. : OHG *seichan*, etc. (above, 5).

SCr. *mokriti*, Boh. *močiti*, etc., with sbs. SCr. *mokraća*, Boh. *moč*, etc. : ChSl. *mokrū* 'wet' (15.83).

8. Skt. *mih-*, Av. *miz-*, etc., above, 1.

Skt. *mūtraya*-, *mūtra-* : Ir. *mūn*, 'urine', etc., above, 4.

4. Lat. *visāre*, sb. *vi(s)id*, *visium* (all only in glosses), prob. of imitative orig., like ON *fisa*, etc. (below, 6). Hence Rum. *băgi*, Fr. sb. *vesse*, vb. *vesser*. Ernout-M. 1116. REW 9382.

5. Ir. *braigim*, NÍr. *broimnighim* (fr. sb. *broimn*), W. *bramu*, Br. *bramma* (fr. sb. W. *bram*, Br. *bramm*) : Lat. *frangere* 'break', *fragor* 'breaking, crash, din',

ON *braka* 'creak', etc. Walde-P. 2.193. Walde-H. 1.539.

6. ON *fisa*, Dan. *fise*, Sw. *fisa*, OE sb. *fisting*, ME vb. *fyste* (cf. NED s.v. *fist*, sb. *fist*, vb.), Fr. *de vessten*, MHG *visten*, *visten*, NHG *visiten*, of imitative orig., prob. through 'blow' (cf. also Lat. *spīrāre* 'breathe', ChSl. *pisikati* 'whistle'). Walde-P. 2.11. Falk-Torp 220 f.

4.65 URINATE; URINE

Grk.	οὐρία, οὐρίσχω; οὐρον, οὐρία	Goth.	....	Lith.	myžti; myzalai (pl.)
NG	κατοῦρω; κάρουρο	ON	miga	Lett.	mīst; mīzai (pl.)
Lat.	mīnere; meiere; ūrina	Dan.	pisae; urin	ChSl.	slcati; stēi
It.	urinar, pisciare; orina	Sw.	pisaa; urin	SCr.	mokriti, pisati; mokraća
Fr.	uriner, pisser; urine	OE	mīgan; mīgoþa, mīþa	Boh.	scāti, močiti; moč
Sp.	orinar, meiar; orina	ME	pisae; pisae, urine	Pol.	szczać, moczyć; mocze
Rum.	urina, pişa; urina	NE	urinate, piss; urine	Russ.	scat', moči't'sja; moča
Ir.	mūnaim; fūal, mūn	Du.	piszen; urine	Skt.	mih-, mūtraya-
Nir.	mūnaim; fūal	OHG	seichan; haran, seich	Av.	miz-, metra-
W.	piso, troethi; pis, troeth	MHG	harmen, seichen; harn, seiche		miz-, metra-
Br.	staola, troaza; staot, troaz	NHG	harnen, pissen; harn		miz-, metra-

Several of the more respectable verbs, like NE *urinate*, etc., are derived from Lat. *ūrīna* 'urine'. Among the more euphemistic but still common terms, many (though not entered in the list) are parallel to NE *make water*, as Fr. *faire de l'eau*, Rum. *lăsa udul*, Dan. *lade vandel*, NG *kāwo* (dial. *χῶνω*) *τό* *vepō* *μυ*.

Among those listed there is a widely distributed inherited group reflecting an IE root with this meaning. Another group, widespread through loanwords, is of imitative origin. Other words are connected with such notions as 'wet, pour, drip' or 'filth'. In several cases there are cognates meaning 'filth', 'lye', or 'wash', reflecting the common notions of either 'filth' or 'acidity', esp. the primitive use of urine as acid in washing.

1. IE **meigh-*. Walde-P. 2.245 f. Ernout-M. 602, 616.

Grk. *οὐρίσχω* (so prob. for *οὐρίσχω*, etc. codd.; cf. Solmsen, IF 31.468), with *δμεχμα* 'urine'; Lat. *spingere*, *meiere*, late *meiare*, *miare* (> Sp. *meare*); ON *mīga*, OE *migan*; Lith. *myžti* (1 sg. *mīzti*, Olith. *minži*), Lett. *mīzti*, with sbs. Lith. *myzalai* (pl.), Lett. *mīzai* (pl.) 'urine'; SCr. (obs.) *mižati*; Skt. *mih-*, Av. *miz-* (with *mašema* 'urine'); Arm. *mizem*; Toch. B *mišo*.

2. Grk. *οὐρέω*, NG (lit. *οὐρῶ*) *κατοῦρω*, with sbs. *οὐρον*, NG *károupo* 'urine'; Lat. *ūrīna* 'urine' (source of the most widespread Eur. words): Skt. *varṣa*- 'rain', *var-*, *vāri-* 'water', etc. (1.31, 1.75). Walde-P. 1.268 f. Ernout-M. 1137.

W. *beichio*, arch. also in literal sense 'burdened', fr. *baich* 'burden, load'.
Br. *brazee*, fr. *bras* 'big, large'.
Br. *dougar*, fem. of *douger* 'bearer', fr. *dougen* 'bear'.

4. Goth. *inkilþō* ('ἐγκύος'), fr. *kilþei* 'womb' (4.47).
Goth. *qīpuhafō* ('ἐν γαστρὶ ἔχουσα'), cpd. of *qīpus* 'belly, womb' (4.47) and *hafō* 'bound'.

ON *punguð*, lit. 'loaded', pple. of *punga* 'load', fr. *pungr* 'heavy' (fr. the same root as Boh., Pol. words, below, 6).
ON *alētt*, lit. 'not light' (*lētt* 'light'), cf. *verða lēttari* 'give birth' lit. 'become lighter'.

ON *hafandi*, Sw. *havande*, fem. pple. of *hafa*, *hava* 'have', hence lit. 'having' (i.e. a child in the womb). Cf. Grk. *ἐχουσα* Hdt. 5.41 beside the full *ἐχουσα ἐν γαστρὶ* id. 3.32. Hellquist 341.

ON *með barni*, OE *með cilde*, ME with *cilde*, with *barne*, NE with *child* are also usual. In ME no other expression quotable, and still common in NE, regular in Nlcel.

ON frequently *ekki heil*, lit. 'not well'.
Dan. *frugtommeligt* extended from ODan. *frugtsum* 'fruitful' (fr. LG *vrucht-sam*). Falk-Torp 278.

OE *geācanod* pple. of (*ge*)*æacnian* 'conceive', lit. 'increase': *æacan* 'increase, augment' (pple. *æacen* 'increased' with *beorn* 'child', in *beorn-æacen* 'pregnant'), Goth. *aukan*, ON *auka* 'increase', etc.

NE *pregnant*, above, 2.
Du. *zwanger*, OHG *swanger*, MHG *swanger*, NHG *schwanger* (> Dan. *svanger*) = OE *swanger* 'heavy, slow': Lith. *sunkus* 'heavy', *sunkti* 'become heavy', older Lith. *sunkinga* 'pregnant'. Walde-P. 2.525. Falk-Torp 1210.

Du. *drachtig*, LG *drechtigt* (> Dan. *drægtig*, Sw. *dräktig*), MHG *trehtec*, NHG *trächtig* (of animals, MHG also of women), fr. MHG *trah*, MLG *dracht* 'burden': OHG *tragan*, etc. 'carry'. Weigand-H. 2.1057. Falk-Torp 159.

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NE *pregnant*, above, 2.
Du. *zwanger*, OHG *swanger*, MHG *swanger*, NHG *schwanger* (> Dan. *svanger*) = OE *swanger* 'heavy, slow': Lith. *sunkus* 'heavy', *sunkti* 'become heavy', older Lith. *sunkinga* 'pregnant'. Walde-P. 2.525. Falk-Torp 1210.

Du. *drachtig*, LG *drechtigt* (> Dan. *drægtig*, Sw. *dräktig*), MHG *trehtec*, NHG *trächtig* (of animals, MHG also of women), fr. MHG *trah*, MLG *dracht* 'burden': OHG *tragan*, etc. 'carry'. Weigand-H. 2.1057. Falk-Torp 159.

OE *geācanod* pple. of (*ge*)*æacnian* 'conceive', lit. 'increase': *æacan* 'increase, augment' (pple. *æacen* 'increased' with *beorn* 'child', in *beorn-æacen* 'pregnant'), Goth. *aukan*, ON *auka* 'increase', etc.

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4.74 LIVE (= BE ALIVE); LIVING, ALIVE; LIFE

Grk.	ζῶω, ζῶος, ζῳή- xos; ζῳή, βίος	Goth.	liban; gīus; libains lifja; kvikr, lifandi, lifs; lif, fjōr	Lith.	gyvas buti, gyventi; gyvas; gyvasis, gy- venimas, etc.
NG	ζῶω; ζῳωνός; ζῳή vivere; vivus; vīla	Dan.	leva; levende, i live; liv	Lett.	dziņot; dzīv; dzīvība
Lat.	vivere, campare; vivo; vivente; vīla	Sw.	leva; levande, i livet; liv	ChSl.	žiti; žiti; životū, žienc
Fr.	vivre; vivant, vif; vie	OE	libban, lifian; cwicu, lebbende; lif, feorh	SCr.	žiti; žiti; životi, žienc
Sp.	vivir; vivo; vida	ME	live; living, on live, quik; lif	Pol.	żyć; żywy, żyjący; życie, żywo
Rum.	trāi (vie/ai); viu, în viață; viață	NE	live; living, (a)live; life	Russ.	жити; живя; живя- ть; живя, живая, etc.; живая, живая, etc.; живя, живя, etc.
Ir.	am deo, maraim; beo, im-bethu; bethu, beo	Du.	leven; levend, in leven; life	Av.	jiv-, jiva-, jivant-, etc.; jivana-, jivita-, etc.; asu-
Nlr.	tāim deo, mairim; beo; beatha	OHG	leben; lebentig, lebenti, quac; lib		
W.	bys; bys; bysed	MHG	leben; lebendig, leben- dig; quac; lib		
Br.	beva; beo; buhez	NHG	leben; lebend, leben- dig; leben		

In some languages the verb 'live' is expressed preferably by 'is living, alive', and in fact there are few languages where it may not be so expressed. But this locution is entered in the list only in case the language has a decided preference for it, as against the simple verb forms (as notably in Irish and Lithuanian). Likewise in many cases the original adjectival forms are superseded by participial forms of the verb or by phrases 'in life' (so notably in Germanic). These are also omitted from the list where their competition with the adjective is not strong.

Most of the words belong to an inherited group reflecting IE words for 'live, alive', etc. The few others are from the notion of 'remain', or 'be', or are obscure.

In many languages the verbs for 'live, be alive' are also those commonly used for 'live, dwell' (7.11).

1. IE *g^{ei}- (*g^{ei}eva*, *g^{ei}ē/ō*, etc.), adj. *g^{ei}h²o-. Walde-P. 1.668 f. Ernout-M. 1118 f.

Grk. *ζῳω (Att. ζῶω, ζῳή, pple. ζῳών), dial.

also ζῳω, adj. ζῳός, sb. ζῳή, and βίος (but the latter mostly 'mode of life', cf. βίωω 'pass one's life' as opposed to ζῶ 'be alive'); Lat. *vivere*, *vivus*, *vīla* (and the derived Romance group); Ir. *bēo*, *bethu*, Nlr. *beo*, *beatha*, and the W., Br. forms; in Gmc. only as adjs. in the earliest dialects, Goth. *gīus*, ON *kvikr*, OE *cwicu* (u), ME *quik*, OHG, MHG *quac*; all the Balto-Slavic and Indo-Iranian words; Toch. A *šo*, B *šau*, *šai*.

2. Grk. ζῳή-*ζῳος* 'alive, animate', fr. *in* 'in' and ζῳή 'breath of life, soul'.

3. Rum. *trāi* 'live', fr. the Slavic, cf. SCr. *trajati* 'last, continue', Bulg. *traja* 'last', etc. Tiktin 1634.

This replaced ORum. *vie* (fr. Lat. *vivere*), homonymous with *vie* 'come', also *vietūi* (fr. sb. *vīta*), the latter revived by modern writers. Tiktin 1734, 1738.

4. Ir. *maraim*, Nlr. *mairim* 'remain' (12.16), also 'live'.

5. Goth. *liban*, *libains*, etc., the regular Gmc. group (the old adj. forms from IE *g^{ei}- being replaced by participles and forms derived from participles and

Skt. *mṛta*, Av. *mərta*, *maša*; sbs. Skt. *mṛti*, *marāṇa*, *mṛtyu*, Av. (*ava*) *mərati*, *mərāṇu*; Arm. *meṛanim* 'die'; Grk. βροτός 'mortal', ἀμβροτος 'immortal'; OHG *mord*, OE, ON *morð* 'murder', etc.

2. Grk. θνήσκειν, ἀποθνήσκειν, perf. pple. *θνήσκως*, *θνήσκως* 'dead', sb. *θάνατος*, NG (ἀποθνήσκω, *θνήσκως* lit.) *πέθαινω* (new pres. to aor. ἀπέθανε), pple. *πεθαιμένος* 'dead' prob. (cf. NG σκοτώνω 'kill', 4.76): Skt. *dhuvan* 'be extinguished', pple. *dhvānta* 'dark' and 'darkness', pointing to an IE **dhuwen*-, but further root connections uncertain. Walde-P. 1.841. Otherwise (: *deino* 'strike', etc.) Kent, Language 11.207 ff.

3. Lat. *nez* 'violent death' (vs. *mors*, above, 1), late sometimes also for natural 'death': Grk. νεκρός, νέκος Av. *nasu* 'corpse' (4.77), Skt. *naç*, Av. *nas* 'vanish, perish', Ir. *ēc*, etc. (below, 4) 'death'. Walde-P. 2.326. Ernout-M. 669 f.

4. Ir. *at-balim* (e.g. 3 sg. *at-bail*) = **as-l-bal* (with infixed pronoun, cf. Thurneysen, Gram. 267), OE *cwelan*, ME *quale* : W. *aballu* 'fail, perish', OHG, OS *quelan* 'endure torment', Lith. *gelti* 'sting, cause violent pain', *gelia* 'it hurts', *galas* 'end', OPruss. *gallan* 'death', etc., IE *g^{ei}-el-. Walde-P. 1.690. Pedersen 2.459 f. Vendryes, RC 40.433 ff.

Ir. *bā* 'die' (forms in Lewis-Pedersen 339, Thurneysen Gram. 461), vbl. n. *bās* 'death', also Mlr. *bath* 'death', etym. disputed. As orig. 'go (forth)'. Grk. *ἐθνη*, Skt. *agāt* 'went', IE *g^{ei}-ā 'go', Pedersen 2.458. Otherwise, as a Celtic root *bās*- (with separation of Mlr. *bath*), Thurneysen, KZ 37.112, 120 (Gram. 450, 461), Walde-P. 1.677 (with added suggestion of **bās* : ChSl. *gasiti* 'extinguish', etc.).

Nlr. *do-gheshim* *bās* reg. for 'die', lit. 'get death'.

5. Goth. *gaduþnjan*, *daupþ*, *daupþus*, ON *deyja* (pple. *dāinn*), *daupþ*, *daupþi*, and the Dan. and Sw. words, OE *dēad*, *dēap* (vb. lacking in OE, hence ME *deye* prob. fr. Norse), Du. *dood*, OHG *touwen*, *tōt*, *tōd*, etc. : Goth. *diwans* 'mortal', fr. an IE **dheu*-, perh. connected further with **dhuwen*- in Grk. *thánaros*, etc. (above, 2), but ultimate relations of the various **dheu*-groups uncertain. Walde-P. 1.835 f. Falk-Torp 175. Feist 118.

OE *steorfan*, ME *sterve* (NE *starve*), Du. *sterven*, OHG *sterban*, MHG, NHG *sterben* : ON *starfa* 'work, tire', *stjarfi* 'titanus', LG *starfen* 'become stiff, coagulate', Lat. *torpere* 'be stiff, numb', Lith. *tirpti* 'be numb', etc., labial extensions of IE **ster*- in Grk. *στερεός* 'stiff, firm', etc. Walde-P. 2.632. Falk-Torp 1159.

6. Lett. *nāve* 'death' : *nāvē* 'kill', ChSl. *navē*, Goth. *naus*, ON *nār* 'corpse' (4.77), Lith. *novyti* 'torture, kill', ChSl., Boh. *naviti* 'tire', etc. Walde-P. 2.316. Mühl-Endz. 2.703 f.

7. Av. *riθ*- (3 sg. pres. *irithēyiti*), pple. *irista*-, euphemistic terms for 'die, dead' always used of good beings (leaving forms of the inherited root, above, 1, for

evil beings) : Goth. *-leipjan*, ON *liða*, etc. 'go, pass', cf. ON pple. *liðinn* 'dead', *leiði* 'burial place', IE **lei(h)-* 'go away'. Walde-P. 2.401 f. Barth. 1480 f.

Words for 'kill' are often originally the same as, or derived from, words for 'strike' (9.21). Frequently, as in Balto-Slavic, the perfective form of 'strike' is 'kill'. Some are derivatives of words for 'dead, death', or causatives of those for 'die'. Some are originally euphemistic expressions from such diverse sources as 'put in darkness', 'deprive of (life)', 'extinguish', etc.

1. Grk. ἀποκτείνω, less frequently (Hom., poet.) κτείνω : Skt. *kṣan* 'hurt, wound'. Walde-P. 1.505.

Hom. aor. *ἐκτείνω*, perf. pass. *πέφαται* (pres. *θεῖνω* 'strike', sb. *φόνος* 'slaughter, murder', with vb. *φονέω* mostly 'murder') : Ir. *gonim* 'wound, kill', Skt. *han-* 'strike, kill' (esp. with *ni*-, *abhi*-, etc.), Av., OPers. *jan-* 'strike, kill' (esp. with *ana*-), Hitt. *kuen*-, *kun*- 'strike, kill'; Arm. *ganem* 'strike, beat', Lat. *dē-* *fendere* 'ward off', *of-fendere* 'strike', etc., IE **g^{eh}-* 'strike'. Walde-P. 1.679 f. Ernout-M. 344. Walde-H. 1.332 f.

Grk. σφάζω, mostly 'slaughter' (in Hom. only of animals), beside σφαγῇ

'slaughter, throat', root connection? See 4.29.

NG σκοτώνω, fr. class. Grk. σκοτώω 'make dark', Byz. 'kill', deriv. of σκότος 'darkness' (1.62).

2. Lat. *interficere*, cpd. of *inter* 'between' (but here in secondary use seen in *interire* 'perish, die', *interimere* 'take away, destroy, kill') and *facere* 'do, make', hence 'do away with, take away' (Plautus, Merc. 832 f. *usus, fructus, victus, cultus iam mihi harunc aedium interemptust, interfecust, alienatust*), 'deprive of' (Plautus, Truc. 518 *salve qui me interfecisti paene vita et lumine*), then specialized to 'deprive of life, kill' (also in Plautus). Ernout-M. 324 f., 481. Walde-H. 1.409.443. Thierfelder, Glotta 20.172.

Lat. *occidere* (> It. *uccidere*, OFr. *ocire*, Rum. *ucide*), cpd. of *ob*- and *caedere* 'cut, strike', also 'kill', perh. : Skt. *khid-* 'strike, tear, press'. Walde-P. 2.538. Ernout-M. 128 f. Walde-H. 1.129.

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Lat. *occidere* (> It. *uccidere*, OFr. *ocire*, Rum. *ucide*), cpd. of *ob*- and *caedere*

as 'bury with ceremony', is used in scientific writings as a convenient general term to cover burial, cremation, etc.

Many of the words for 'bury' are from those for 'dig' (8.22), in part differentiated from the latter by prepositional compounds with perfective sense. Some are from the notion of 'cover, hide' (12.26, 12.27), and some are derivatives of words for 'earth', 'grave', or 'corpse'.

1. Grk. *θάπτω*, with sbs. *τάφος* 'burial, grave', *ταφή* mostly 'burial', *τάφος* 'ditch': Arm. *damban*, *dambaran* 'grave, tomb', further connections dub. Walde-P. 1.852. Boisacq 334.

2. Lat. *sepelire* (> It. *seppellire*, OFr. *sevelir*, OSp. *sebellir*; Fr. *ensevelir* generic 'bury' in literary use, but commonly 'prepare the corpse for burial'; Sp. *sepultar* new deriv. of *sepulto* 'buried', Lat. *sepultus*), generally combined on the basis of a **sepelyo-* with Skt. (Ved.) *saparyati* 'honors', which clearly belongs with Skt. *sap-* 'serve, honor, love', Grk. *ἵκω* in *ἀποτίκω*, *ἀποτίκω* 'be busy with, honor', *ἵκω* 'follow', etc. Walde-P. 2.487. Ernout-M. 925. But since Lat. *sepelire* is expressly 'bury' (cf. *ne sepelito neve urito*, etc. quoted above), a more probable analysis is *se-pelire* (se- as in *solvere* fr. **se-luere*) with a root **pel-* 'cover' inferred fr. Lat. *pellis*, OE *fell*, etc. 'skin, hide' and Goth. *filhan* 'hide, bury' (see below, 4).

Lat. *humare* (not common), fr. *humus* 'earth'. Still less common *tumulare* fr. *tumulus* 'mound, tomb'.

It. *sotterrare* (Sp. *soterrar* 'bury, hide' in wide sense), deriv. of phrase Lat. *sub terrā*.

Fr. *enterrer* (> ME *enter*, NE *inter*), Sp. *enterrar* (It. *interrare* 'put in the earth, cover with earth', not used for 'bury the dead'), late Lat. *interrare*, deriv. of phrase *in terrā*.

Rum. *înmormînta*, fr. *mormînt* 'grave' (4.79).

Rum. *îngropa*, fr. *groapă* 'pit, grave' (4.79).

3. Ir. *ad-naicim* (for OIr. **ad-anagim*, but re-formed in Mir. after vbl. n. *adnacul*, cf. OIr. *co adanastais* gl. 'ut mandarentur terrae'), also 'accompany', Nlir. *adhlaicim* for *adhnaicim* (fr. the vbl. n. *adhnacal*, OIr. *adnacul*, above), cpd. of *ad-* and *anagim* 'protect' (root connection dub., Pedersen 2.457, 558 n. 3). The senses 'bury' and also 'protect' are prob. fr. 'accompany', in the former case applied to attending the corpse to the burial place.

Nlir. *cuirim* 'put' (12.12), elliptical for 'put away, put in the earth', now the reg. current term for 'bury'.

W. *claddu*, lit. 'dig': Ir. *cladi m*, Br. *klaza* 'dig'.

W. *daearu*, Br. *douara*, fr. W. *daear*, Br. *douar* 'earth'.

Br. *bezia*, fr. *bez* 'grave' = W. *bedd* (4.79).

4. Goth. *ga-*, *us-filhan*, cpds. of *filhan* 'hide' (also 'bury' Mt. 8.22), OHG *felahhan* 'hide, bury', usually *bijel(a)han*, MHG *bevelhen* 'give up, yield, intrust', and 'bury' (chiefly in the latter sense MHG *der erde bevelhen*), OS *bijehlan* 'yield, bury', ON *fela* 'hide, cover', OE *befēolan* 'commit, deliver, grant', semantic relations peculiar and outside connections dub., but prob. as orig. 'cover', fr. an extension of a root to be seen also in Lat. *pellis*, OE *fell*, etc. 'skin, hide' (4.12). Walde-P. 2.59 (adversely to above). Falk-Torp 227. Feist 151. Weigand-H. 1.178.

Goth. *ganauistrān*, fr. *naus* 'corpse' (4.77).

ON *jarða*, Dan. *jorde*, Sw. *jorda*, fr. ON *jörð*, Dan. *jord* 'earth' (cf. early Sc. to earth in same sense, NED s.v.).

ON *heygja* fr. *haugr* 'mound, burial mound, cairn'.

ON *grefta*, fr. *gröft* 'burial, grave' (4.71) : *grafa* (below).

ON *grafa* 'dig', also 'bury', Dan. *be-grave*, Sw. *begrava* (be- after the German forms), Du. *begraven*, OHG *bigraban*, MHG, NHG *begraben* (but Goth. *bigraban* 'dig around'), cpds. of the Gmc. word for 'dig', Goth., OHG *graban*, etc. : ChSl. *greba*, *greti* 'scrape', *po-greti* 'bury' (below, 6).

OE *byrgan*, *byrg(e)an*, etc., ME *burie*, NE *bury* (also OE *byrgels*, OS *burgisli* 'burial') : Goth. *baigran*, ON *bjarga*, OE *beorgan*, OHG *bergan* 'save, keep'. Walde-P. 2.172. NED s.v. *bury*.

NHG *beerdigen*, first 17th. cent., fr. *erde* 'earth'.

NHG *bestatten*, MHG *bestaten* 'put in (the correct) place' also 'permit, equip, prepare for marriage, bury', fr. *statt* 'place, room'. Weigand-H. 1.219.

5. Lith. *laidoti*, palaidoti (as orig. 'commit to earth') : *pa-laidas* 'loose', *leidži*, *leisti* 'let, let loose' : Goth. *lēlan*, etc. 'let, leave'. Leskien, Ablaut 276 f. Walde-P. 2.395.

Lith. *pakasti*, fr. *kasti* 'dig'.

Lett. *apbedīt*, fr. *bedīt* 'dig' also 'bury' : best, Lith. *besti* 'dig', Lat. *fodere* 'dig', etc. Walde-P. 2.188.

Lett. *aprakt*, fr. *rakt* 'dig' : Lith.

4.79 GRAVE

Grk.	τάφος, σήμα	Goth.	hlaiw	Lith.	kapas
NG	τάφος	ON	grf, gröft	Lett.	kaps
Lat.	sepulcrum	Dan.	grav	ChSl.	grobā
It.	sepultura, fossa (tomba)	Sw.	grav	SCR.	grób
Fr.	tombe (tombeau)	OE	byrgen, graf	Boh.	hrob
Sp.	sepultura	ME	grave, tumb	Pol.	grób
Rum.	mormint (groapă)	NE	grave (tomb)	Russ.	mogila (grob)
Ir.	feri, lecht	Du.	graf	Skt.	(gmacāna-)
Nlir.	uaign	OHG	grab	Av.	(uzdāna-)
Br.	bedd	MHG	grab		
	bez	NHG	grab		

The words listed are those commonly employed for the burial place of the dead without necessary implication of its precise form. Most of them are cognate with those for 'bury' (4.78) or meant originally 'ditch, trench' or 'mound'. Words for 'memorial, monument' are often used for 'burial monument, tomb', but in most cases are not among the common words for 'grave'.

1. Grk. *τάφος* 'burial, funeral' (Hom. +), later the usual word for 'grave' (*ταφή* mostly 'burial', rarely 'burial place') : *θάπτω* 'bury', *τάφος* 'ditch', etc. (4.78).

Grk. *σημα* 'sign, mark' (12.94), hence also 'burial mound' (so in Hom., where *τάφος* is only 'burial'), 'grave, tomb' (Hdt., Thuc., etc., freq. in inscriptions, e.g. Ditt. Syll. 1218).

Grk. *θήκη* 'box, chest', also 'tomb, vault' for the dead (Aesch.+) : *τήθημι* 'place, put'.

2. Lat. *sepulcrum* (> It. *sepulcro*, OFr., ME, NE *sepulcre*, Sp. *sepulcro*, not popular words) : *sepelire* 'bury'.

It. *sepultura*, Sp. *sepultura* (also 'burial' as Fr. *sepulture*), fr. Lat. *sepultūra* 'burial' : *sepelire* 'bury'.

Fr. *tombe* (> ME *tumbe*, NE *tomb*, formerly more generic than now) beside the less generic *tombeau* 'tomb', It. *tomba* 'tomb', fr. late Lat. *tumba*, this fr. Grk. *τύμβης* 'burial mound' : Lat. *tumul-* 'mound, burial mound', *tumēre* 'be swollen', Ir. *tomm* 'hillock', etc. Walde-P. 1.708. Ernout-M. 1063, -64. REW 8977.

Rum. *mormint* fr. Lat. *monumentum*, *monimentum* 'memorial, monument' sometimes 'tomb', prob. influenced by *mort* 'dead'. REW 5672. Pușcariu 1109. Cf. the similar occasional use of Grk. *μνήμα*, and of Lat. *memoria* in late times (Peregrinatio).

Rum. *groapă* 'ditch' and 'excavation for burial', 'grave' in narrower sense than *mormint*, prob. through Alb. *gropë* 'grave, hole in the earth' fr. Slavic *grobŭ* (below). G. Meyer, Alb. Etym. Wtb. 131. Tiktin 703.

It. *fossa*, 'ditch' and pop. for 'grave' (as formerly Sp. *fosa* now obs. for 'grave'; Fr. *fosse* used only in the original narrow sense, the excavation, cf. *tombe de fosse*), fr. Lat. *fossa* 'ditch, trench', late 'grave' : *fodere* 'dig'.

3. Ir. *fert*, prob. (either as 'covering' or 'protected inclosure') : *fern* 'shield', Goth. *warjan*, ON *verja* 'protect', Skt. *vr-* 'cover', etc., cf. Alb. *vorr* 'grave' (**uornd*), IE **wer-*. Walde-P. 1.282. Stokes 271.

Ir. *lecht* (Nlir. *leacht* 'grave, cairn, monument'), prob. fr. Lat. *lectus* 'bed, couch' also 'funeral couch, bier'. Vendryes, De hib. voc. 150. Walde-P. 2.424. (Otherwise, as cognate, Stokes 245).

Nlir. *uaigh* (also 'den, cave', Mir. *uag* 'hole, grave' (rare), outside connections? Walde-P. 1.171).

W. *bedd*, Br. *bez*, Corn. *bedh* : Lett. *bedīt* 'dig, bury' (4.78), Lith. *besti* 'dig', Lat. *fodere* 'dig'. Walde-P. 2.188.

4. Goth. *hlaiw* = OE *hlāw*, *hlēw* 'mound, burial mound', OHG *hlēo* 'burial mound' : Lat. *clivus* 'hill, slope', etc. fr. the root of OE *hlinian*, Lat. *clīnāre* 'lean', etc. Walde-P. 1.491. Feist 261.

ON *grf*, *gröft*, OE *graf*, OHG *grab*, etc., general Gmc. (but Goth. *graba* only 'trench') : ON *grafa* 'dig, bury', OHG *graban* 'dig', *begraban* 'bury', etc.

OE *byrgan* : *byrgan*, NE *bury*, etc.

ME *tumbe*, NE *tomb*, fr. Fr. *tombe* above, 2.

5. Lith. *kapas*, Lett. *kaps* : OPruss.

enkopts 'buried', Lett. *kapāt*, Lith. *kapoti* 'hew, chop', ChSl. *kopati* 'dig' (8.22), SCR. *pokopati* 'bury', etc. Mühl.-Endz. 2.159. Walde-P. 2.561.

6. ChSl. *grobŭ*, etc., general Slavic : ChSl. *greti* 'scrape', *po-greti* 'bury', Goth. *graban*, ON *grafa* 'dig', etc. (cf. above ON *grf*). Berneker 353.

Russ. *mogila* (replaces *grob* in popular use) = ChSl. *mogyla*, Pol. *mogila* 'burial mound', Bulg. *mogila*, Alb. *ma-*

gulë 'hill', source unknown. Berneker 2.68 f.

7. The nearest approach to a Skt. word for 'grave' is *gmacāna-* 'place for burning the corpse and collecting the bones', etym. dub. Walde-P. 1.387. Charpentier, IF 28.157 ff.

The nearest approach to an Av. word for 'grave' is *uzdāna-* 'place for deposit of the bones' (Vd. 6.50), fr. *uz-* 'up' and *dā-* 'place'.

4.81 STRONG, MIGHTY, POWERFUL

Grk.	ισχυρός, κρατρός, δυνατός	Goth.	swinþs, makteigs, abra	Lith.	stiprus, galingas
NG	δυνατός (ισχυρός, κρατρός)	ON	sterk, styrkr, máttugr	Lett.	stiprs, spēigs
Lat.	validus, valēns, fortis, potius	Dan.	stark, magtig, kraftig	ChSl.	krēpikā, silnā
It.	forte, potente	Sw.	stark, maktig, kraftig	SCR.	jak, mačan, silan
Fr.	forte, puissant	OE	swiþ, strang, mæhtig	Boh.	silný, mocný
Sp.	fuerte, potente	ME	strong, stark, myhtig	Pol.	silny, mocny
Rum.	tare, puternic	NE	strong, powerful, mighty	Russ.	sil'nyj, mošnyj
Ir.	trēn, láidir, adbol	Du.	sterk, mæhtig, krach-tig	Skt.	balin-, gura-, ojas-vant-
Nlir.	trēn, láidir, nearth-mar	OHG	strenzi stark, mæhtig, kräftig, givaltig	Av.	sūra-, aojahvant-, amavant-
W.	crif, cadarn, nerthol, galluog, grymus	MHG	starc, str-nge, swint, mæhtic, kreflec, ge-waltic		
Br.	kréñs, nerzek, gal-loudek	NHG	stark, mæhtig, kralftig, gwalting		

'Strong' is understood here in its application to bodily strength. But such words have a much wider range, being used also of mind, feelings, etc., and of inanimate things. Furthermore there is no sharp line between 'strong' and 'powerful, mighty', which are applied to bodily strength with more emphasis on the active quality.

While only the adjectives are listed, the nouns for 'strength' are mostly parallel, either the sources of or derived from the adjectives, and so are covered in the comments—where are added a few important nouns not so related.

Among the semantic sources are notions such as 'stiff, hard', 'hold', 'be able, have power', and various others.

1. Grk. *ισχυρός*, fr. *ισχύς* 'strength', Lac. acc. sg. *βίαν* and *γαστήρ* *ισχύς* (Hesych.), fr. **fi-sch-*, first part : Skt. *vi-* 'apart' (or possibly : *is*, **fi-*, Lat. *vis* 'strength') and the second from the weak grade of IE **segh-* in Skt. *sah-* 'vanquish, overcome, be able' (cf. *vi-sah-* 'overcome, have in one's power'), Grk. *éxw* 'have, hold', etc. Walde-P. 2.482. Boisacq 386. Brugmann, IF 16.494.

Grk. *κρατρός*, *κρατρός* (Hom. also *κρατός*) with sb. *κράτος*, *κάρπος* 'strength', etc. : Goth. *hardus*, ON *harðr*, etc. 'hard', prob. also Skt. *karkara-* 'rough, hard', etc. Walde-P. 1.354. Boisacq 510 f.

Grk. *δυνατός*, properly 'able, powerful' but also 'strong' in body, in NG the

common word for 'strong' : *δύναμις* 'be able', *δύναμις* 'power', etym. obscure. Boisacq 204.

Grk. *σθένος* 'strength', perh. *σθ-ivos* fr. the weak grade of the root in Skt. *prekr*, *prek* 'strength, bravery', OE *prece* 'force, oppression', etc. Walde-P. 1.755 f. Pedersen 1.296.

Ir. *láidir*, etym.? Ir. *adbol* (ind *adbol* gl. *valde*), *adbal* (also 'vast'), etym. dub., perh. fr. Celtic *ad-velo-*, IE **ad-upelo-* : Goth. *ubils* 'bad', through sense of 'extreme, excessive'. Pokorny, Streiberg Festgabe 292.

2. Lat. *vis*, the commonest noun for 'strength' : Grk. *is* 'strength', Skt. *va-* *yas-* 'strength, vigor, etc.'. Walde-P. 1.229 f. Ernout-M. 1115.

Lat. *valēns* pple. of *valēre* 'be strong', whence also *validus* : Ir. *fañ-*, *foln-* 'rule', *flaith* 'sovereignty, prince', OHG *wallan*, ON *valda*, ChSl. *vlasti* 'rule', etc. (19.31). Walde-P. 1.219. Ernout-M. 1071.

Lat. *robustus*, orig. 'oaken, of oak', fr. *robur*, old *robŭs* 'oak' (: *ruber*, dial. *robŭs* 'red'). Ernout-M. 867.

Lat. *fortis* (more commonly of mental strength, 'brave', but also and orig. used of physical strength and in this sense > It. *forte*, Fr. *fort*, Sp. *fuerte*), fr. *fortis* (Festus), prob. : Av. *dražaiti* 'holds', ChSl. *držati* 'hold', guttural extensions of IE **dher-* in Skt. *dhr-* 'hold, support', etc. Walde-P. 1.859. Ernout-M. 382 f. Otherwise (fr. **bhergh-* in Skt. *brhant-* 'great, mighty, high', Av. *brāzant-* 'high', etc.) Walde-H. 1.535 ff.

Lat. *potēns* (> It., Sp. *potente*) pple. of **potere* (= *posse* 'be able', 9.95), whence OFr. *poer*, *pouvoir*, Fr. *pouvoir* vb. and sb. (> sb. ME, NE *power*, whence adj. NE *powerful*), Rum. *putere* 'power', whence adj. *puternic*; Fr. adj. *puissant* fr. OFr. *puis* 1 sg. of vb. Ernout-M. 796. REW 6682. Gamill-scheg 725.

Rum. *tare*, fr. Lat. *tālis* 'such' in the pregnant use as *tālis vir* 'such a man'.

Cf. SCR. *jak*, below, 6. REW 8543. Pușcariu 1713.

3. Ir. *trēn* (also 'brave', cf. Lat. *fortis*), Nlir. *trēan* and (orig. comp.) *treis*, : ON *prekr*, *prek* 'strength, bravery', OE *prece* 'force, oppression', etc. Walde-P. 1.755 f. Pedersen 1.296.

Ir. *láidir*, etym.? Ir. *adbol* (ind *adbol* gl. *valde*), *adbal* (also 'vast'), etym. dub., perh. fr. Celtic *ad-velo-*, IE **ad-upelo-* : Goth. *ubils* 'bad', through sense of 'extreme, excessive'. Pokorny, Streiberg Festgabe 292.

Nlir. *nearthmar*, W. *nerthol*, Br. *nerzek*, *nerzus*, fr. Ir. *ner*, Nlir. *near*, W. *nerth*, Br. *nerz* 'strength, power' : Grk. *ἀνίρ*, Skt. *nar-* 'man', etc. (2.21). Walde-P. 2.332. Pedersen 1.136.

W. *crif*, Br. *kréñs*, etym. dub., perh. fr. **krp-* beside **krēp-* in ChSl. *krēpŭ*, etc. (below, 6). Walde-P. 1.487 (adversely). Stokes 96. Henry 81 (:Skt. *kram-* 'advance, walk', etc.).

W. *cadarn* (= Br. *cadarn* 'brave') beside *cadr* (arch.) 'mighty, handsome', OBr. *cadr*, Br. *kaer* 'beautiful' : Gall. *catu-*, Ir. *cath*, W. *cad*, etc. 'battle'. Walde-P. 1.339, 340. Pedersen 1.323, 2.50, 53.

W. *galluog*, Br. *galloudek*, through sbs. W. *gallu*, Br. *galloud*, fr. vbs. W. *gallu*, Br. *gallout* 'be able' (9.95).

W. *grymus*, fr. *grym* 'power' = Ir. *greim* id. : Ir. *in-grennim* 'pursue' (**ghrend-* : Lat. *gradī* 'step', etc.) Pedersen 2.548 f. Stokes 118.

4. Goth. *swinþs*, OE *swiþ*, MHG *swint*, *swinde* (also 'violent, cunning', etc.) : ON *swinnr* 'wise', OS *swidi*, *swid* 'strong, violent', etc., perh. also OHG *gisunt*, etc. 'healthy', outside connections disputed. Walde-P. 2.525 f. Feist 468 f.

Goth. *abrs* (cf. *abraba* 'very', bi-

the root **heu-* 'swell' in Skt. *ghayate*, etc. Walde-P. 1.365 f.

Skt. *ojasvant-*, Av. *aojah-*, *aojahvant-*, fr. Skt. *ojas-*, Av. *aojah-* 'strength' : Skt. *vakṣ-*, *ukṣ-*, Av. *vaxṣ-*, *uṣṣ-* 'grow, make grow', Goth. *wahsjan* 'grow', Lat. *augere* 'increase', etc. Walde-P. 1.22 f.

Av. *amavant-*, fr. *ama-* 'strength, power' : Skt. *ama-* 'onset', *am-* 'press on, injure', ON *ama* 'vex, annoy', etc. Walde-P. 1.178. Barth. 141.

Av. *zawah-*, *zāvar-* 'strength, power' (NPers. *zōr* > Turk. *zor* > NG *ζόρ* 'force, violence') : Skt. *javas-* 'speed', *jā-* 'be swift', etc. Walde-P. 1.555. Barth. 1690.

4.82 WEAK

Grk.	ἀσθενής, ἀρρωστος	Goth.	lastius
NG	ἀδύνατος	ON	veikr
Lat.	dēbilis, invalidus, in- firmus	Dan.	svag
It.	debile	Sw.	svag
Fr.	faible	OE	wac
Sp.	débil	ME	woke
Rum.	slab	NE	weak
Ir.	lobur, lacc, fand	OHG	zweak
Nlir.	lag, fann	Du.	weich
W.	guan	MHG	weich
Br.		NHG	schw

'physician'), early Slavic borrowing from the Gmc. group in Goth. *lākinōn*, Av. (above, 4). Berneker 710. Stender-Petersen 330 f.

Boh. *hojiti*, Pol. *goić* = SCR. *gōjiti* 'care for, rear', caus. to ChSl. *žiti*, etc. 'live', (4.74). Walde-P. 2.668. Berneker 319.

4.87 PHYSICIAN

Grk.	<i>iāpōs</i>	Goth.	<i>lēkeis</i>	Lith.	<i>gydytojas</i>
NG	<i>γιατρός</i>	ON	<i>lāknir</i>	Lett.	<i>ārsts</i>
Lat.	<i>medicus</i>	Dan.	<i>lāge</i>	ChSl.	<i>balji, vrači, lēkar</i>
It.	<i>medico</i>	Sw.	<i>lākare</i>	SCR.	<i>lējēnik, lējekar</i>
Fr.	<i>médécine</i>	OE	<i>lāce</i>	Boh.	<i>lēkar</i>
Sp.	<i>médico</i>	ME	<i>leche, fisicien</i>	Pol.	<i>lekarz</i>
Rum.	<i>medic</i>	NE	<i>physician, doctor</i>	Russ.	<i>vrač, lekar'</i>
Ir.	<i>lāig (midach)</i>	Du.	<i>arts</i>	Skt.	<i>bhīṣaj, vāidyā, cikitsaka-</i>
Nlr.	<i>lāigh</i>	OHG	<i>lāchi, arzāt</i>	Av.	<i>vīmad-</i>
W.	<i>meddyg</i>	MHG	<i>arz(e)</i>		
Br.	<i>medesin</i>	NHG	<i>arz</i>		

The majority of the words for 'physician' are connected with the verbs for 'cure', discussed in 4.86. Some are words for 'teacher' or 'learned person' used in specialized sense. Several, according to their probable etymological connections (cf. below, 3, on Ir. *lāig*, etc., and 6 on ChSl. *balji* and *vrači*), reflect the primitive antecedent of the physician, the 'conjurer' or 'medicine man'. Cf. also under 'medicine' (4.88), and Schrader, Reallex. 1.58 f.

1. Grk. *iāpōs*, Hom. and dial. *iārp* : *iāpōs* 'cure' (4.86).

2. Lat. *medicus* (> It. *medico*, OFr. *mīe*, *mīege*; and learned borrowings Sp. *médico*, Rum. *medic*; Fr. *médécine*, back formation to *médécine* 'medicine', (4.88), also poet. and late Lat. *medēs* pple. : *medēri* 'cure' (4.86).

3. Ir. *lāig*, Nlr. *lāigh*, prob. fr. **lēp-agi-* 'conjurer' : W. *llef* 'voice', MW *llefin* 'cry', Br. *leñ* 'groan', Skt. *lape* 'chatter, talk, whisper', etc. Hence prob. (though also disputed) the Gmc.

7. Skt. *bhīṣaj-* (only RV 8.79.1), and *bhīṣajya-* (fr. *bhīṣaj-* 'physician'), Av. *bišaz-*, etym.? Walde-P. 2.449. Barth. 966 f.

Skt. *cikitsa-* 'aim at, care for, etc.', then also 'treat medically, cure' (cf. also *cikitsā-* 'medical practice'), desiderative of *cil-* 'perceive, intend, attend to, etc.'

group, Goth. *lēkeis*, OE *lāce* (> ODan. *lāke*, Dan. *lāge*), ME *leche* (NE *leech* arch.), OHG *lāchi*, and (re-formed after the verbs) ON *lāknir*, Sw. *lākare*; fr. Gmc. the Slavic group, late ChSl. *lēkarī*, SCR. *lējekar* (reformed *lējēnik*), Boh. *lēkar*, Pol. *lekarz*, Russ. *lekar'*, Walde-P. 2.429. Falk-Torp 673. Feist 329. Pedersen 1.311. Stokes 251. Berneker 710. Otherwise for Gmc. group (: Grk. *lāγω* 'speak', etc.) Holthausen, IF 39.71, Stender-Petersen 330.

W. *meddyg*, Br. *mezec* (obs.), also (rare) Ir. *midach*, fr. Lat. *medicus* (above, 2). Pedersen 1.239.

Br. *medesin* fr. Fr. *médécine*.

4. Goth. *lēkeis*, etc., above, 3. ME *fisicien*, NE *physician* (also ME and earlier NE 'student of physics') fr. OFr. *fisicien* 'médécine' (Godefroi), deriv. of Lat. *physica* 'physics' (fr. Grk. *phusikos* 'natural'), but which came to be used extensively in medieval Latin for *medicina* (Du Cange). NED s.v.

NE *doctor*, the usual term in common

use, found also in ME in the special sense (cf. Chaucer's *Doctor of Pheike*), fr. OFr. *doctor*, Lat. *doctor* 'teacher'. Similar usage is found more or less colloquially in all the European languages : It. *dottore*, Fr. *docteur*, etc., Dan., Sw., NHG (esp. northern dials.) *doktor* (and hence Lith. *daktaras*, Lett. *dakteris*), and in the modern Slavic languages.

OHG *arzāt*, MHG *arzel*, *arzt*, NHG *arzt*, MLG *arste*, Du. *arts*, fr. late Lat. *archiater*, Grk. *ἀρχι-ιατρός* (both frequent in late inscr.) 'chief, (and hence court) physician'. Weigand-H. 1.90. Kluge-G. 25.

5. Lith. *gydytojas* : *gydyti* 'heal' (4.86).

Lett. *ārsts*, *ārste* fr. MLG *arste* (above, 4).

6. ChSl. *balji* (cf. *balstvo* 'medicine', *balovati* 'cure'), as orig. 'conjurer' : late ChSl. *bajati* 'relate, conjure, heal',

SCR. *bajati* 'enchant, conjure', etc., fr. the root in Grk. *φαῖναι* 'say', etc. Berneker 42.

ChSl. *vrači*, Russ. *vrač* = SCR. *vrač* 'sorcerer, fortuneteller', etc., orig. 'conjurer' : Russ. *vorčat'* 'growl, grumble, mutter', *vrača* 'nonsense, idle talk', etc., fr. the root **wer-* in Grk. *εἶπω* 'say', Skt. *vraṭa-* 'command, vow', etc. Walde-P. 1.283. Solmsen, Unters. 263.

ChSl. (late) *lēkarī*, SCR. *lējekar*, *lējēnik*, etc., fr. the Gmc. (above, 3).

7. Skt. *bhīṣaj-* : *bhīṣaj-*, *bhīṣajya-* 'cure' (4.86).

Skt. *vāidyā-*, lit. 'one versed in science (*vidyā-* : *vid-* 'know'), learned', then, like the current European adoption of Lat. *doctor*, (above, 4), 'one skilled in medical science, doctor'.

Skt. *cikitsaka-*, fr. *cikitsa-* 'heal, cure' (4.86).

Av. *vīmad-* : Lat. *medēri* 'cure', etc. (4.86). Barth. 1450.

4.88 MEDICINE, DRUG

Grk.	<i>pharmakon</i>	Goth.	(<i>lubja-</i>)	Lith.	<i>vaistas, gydyklas</i>
NG	<i>γάρμακον</i>	ON	<i>lyf, lēkninjarlyf, lēk-</i>	Lett.	<i>zāles</i>
Lat.	<i>medicāmen(tum), re-</i>	ChSl.	<i>niedōmr</i>	ChSl.	<i>balisto, lēkū</i>
	<i>mediūm</i>	Dan.	<i>medicin, lægemiddel</i>	SCR.	<i>lējek, lēkarje</i>
It.	<i>medicina, droga</i>	Sw.	<i>medicin, läkemedel</i>	Boh.	<i>lējek</i>
Fr.	<i>médicament, drogue</i>	OE	<i>lybb, lācedōm</i> , etc.	Pol.	<i>lekarstwo, lek</i>
Sp.	<i>medicamento, droga</i>	ME	<i>medicine, drogges</i>	Russ.	<i>lekarstvo</i>
Rum.	<i>medicament, leac, doc-</i>		(<i>pl.</i>)	Skt.	<i>auśadhā-, bhēṣaja-</i>
	<i>toris</i>			Av.	<i>baśaza-</i>
Ir.	<i>leiges</i>	NE	<i>medicine, drug</i>		
Nlr.	<i>leigheas, ioc</i>	Du.	<i>arsenij, genesemid-</i>		
W.	<i>meddyginiath, cyffur</i>	OHG	<i>lāchin, lāchintuom</i> , etc.		
Br.	<i>louzou</i>	MHG	<i>arsenie, arzāie, lā-</i>		
		NHG	<i>arsnei, heilmittel, me-</i>		
			<i>dizin, droge</i>		

The words listed cover the wider 'medicine', as any medicinal substance or preparation, and the narrower 'drug', as a simple medicinal substance or ingredient. The majority are connected with those for 'cure' or 'physician', dis-

cussed 4.86, 4.87. Some are the result of specialization, as from 'herb' through 'healing herb', from 'substance' to 'medicinal substance', from 'dry wares' (?) to 'drugs', from 'knowledge' through 'magic'.

1. Grk. *pharmakon* (also 'poison, enchantment, etc.'), prob. : Lith. *burti* 'practice sorcery', Lett. *burt* 'enchant', root connection dub. Walde-P. 2.161.

NG *γάρμακον*, neut. of adj. *λατρκός*, deriv. of *iāpōs* 'physician' (4.87).

2. Lat. *medicāmen(tum)*, *medicina* (also 'medical science'), *remedium* (but with extension beyond medical sense, as likewise its derivs. Fr. *remède*, NE *remedy*, etc.) : *medēri* 'heal' (4.86). Hence It. *medicina*, Fr. *médicament* (OFr. *medecine* > ME, NE *medicine*), Sp. *medicamento*, Rum. *medicament*, W. *meddyginiath*, Dan., Sw. *medicin*, NHG *medizin*, also more or less common in Slavic, SCR. *medicina*, Boh. *medecina*, Pol. *medycyna*, Russ. *medicina, medicament*.

It., Sp. *droga*, Fr. *drogue* (> NHG *droge*, Sw. *drog*; Fr. *droguerie* > Du. *drogerij*), ME *drogges* pl. (fr. Fr. or earlier from same source?), NE *drug*, formerly and still in part (esp. Fr.) used for chemical ingredients in general, later esp. for ingredients of medicine, prob. fr. Du. *droog* 'dry', either through a frequently attested commercial phrase MDu. *droge vate* 'dry barrels' for 'goods in packing barrels' (Baist, Z. frz. Spr. 32, 298 f.), or simply through *droge* *waere* lit. 'dry wares', but used for 'drugs, spices', just as Lat. *speciēs*, in late Lat. 'wares', was specialized to spices (Fr. *épice*, NE *spice*) or drugs (It. *spezieria* 'pharmacy'). REW 2776a. Gamillscheg 327. Deriv. fr. Arab. *dārāwā* 'chaff', preferred by Lokotsch 549, Franck v. W. 136 (also Wartburg 3.189 in heading, but see 190) is less likely.

Rum. *leac* fr. ChSl. *lēkū* (below, 6).

Rum. *doctorie* (pop.), fr. *doctor* in sense 'physician'.

3. Ir. *leiges*, Nlr. *leigheas*, properly 'cure, healing', also 'medicine', fr. *lāig* 'physician' (4.87).

Nlr. *ioc* fr. Ir. *ioc* 'cure, healing' : *iocaim* 'cure' (4.86).

W. *cyffur* 'substance, matter' (orig.?), also 'drug' (cf. *cyffur* 'druggist').

Br. *louzou* lit. 'plants, herbs', orig. pl. of sg. form in W. *lys*, Ir. *lus* 'plant, herb'. Henry 190.

4. ON *lyf* esp. 'herb with healing or magic power', cpd. *lēkninjarlyf*, *lēknislyf* : *lākna* 'heal', OE *lybb* also 'poison' = OHG *luppi* 'poison, charm, sorcery', Goth. *lubja-* in *lubja-leisei* 'pharmacia, sorcery' : Ir. *luib*, Nlr. *luibh* 'herb, plant'. Walde-P. 2.418. Falk-Torp 679.

ON *lēknisdomr*, OE *lācedōm* 'cure, medicine', fr. ON *lāknir*, OE *lāce* 'physician' (4.87).

Dan. *lægemiddel*, Sw. *läkemedel* lit. 'healing agent' : *lāge*, Sw. *lāka* 'heal' (4.86).

MHG *arsenie* (> Du. *arsenij*), *erzenie*, NHG *arsnei*, MHG *arzāie*, fr. MHG *erzenen* 'treat medically' (4.86), OHG *arzāt* 'physician' (4.87).

Du. *genesemiddel*, NHG *heilmittel*, lit. 'healing agent', fr. Du. *genesen*, NHG *heilen* 'heal' (4.86).

OHG *lāchin*, MHG *lāchen*, cpd. OHG *lāchintuom* : OHG *lāchi* 'physician' (4.87).

5. Lith. *vaistas*, prob. (as 'supernatural knowledge, magic') : OPruss. *waist* 'know' (*waidimai* 'we know', etc.), *waideimai* 'we enchant', OPruss. *vēdi* 'knowledge, magic', ChSl. *vēdi* 'report', Grk. *oīda* 'know', etc. Trautmann 338.

Lith. *gydyklas*, fr. *gydyti* 'cure' (4.86). Lett. *zāles* for *ārstlājāmās zāles* 'healing herbs' : *zāle* 'herb, grass', Lith. *žolė* 'grass', etc.

6. ChSl. *balstvo* : *balji* 'physician' (4.87).

ChSl. *lēkū*, etc., general Slavic : ChSl. *lēčiti* 'heal', *lēkarī* 'physician', etc. (4.86, 4.87).

7. Skt. *auśadhā-*, fr. *auśadhi-* 'herb, plant'.

Skt. *bhēṣaja-* (and *bhīṣajya-*), Av. *baśaza-*, lit. 'healing', fr. Skt. *bhīṣaj-*, Av. *bišaz-* 'heal' (4.86).

4.89 POISON (sb.)

Grk.	<i>pharmakon, iōs</i>	Goth.	....	Lith.	<i>nuodai</i>
NG	<i>γάρμακον</i>	ON	<i>ēitr</i>	Lett.	<i>nāveklis, nāves zāles</i>
Lat.	<i>venēnum, virus</i>	Dan.	<i>gift</i>	ChSl.	<i>jadū, otrava</i>
It.	<i>veleno, tossico</i>	Sw.	<i>gift</i>	SCR.	<i>otrov (jed)</i>
Fr.	<i>poison, venin</i>	OE	<i>ālor, lybb</i>	Boh.	<i>jed, otrava</i>
Sp.	<i>veneno, ponzoña, (léigo)</i>	NE	<i>venim, poison, aller</i>	Pol.	<i>trucina, jad</i>
Rum.	<i>otravă, venin</i>	Du.	<i>gift (i), vergift (i)</i>	Russ.	<i>jad, otrava</i>
Ir.	<i>neim, fi</i>	OHG	<i>elior, luppi (gift)</i>	Skt.	<i>viṣa-, gara-, garala-</i>
Nlr.	<i>neimh</i>	MHG	<i>elior, gift (luppe)</i>	Av.	<i>viš-, v.ša-</i>
W.	<i>guenwyn</i>	NHG	<i>elior, gift (luppe)</i>		
Br.	<i>kontamm, binim</i>				

Words for 'poison', apart from an inherited group, are in some cases the same as those for 'drug' (4.88). Several are euphemistic expressions from 'drink' or 'gift'. Some are from verbs meaning 'injure, pollute, consume' or the like. Other sources are 'love (poison)', 'poison' of arrow, 'swelling' (through 'pus'), 'means of' death.

1. IE **wts-o-*, root connection dub. (possibly an IE specialization of 'fluid' to 'poisonous fluid', but evidence of an IE **weis-* 'flow' meager). Walde-P. 1.243 f. Ernout-M. 1114.

Grk. *tōs* (poet.); Lat. *vīrus* (also 'slimy liquid, sperm'); Ir. *fi*; Skt. *viṣa-*, Av. *viš-, v.ša-*.

2. Grk. *pharmakon* 'drug' (4.88) and 'poison', hence, fr. dim. form, NG *pharmaki* 'poison'.

3. Lat. *venēnum*, earlier (ante-classical) 'poison, drug', then (like Grk. *pharmakon*) 'poison' (> It. *veleno*, Sp. *veneno*, Rum. *venin*, Fr. *venin*, OFr. *velin*, *venim*, latter > ME *venim*, NE *venom*), prob. (as 'love potion') fr. **wenes-no-* : *Venus* 'love', Skt. *van-* 'wish, desire, gain', etc. Ernout-M. 1083. REW 9195.

It. *tossico*, Sp. *tóxico*, fr. Lat. *toxicum* 'poison on arrows' and also 'poison' in general, fr. Grk. *τοξικόν* (*pharmakon*) 'poison for smearing arrows' (: *toxon* 'bow').

Fr. *poison* (> ME, NE *poison*), OSp. *pozoon* fr. Lat. *pōtīō* 'drink'; also OSp. *ponzoña*, Sp. *ponzoña* by influence of

Sp. *punzar* 'punch, prick, stick' (fr. VLat. **punctiāre*). REW 6699.

Rum. *otravă*, fr. Slavic (below, 7).

4. Ir. *neim*, Nlr. *neimh*, prob. : Grk. *νέμω* 'deal out, distribute', Goth. *niman* 'take', etc., with development similar to that of NHG *gift* (below, 5). Macbain 262.

W. *guenwyn* fr. Lat. *venēnum* (above, 3). Loth, Mots lat. 175.

Br. *kontamm*, back-formation fr. vb. *kontamm* 'poison' fr. Lat. *contamināre* 'corrupt, pollute'. Henry 75.

Br. *binim*, fr. OFr. *venim* (above, 3).

5. ON *ēitr*, OE *ātor*, *āttor*, ME *alter*, OHG *elior*, MHG *eiler* (NHG *eiler* 'pus') : OHG *eiz* 'abscess, boil', Grk. *oīōw*, Arm. *aitnum* 'swell', prob. also ChSl. *jadū*, etc. 'poison' (below, 7). Walde-P. 1.166. Falk-Torp 180.

OE *lybb* 'drug, poison', OHG *luppi* 'poison', MHG *luppe* 'aststringent fluid, poisoning, sorcery' : ON *lyf* 'drug', etc. (4.88).

OHG *gift* (pl. *die gifte* 'venena', Boeth. De Consol. Phil.), MHG *vergift*, *gift*, NHG *gift*, identical with OHG, MHG *gift* 'gift' (NHG *mit-gift*, etc.), fr. OHG *geban* 'give'. Hence the sense of 'poison' in the Du., Dan., Sw. forms.

The euphemistic use for 'poison' may have been aided by imitation of Grk. *δosis* 'gift, portion, dose of medicine'. Falk-Torp 308. Weigand-H. 1.727 f.

Kluge-G. 206. Franck-v. W. 199.

ME *venim*, NE *venom* (now mostly restricted to poison of snakes, etc.), fr. OFr. *venim* (above, 3).

ME, NE *poison* fr. OFr. *poison* (above, 3).

6. Lith. *nuodai* (pl.) : OLith. *nuodžia* 'sin', both cpds. of *nuo-* 'down, from', second part : *dėti* 'put'. Trautmann 47. Semantic development 'put away' through 'injure' to 'poison' and 'sin'(?). Lett. *nāveklis*, fr. *nāve* 'death' (4.75); likewise *nāves zāles* 'drugs of death'.

Lett. *g'ipte*, *g'ists*, pop. (not in Mühl-Endz.), fr. NHG *gift*. Sehwers, Lehnwörter 148.

7. ChSl. *jadū*, SCR., Boh. *jed*, Pol.,

Russ. *jad* (but SCR. now mostly 'bile, anger') prob. : ON *ēitr*, etc. (above, 5). Berneker 271 f.

ChSl. *otrava*, etc. (late, but deriv. in Supr.), SCR. *otrov*, Boh. *otrava*, Pol. *trucizna*, Russ. *otrava* : vbs. ChSl. *otruti*, Pol. *otrue*, Russ. (iter.) *otravit* 'poison', cpds. of ChSl. *truti* 'spend, consume', Pol. *truć* 'waste, poison', etc.; Grk. *τραῦμα* 'wound', etc. (4.85). Trautmann 327. Brückner 577.

8. Skt. *viṣa-*, Av. *viš-*, above, 1.

Skt. *gara-* 'drink, fluid, poison', hence *garala-* 'poison' : *gr-* 'swallow', Lith. *gerti* 'drink', etc. Uhlenbeck 77. Walde-P. 1.682 f.

4.91 TIRED, WEARY

Grk.	(ἀπο)καμῶν, etc.	Goth.	<i>afmauþs</i>	Lith.	<i>pailsęs, pavargęs</i>
NG	<i>καμάρωνος</i>	ON	<i>mōðr</i>	Lett.	<i>piekusis, nuoguris, gurdas</i>
Lat.	<i>fatigātus, fessus, lassus</i>	Dan.	<i>træt</i>	ChSl.	<i>trudā sę, trudnū</i>
It.	<i>stanco</i>	Sw.	<i>trött</i>	SCR.	<i>umoran</i>
Fr.	<i>las, fatigué</i>	OE	<i>wērig, mēþe</i>	Boh.	<i>unavený, mdlý</i>
Sp.	<i>cansado (fatigado, lasso)</i>	ME	<i>weri, tyred</i>	Pol.	<i>zmęczony, strudzony</i>
Rum.	<i>obosit</i>	NE	<i>tired, weary</i>	Russ.	<i>ustavšij, udomljennij</i>
Ir.	<i>tuireach, cortha</i>	Du.	<i>moede</i>	Skt.	<i></i>

5.25 OVEN

Grk.	ἰνός (ἐλῖβανος)	Goth.	auhna	Lith.	pečius
NG	φούρνος	ON	ofn	Lett.	ceplis
Lat.	furnus, fornāx	Dan.	(bage-, steg-)ovn	ChSl.	peštī
It.	forno	Sw.	(bag-, steg-)ugn	SCR.	pec
Fr.	four	OE	ofen	Boh.	pec
Sp.	horno	ME	oven	Pol.	piec
Rum.	cuptor	NE	oven	Russ.	peč
Ir.	(sornn, fulacht)	Du.	oven	Skt.	āpaka-
NlR.	bācia	OHG	ovan	Av.	....
W.	furn, popty	MHG	oven		
Br.	forn	NHG	(back)ofen		

Words for 'oven' are derived from verbs for 'bake', from words for 'hot', or are in origin words for some kind of a 'pot' or 'pan' (an earthen pot sunk in coals is the primitive antecedent of the cooking oven). Several of these words have come to be used for 'stove' (7.32), and then the 'oven' for cooking may be expressed more specifically by a compound, as NHG *backofen*.

1. From IE *pek- (5.21), mostly where the derivs. of this root are used especially for 'bake'. Rum. *cuptor* (Lat. *coctōrium); W. *popty*, properly 'bakehouse' (ty 'house'); all the Balto-Slavic words, as Lett. *ceplis*, ChSl. *peštī*, SCR. *pec*, Russ. *peč* (> Lith. *pečius*), etc.; Skt. *āpaka-*.

2. Grk. *ἰνός*, Goth. *auhns*, ON *ofn*, Dan. *ovn*, Sw. *ugn*, OE *ofen*, ME, NE *oven*, OHG *ovan*, etc. : Skt. *ukhā* 'pot' (for cooking), Lat. *aula*, *olla* 'pot'. These words almost certainly belong together, though their phonetic history is complicated. Walde-P. 1.24 f. Ernout-M. 91 f. Walde-H. 1.84. Falk-Torp 808. Feist 65 f.

Grk. *κλίβανος*, (Att. *κρίβανος*) in earliest use 'an earthen pot for baking bread', later 'furnace, kiln' and 'oven', an old loanword, perh. related to Goth. *hlaifs* 'bread'. Walde-P. 1.499. Boisacq 470.

3. Lat. *furnus, fornāx* : Lat. *formus*, Grk. *θερμός* 'hot', etc. (15.85). Walde-P. 1.687 ff. Ernout-M. 380. Walde-H. 1.533 f.

Hence NG *φούρνος*, It. *forno*, Fr. *four*, Sp. *horno*; Ir. *sornn* ('furnace, kiln', also 'oven' for cooking?); W. *furn*, Br. *forn*. Pedersen 1.221.

4. Ir. *fulacht* 'act of cooking' and 'cooking-pit' (nearest approach to an oven?) : *fo-sligim* 'smear over'? Laws, Gloss. 433.

NlR. *bācūs*, fr. NE *bakehouse*.

5. Gmc. words, above, 2.

6. Balto-Slavic and Skt. words, above, 1.

5.26-5.39. Utensils for cooking, eating, and drinking are so multifarious, and so different according to the country and the period, that only the crudest classification is possible. There are so many kinds of 'pot', 'kettle', 'bowl', etc., and the terms are so vaguely definable, that the words grouped under each head are only roughly synonymous and the choice may often seem arbitrary.

Noteworthy is the extensive European borrowing of Latin words for such utensils. Several oriental words have passed through Turkish into the Balkan languages and even further.

5.26 POT

Grk.	χύτρα	Goth.	....	Lith.	puodas
NG	τσουκάλι	ON	grjta, pott	Lett.	puods
Lat.	aula, olla	Dan.	gryde, pottē	ChSl.	grūnīc
It.	pentola	Sw.	gryta	SCR.	lonac, gnac
Fr.	pot, marmite	OE	crocca, pott	Boh.	hrnek, hrnac
Sp.	olla, pote, puchero	ME	potte	Pol.	garnek
Rum.	oală	NE	pot	Russ.	goršok
Ir.	croacán	Du.	pot	Skt.	kumbha-, ukhā-, sthālī-
NlR.	corcān	OHG	hajan	Av.	zumba-, dīsta-
W.	pot, crochan	MHG	haven, topf		
Br.	pad	NHG	topf		

1. Grk. *χύτρα*, fr. the root of Grk. *χέω* 'pour' (9.35).

NG *τσουκάλι*, dim. of *τσούκα*, fr. It. *zucca* 'gourd' and 'gourd-shaped vessel' (as sometimes NE *gourd*, cf. NED s.v.), this fr. VLat. *cucutia* 'a fruit'. G. Meyer, Neugr. Stud. 4.93. REW 2369.

2. Lat. *aula*, pop. *olla* (> OIt. *oglia*, OFr. *oule*, Sp. *olla*, Rum. *oală*) : Skt. *ukhā* 'pot, boiler', Goth. *auhns* 'oven', etc. (5.25). Ernout-M. 91 f. Walde-H. 1.84. REW 6059.

It. *pentola*, dim. of It., Sp. *pinta* (> Fr. *pinte* > ME *pynt*, NE *pint* 'a liquid measure'), the same word as Sp. *pinta* 'spot, mark' fr. late Lat. *pincta* for *picta* 'painted, marked'. REW 6512.

Fr. *pot* (> Sp. *pote*), fr. Gmc.? See below, 4.

Fr. *marmite*, etym. dub. Gamillscheg 593. Bloch 2.45 ('(etym. inconnue)').

Sp. *puchero*, fr. Lat. *pultārius* 'a kind of pot or jar', orig. 'a vessel for pottage', fr. *puls*, *pultis* 'pottage made of meal, pulse' : Grk. *πόλρος* 'pottage', *πάλη* 'fine meal', Lat. *pollen* 'fine flour', etc. Kluge-Walde-P. 2.60. Ernout-M. 785. REW 6840.

3. Ir. *croacán*, NlR. *corcān*, W. *crochan*, fr. OE *crocca* (below, 4). Thurneysen, Keltorum. 97.

W. *pot* fr. NE *pot*. Br. *pod*, fr. Fr. *pot*.

4. Late OE *pott*, ME *potte*, NE *pot*, Du. *pot* (MLG *pot* > late ON *pottr*, Dan. *potte* [Sw. *potta* 'chamber-pot'],

NHG dial. *pott*), perh. fr. Gmc. **putta-*, IE **budno-*, and related to numerous words having the notion of 'swell up' applied to shape, etc. If so, that is, in spite of its late appearance it is a genuine Gmc. word, it is the source of MLat. *potius*, Fr. *pot* (> Sp. *pote*). But much disputed. Walde-P. 2.116. Falk-Torp 845. Franck-v. W. 518. REW 6705. NED s.v. *pot*.

ON *grjta*, Dan. *gryde*, Sw. *gryta*, deriv. of ON *grjōt* 'stones, gravel, soapstone': OE *grēot* 'sand, gravel' (NE *grit*), etc. Orig. a pot made of soft stone. Falk-Torp 354. Hellquist 305.

OE *crocca* ('earthenware pot', often glosses Lat. *olla*; *NE crock* now in specialized use) : OE *crog* 'small vessel', OHG *krug* 'pitcher', etc. (5.34).

OE *grēofa* (*greoua* twice glosses *olla*) = OHG *griobo* 'roasting pan', etym.? Falk-Torp 346, 358.

OHG *hajan*, MHG *haven* (NHG *hafen* dial. = *topf*; Kretschmer, Wortgeogr. 531 ff.), lit. 'holder' : Lat. *capere* 'take', Goth. *hajan* 'raise', etc. Kluge-G. 225.

MHG, NHG *topf* : MLG *dop(pe)* 'shell, husk', further connection dub. Falk-Torp 148. Weigand-H. 2.1053.

5. Lith. *puodas*, Lett. *puods* : OE *faet* 'vessel' (NE *vat*), OHG *vaz* 'vessel', OHG *fazzōn* 'hold, contain', etc. Walde-P. 2.22. Falk-Torp 200.

6. ChSl. *grūnīc*, SCR. *gnac*, Boh.

hrnek, hrnec, Pol. *garnek*, Russ. *goršok* : Lat. *furnus* 'oven', Skt. *ghṛṇa*, *gharma* 'heat', Grk. *θερμός* 'hot', ChSl. *gorēti* 'burn', etc. Berneker 371.

SCR. *lonac* (Bulg. *lonac*, late ChSl. *lonct*), perh. : ChSl. *lono* 'bosom, lap', both from notion of curved shape, and fr. **loksno-* : Grk. *λεκάνη* 'pot, pan', etc. Walde-P. 1.158. Berneker 732.

7. Skt. *kumbha-*, Av. *zumba-* (NPers. *zumb*) : Grk. *κύβος* 'vessel, goblet', W.

cwm 'valley', NE *hump*, etc. with common notion of curved shape. Walde-P. 1.376.

Skt. *ukhā*, above, 2.
Skt. *sthālī* - *sthal* 'stand' (Dhātup.), Grk. *στάλη* 'set up', etc. Walde-P. 2.643. Uhlenbeck 347.

Av. *dīsta-* : Av. *diz-* 'heap up', Skt. *dih-* 'smear', Lat. *figere* 'form, mould', hence 'earthen pot'. Walde-P. 1.833. Barth. 747.

5.27 KETTLE

Grk.	λίθος, χαλκίον	Goth.	katilā (gen. pl.)	Lith.	katilas
NG	λίθος	ON	katill, kverr	Lett.	kaīls
Lat.	lebes, caldāria (late)	Dan.	kedel	ChSl.	katilā
It.	paiuolo, caldaia	Sw.	kittel	SCR.	kolao
Fr.	bouilloire, chaudron	OE	cecel, hwer	Boh.	kotel
Sp.	caldera, perol	ME	kettel	Pol.	kocił
Rum.	caldare	NE	kettle	Russ.	kotel
Ir.	coire, scaball	Du.	kettel		
NlR.	citeal (coire, scabhal)	OHG	chessil (h)wer		
W.	crochan (callor, pair)	MHG	kezzel		
Br.	kaoter	NHG	kessel		

The words listed under 'pot' (5.26) may include pots for boiling. Here under 'kettle' are added those that are applied more specifically to vessels for boiling, usually of metal.

1. Grk. *λίθος* (> Lat. *lebes*), of unknown source, prob. an old loanword (Aegean?). Boisacq 563.

Grk. *χαλκίον*, fr. *χαλός* 'copper', is often 'kettle'.

NG *τέρψες*, fr. Turk. *tencere* 'kettle, stewpan'. So Rum. *tingire* 'stewpan', etc. Lokotsch 2066 (without the NG word).

2. Late Lat. *caldāria*, fr. Lat. *caldus* 'hot' (15.85). Hence It. *caldāia* (derivs. *caldarone* 'large kettle', *caldarotto* 'small kettle'), Fr. *chaudière* (deriv. *chaudron* 'small kettle'), Sp. *caldera*, Rum. *caldare*, also Br. *kaoter*, W. *callor* (obs.). REW 1503.

It. *paiuolo*, Sp. *perol*, fr. VLat. **pariolum*, dim. of **parium*, this of

Celtic orig. (cf. W. *pair*, below, 3). REW 6245, 6246.

Fr. *bouilloire*, fr. *bouillir* 'boil' (5.22).

3. Ir. *coire*, W. *pair* (both now 'caldron, boiler'), OCorn. *per*, ON *hverr*, OE *hwer*, OHG (*h)wer* (cf. Goth. *hwairnēi* 'brainpan, skull') : Skt. *caru-* 'a kind of pot'. Walde-P. 1.518. Pedersen 1.69.

Ir. *scaball*, *scabell* ('caldron, large cooking pot'; Laws, Gloss. 641), NlR. *scabhal*, fr. Lat. *scaphula*, dim. of *scapha* 'small boat' (fr. Grk. *σκάφη* 'trough, tub'). Pedersen 1.236.

NlR. *citeal*, fr. NE *kettle*. Cf. W. *tegeil*, *tecell*, fr. NE *teakettle*.

W. *crochan* 'pot' (5.26), also commonly used for 'kettle'.

4. Goth. **katils* or **katilus* (only gen. pl. *katilē* quotable), OE *cecel*, etc., general Gmc., whence also the Balto-Slavic words, Lith. *katilas*, ChSl. *katilā*, etc., fr. Lat. *catinus* (5.31) a kind of bowl for food, also (Pliny) a 'crucible' for

melting metals, and also (Vitruv. 10.7) the 'water-tank' of a pumping-engine. The view that it was just in this last use that the word was first borrowed, and then extended to any metal 'kettle', is propounded in the most recent discus-

sion, namely Bruch, Kretschmer Festschrift, 6 ff. For other discussions, cf. Feist 308, Walde-H. 1.182.

5. The Skt. and Av. words listed under 'pot' cover in part a 'boiling pot, kettle'.

5.28 PAN

Grk.	τήγανον, τάγηνον	Goth.	....	Lith.	keptwas, skaurada
NG	τηγάρι	ON	panna	Lett.	panna
Lat.	patina, patella, sartago	Dan.	pande	ChSl.	skovrada
It.	padella, cazzeroia	Sw.	panna	SCR.	tova, tiganj
Fr.	poêle, casserole	OE	panne	Boh.	pānev
Sp.	sartén, cazuela	ME	panne	Pol.	panew, paleńia
Rum.	tigaie, tingire, cratiță	NE	pan	Russ.	skovoroda
Ir.	aigen	Du.	pan	Skt.	kaṭāha- dhṛāṣṭa-
NlR.	oighean	OHG	pfanna	Av.	....
W.	padell, pan	MHG	pfanne		
Br.	pillig	NHG	pfanne		

Several of the words listed here have not the wide range of NE *pan*, some being applied only to a 'frying-pan', others to a 'saucepan, stewpan'.

1. Grk. *τήγανον, τάγηνον* 'frying-pan' : OE *peccan* 'burn', etc. Walde-P. 1.717. Hence dim. *τηγάριον*, NG *τηγάρι*, SCR. *tiganj*, Rum. *tigaie*.

2. Lat. *patina*, fr. Grk. *πατήνη* 'flat dish' (: *πεπαινόμεν* 'spread out'). Hence dim. *patella*. Ernout-M. 741.

Lat. *patella* > It. *padella*, Fr. *poêle*, Sp. *padilla*, W. *padell*, Pol. *patelnia* (earlier *patela*). REW 6286.

Lat. *patina* > MLat. *panna*, OE *panne*, NE *pan* (> W. *pan*), OHG *pfanna*, etc. (all the Gmc. words), and through Gmc., Lett. *panna*, late ChSl. *pany*, Boh. *pānev*, Pol. *panew*, etc. Falk-Torp 813. Pol. *brytfanna* 'frying-pan' fr. NHG *bratpfanne*.

Lat. *sartagō*, -*inis* (> Sp. *sartén*), fr. : *sartēre* 'patch, mend', Grk. *ἔπος* 'fence, inclosure', and first used of a covered receptacle(?). Ernout-M. 895. REW 7613.

It. *cazzeroia*, Fr. *casserole*, Sp. *cazuela* 'stewpan', dim. fr. VLat. *cattia*, this prob. fr. Lat. *cyathus*, fr. Grk. *κύαθος* 'ladle'. Ernout-M. 249. Walde-H. 1.182. REW 2434.

Rum. *tigaie*, through Slavic fr. NG *τηγάρι* (above, 1).

Rum. *tingire*, through Slavic fr. Turk. *tencere* 'kettle, stewpan'. Lokotsch 2066. Tiktin 1598.

Rum. *cratiță* ('deep stewpan'), prob. through Slavic *krata* fr. It. *grata* 'grating', Lat. *crātis* 'wickerwork'. Berneker 608 f. Tiktin 431.

3. Ir. *aigen*, NlR. *oighean* : Grk. *ἀργος, ἀργήιον* 'vessel'? Walde-P. 1.38. Stokes 7.

Br. *pillig*, dim. fr. Lat. *pīla* 'mortar', through 'trough'. Cf. It., Sp. *pila* 'trough, basin, font'. Henry 223.

4. Lith. *keptwas*, fr. *kept* 'roast, bake' (5.23).

Lith. *skaurada*, fr. Slavic (below, 5). Brückner, Sl. Fremdwörter 132.

5. ChSl. *skovrada* (Supr.), Russ. *skovoroda*, fr. *skver-* (prob. imitative) in

ChSl. *raskvrēti* 'melt', Boh. *škvařiti* 'sizzle', etc. Miklosich 305.
SCR. *tava*, fr. Turk. *tava* 'frying-pan'.
Skr. *tiganj* fr. NG *τηγάρι* (above, 1).
6. Skt. *kaṭāha-*, perh. orig. a basket-

Grk.	λεκος, λεκάνη	Goth.	....	Lith.	blūdas
NG	πίατρο	ON	....	Lett.	bl'uada
Lat.	catinus, lanz	Dan.	fad	ChSl.	(misa, bljudo)
It.	piatto	Sw.	fat	SCR.	zdjela
Fr.	plat	OE	disc	Boh.	misa
Sp.	plato	ME	disch	Pol.	misa
Rum.	farfurie	NE	dish	Russ.	bljudo
Ir.	lesc, mias	Du.	schotel	Skt.	bhājana-, pātra-, cardva-, etc.
NlR.	mias	OHG	scuzzila	Av.	....
W.	dyagl	MHG	schüssel		
Br.	plad	NHG	schüssel		

Generic words for 'dish', that is, with the scope of NE *dish*, which may be applied to all kinds of eating or even drinking utensils (cf. *wash the dishes, dish-closet*), are lacking in most of the other IE languages. The notion is covered, but still more broadly, by words for 'vessel' or 'utensil' like Lat. *vās* or NG *σερβίριο* *πιαττικῶν*, NHG *geschirr* (cf. *tischgeschirr, tischgerat*).

The words listed here are such as are applied to a wide variety of dishes and furnish some approximation to a generic 'dish'. Several of them are the same as those listed also under 'plate' (5.32) or 'bowl' (5.33).

1. Grk. *λεκος, λεκάνη*, Lat. *lanz*, perh. fr. **lek-*, **lenk-* 'bend' in Lith. *lenkti* 'bend', etc. Walde-P. 1.158, 2.435. Ernout-M. 522. Walde-H. 1.761.

2. Lat. *catinus*, dim. *catillus* prob. : Grk. *κύαθος, κοτύλη* 'cup' (also 'hollow'), fr. the common notion of 'hollow', Walde-H. 1.182. Otherwise Meringer, Wört. u. Sach. 7.16.

Rum. *farfurie*, usually 'plate' (5.32), also 'dish' (cf. *dulap pentru farfurie* 'dish-closet, cupboard').

Fr. *plat*, It. *piatto*, NG *πίατρο*, etc., also and orig. 'plate, platter' (5.32).

work receptacle and so : *kaṭa-* 'straw mat', Grk. *κάπραλος* 'basket', etc. Walde-P. 1.421 (without inclusion of *kaṭāha-*).
Skt. *bhāṣṭa-* 'roasting pan', fr. *bhraj-* 'roast' (5.23).

DISH

Grk.	λεκος, λεκάνη	Goth.	....	Lith.	blūdas
NG	πίατρο	ON	....	Lett.	bl'uada
Lat.	catinus, lanz	Dan.	fad	ChSl.	(misa, bljudo)
It.	piatto	Sw.	fat	SCR.	zdjela
Fr.	plat	OE	disc	Boh.	misa
Sp.	plato	ME	disch	Pol.	misa
Rum.	farfurie	NE	dish	Russ.	bljudo
Ir.	lesc, mias	Du.	schotel	Skt.	bhājana-, pātra-, cardva-, etc.
NlR.	mias	OHG	scuzzila	Av.	....
W.	dyagl	MHG	schüssel		
Br.	plad	NHG	schüssel		

3. Ir. *lesc* 'lanx' (for t. cf. Pedersen 1.224), W. *dy*

krūs (Du. *kroes* 'cup, mug'), NE *cruse*, etc. Walde-P. 1.487, 594, 597. Falk-Torp 583, 584.

From one or another of the Gmc. forms come Fr. *cruche* (cf. MHG *krüche*), Nlr. *crūsēcin* (above, 3), Lith. *krugas*, OPruss. *krags*, Lett. *krūza* (fr. MLG *krūs*), Russ. *krūžka*.

ME *picher*, NE *pitcher* (in British usage now somewhat arch. or dial., but in U.S. the usual word), fr. OFr. *pichier*, MLat. *picārium*, *bicārium* 'a drinking-vessel' (whence also OHG *pechari*, *beh-hari*, NHG *becher*, NE *beaker*, etc.), this fr. Grk. *βίος* 'wine-jar, drinking-bowl', this again a loanword of unknown source. NED s.v. *pitcher*. REW 1081a. Weigand-H. 1.173.

NE *jug*, in U.S. usually denoting a large earthenware vessel with stopper and no spout, but in current British speech displacing *pitcher*, e.g. *jug* (U.S. *pitcher*) of cream, prob. fr. the female pet name *Jug* = *Joan*. NED s.v.

5. Lith. *qsočius*, *qsošis*, fr. *qsa* 'handle': Lat. *ānsa* 'handle'.
Lith. *izbonas* (also *uzbonas*, *zbonas*), fr. WhRuss. *žban* (see below, 6). Brückner, S. Fremdwörter 155. Skardžius 88, 241.

Lett. *krūza*, fr. MLG *krūs* (above, 4).
6. ChSl. *krūčagū* (Mk. 7.8 Zogr.), SCr. *krčag*, etym.? Berneker 665.

ChSl. *čvanū* (Mk. 7.8 Mar.), Boh. *čvan*, *džban*, Pol. *džban* (Russ. *žban* 'wooden jug, tub'), obscure. Berneker 165. Brückner 107.

ChSl. *vrāčī* (late), SCr. *vrč*, prob. through Gmc., fr. Lat. *urceus* (above, 2) or fr. the same source. Miklosich, Lex. Palaeoslov. s.v.

Russ. *kušŭn* beside *kovš* 'scoop, ladle': Lith. *kaušas* 'ladle', Lett. *kauss* 'bowl', Skt. *koṣa* 'pail, cup', etc. Berneker 594.

Russ. *krūžka* fr. the Gmc., MHG *krūse*, etc. (above, 4). Berneker 628.

7. Skt. *kalāṣa* (vessel for holding liquids, esp. the soma): Grk. *κάλις*, Lat. *caliz* 'cup' (5.35).

5.35 CUP

Grk.	ποτήριον, κύλις, κύπελλον	Goth.	stikls	Lith.	puodelis, puodukas
NG	φλιτζάνι, κύπετα, κύπελο	ON	kopp	ChSl.	čāsa
Lat.	pōculum, caliz	Dan.	kop	SCr.	filizān, čaša
It.	tazza, coppa	Sw.	calic	Boh.	šalek, číše
Fr.	tasse, coupe	OE	cuppe, coupe	Pol.	filizanka, czaraka
Sp.	taza, copa	ME	cuppe, coupe	Russ.	čāška
Rum.	cească, cupă	Du.	kop	Skt.	caṣaka-, pātra-
Ir.	airidech, corān, cailech	OHG	kelih, kopf, behhare	Av.	taša-
Nlr.	cupān	MHG	kopf, becher		
W.	cupān	NHG	tasse, becher		
Br.	tas, kop				

Some of the words listed have the broad range of NE *cup*. But some are used only for the modern small cup for serving tea, coffee, etc., while different words are employed for the larger drinking-vessels.

1. Grk. *κύλις*, Lat. *caliz* 'goblet':

Skt. *kalāṣa* 'pot, pitcher', root connection? Walde-P. 1.442. Ernout-M. 135. Walde-H. 1.138 f.

Grk. *ποτήριον* (NG *ποτήρι* 'a glass'): *πίνω* 'drink', etc. Walde-P. 271 f.

Grk. *κύπελλον* 'large drinking-cup, beaker' (> NG *κύπελλο*): Lat. *cūpa* 'tub,

cask', Skt. *kūpa* 'hole, pit, cavity', OE *hýf* 'beehive', fr. IE **keu-p-* in words for curved shape. Walde-P. 1.372. Ernout-M. 243. Walde-H. 1.310 f.

NG *φλιτζάνι* (φλιτζάνι less common), SCr. *filizān*, Pol. *filizanka*, fr. Turk. *fincan*, *filcan* 'cup'. Berneker 281. Brückner 121 f. Lokotsch 608. Orig. used only of the small Turkish coffee cup, but no longer so restricted.

2. Lat. *pōculum*: Lat. *bibere* 'drink', ppl. *pōtus*, etc. (5.13). Ernout-M. 800. Walde-H. 1.103 f.

MLat. *cuppa*, a late form of *cūpa* 'tub, cask': Grk. *κύπελλον*, etc., above, 1. Hence It. *coppa*, Fr. *coupe* (> ME *coupe*), Sp. *copa*, Rum. *cupă*, etc., now used for a large drinking-vessel and otherwise replaced by *tazza* etc.; NG *kōpa*; Ir. *copp*, *copān*, etc. (Vendryes, De hib. voc. 130), Nlr. *cupān*, W. *cupān*, Br. *kop*; and so prob. the Gmc. group, ON *kopp*, OE *cuppe*, OHG *kopf*, etc.

(otherwise, as genuine Gmc., fr. IE **geu-*, parallel to **keu-*. Persson, Beiträge 104, Falk-Torp 564, Walde-P. 1.562). Walde-H. 1.311. REW 2409. Weigand-H. 1.118 f. NED s.v. *cup*.

It. *tazza*, Fr. *tasse* (> Br. *tas*; NHG *tasse*, this > Lett. *tase*), Sp. *taza*, fr. Arab. *tassah* 'bowl, basin'. REW 5594.

Rum. *cească* fr. Slav. *čāsa* (below, 6).
3. Ir. *airidech*, *airdech*, apparently a cpd. of air- 'for', but second part obscure (the late spelling *irdeoch*, as if fr. *deoch* 'drink' only a pop. etym.). Thurneyssen, Z. celt. Ph. 8.71 f.

Ir. *cailech*, fr. Lat. *caliz* (above, 1).
Ir. *copān*, etc., fr. MLat. *cuppa* (above, 2).

4. Goth. *stikls* (reg. for *ποτήριον*), orig. the pointed drinking-horn: ON *stikill* 'pointed end of a horn', OE *sticel* 'sting, goad', Goth. *stiks* 'point', Skt. *tij-* 'be sharp', etc. Walde-P. 2.612 f. Feist 453.

5. Lith. *šaukštas*, prob.: Lith. *šukė* 'shred', *šiuksmės* 'sweepings', etc. Cf. 'spoon' fr. 'chip', above, 4. So, with query, Leskien, Ablaut 318. Bezenberger, BB 27.170, connects with Grk. *κικάω* 'stir, mix', in which case 'spoon' fr. 'stirrer, mixer'. But cf. Walde-P. 1.377.

Lett. *kar'ute*, perh.: ChSl. *koryto* 'trough', with development through 'scoop, ladle'. Mühl.-Endz. 2.166.

6. ChSl. *lūžica*, SCr. *lūica* (fr. **lūica*), Boh. *lžice*, Pol. *łyżka*, Russ. *lozka*, dim. of **lūga* (cf. Alb. *lupë* 'spoon'), prob. orig. 'chip' (cf. above, 4): Lith. *lūžti* 'break', Skt. *ruj-* 'break', *lu-* 'cut', etc. (IE **lew-*, **leug-*, Walde-P. 2.407, 412). Mikola a. Berneker 750. Brückner 316. Jokl, Ling.-kulturhist. Unters. 150 f.

SCr. *kašika*, fr. Turk. *kaşık* 'spoon'. Lokotsch 1120.

7. Skt. *camasa-*, a kind of ladle, fr. *cam-* 'sip, drink'.
Skt. *darvī-* 'ladle': *dāru-* 'wood', etc.

5.38 KNIFE

Words for 'knife' as a table utensil are the same as those for 'knife' in general (9.23).

5.39 FORK

The use of a fork for eating is still far from world-wide and in Europe became common only in the 15th and 16th centuries, having spread from Italy. Cf.

ON *koppr*, OE *cuppe*, etc., see above, 2.

OE *calic* (reg. word for 'cup' in Gospels, as also Lat. *calix* in Vulgate), OHG *kelih*, NHG *kelch*, etc., fr. Lat. *calix* (above, 1).

OHG *behhare*, MHG, NHG *becher*, like NE *beaker*, fr. the same source as NE *pitcher* (5.34).

5. Lith. *puodelis*, *puodukas*, dims. of *puodas* 'pot' (5.26).

6. ChSl., SCr. *čāša*, Boh. *číše*, Russ. *čāška* (Russ. *čāša* 'bowl or large drinking-cup'), Skt. *caṣaka-*, Arm. *čāšak*, all perh. fr. Iranian (cf. NPers. *čāšidan* 'taste'). Berneker 137.

Boh. *šalek*, dim. fr. NHG *schale* 'bowl'.

Pol. *czarka*, dim. of *czara* 'drinking-bowl' (cf. Russ. *čar*, *čarka* 'drinking-glass'), prob. fr. Turk. dial. *čara* 'large bowl'. Berneker 136. Brückner 72.

7. Skt. *caṣaka-*, above, 6.

Skt. *pātra-*, as 'cup' apparently fr. *pā-* 'drink', IE **pō(i)-*, like Lat. *pōculum*. But see under 'dish' (5.31).

Av. *taša-* 'cup' or 'bowl' (NPers. *taš* 'bowl, saucer'), fr. Av. *taš* 'cut out, fashion': Skt. *taṣ-* 'fashion', etc. Walde-P. 1.717. Barth. 646.

5.36. Sauer. Words for the modern saucer placed under the cup are mostly compounds of 'under' and 'cup', or diminutives of the words for 'dish' or 'plate'.

1. Cpds. of 'under' and 'cup'. It. *sottocoppa*, after which was modeled Fr. *soucoupe* (earlier *soutecoupe*), Nlr. *fochupāt* (fo+cupān), Icel. *undirskál*, Dan. *underkop*, NHG *untertasse*, Lett. *apakšase*. Cf. Boh. *spodní šalek*, lit. 'lower cup', Pol. *spodek* (od filizanki), dim. of *spod* 'under part'.

2. Dims. of 'dish', 'bowl', 'plate'. NG *πιατάκι*, *πιατέλο*, It. *piattello*, Sp. *platillo*, Rum. *farfurioară*, Du. *schoteltje*, NHG

ON *koppr*, OE *cuppe*, OHG *kopf*, etc. (otherwise, as genuine Gmc., fr. IE **geu-*, parallel to **keu-*. Persson, Beiträge 104, Falk-Torp 564, Walde-P. 1.562). Walde-H. 1.311. REW 2409. Weigand-H. 1.118 f. NED s.v. *cup*.

It. *tazza*, Fr. *tasse* (> Br. *tas*; NHG *tasse*, this > Lett. *tase*), Sp. *taza*, fr. Arab. *tassah* 'bowl, basin'. REW 5594.

Rum. *cească* fr. Slav. *čāsa* (below, 6).
3. Ir. *airidech*, *airdech*, apparently a cpd. of air- 'for', but second part obscure (the late spelling *irdeoch*, as if fr. *deoch* 'drink' only a pop. etym.). Thurneyssen, Z. celt. Ph. 8.71 f.

Ir. *cailech*, fr. Lat. *caliz* (above, 1).
Ir. *copān*, etc., fr. MLat. *cuppa* (above, 2).

4. Goth. *stikls* (reg. for *ποτήριον*), orig. the pointed drinking-horn: ON *stikill* 'pointed end of a horn', OE *sticel* 'sting, goad', Goth. *stiks* 'point', Skt. *tij-* 'be sharp', etc. Walde-P. 2.612 f. Feist 453.

5. Lith. *šaukštas*, prob.: Lith. *šukė* 'shred', *šiuksmės* 'sweepings', etc. Cf. 'spoon' fr. 'chip', above, 4. So, with query, Leskien, Ablaut 318. Bezenberger, BB 27.170, connects with Grk. *κικάω* 'stir, mix', in which case 'spoon' fr. 'stirrer, mixer'. But cf. Walde-P. 1.377.

Lett. *kar'ute*, perh.: ChSl. *koryto* 'trough', with development through 'scoop, ladle'. Mühl.-Endz. 2.166.

6. ChSl. *lūžica*, SCr. *lūica* (fr. **lūica*), Boh. *lžice*, Pol. *łyżka*, Russ. *lozka*, dim. of **lūga* (cf. Alb. *lupë* 'spoon'), prob. orig. 'chip' (cf. above, 4): Lith. *lūžti* 'break', Skt. *ruj-* 'break', *lu-* 'cut', etc. (IE **lew-*, **leug-*, Walde-P. 2.407, 412). Mikola a. Berneker 750. Brückner 316. Jokl, Ling.-kulturhist. Unters. 150 f.

SCr. *kašika*, fr. Turk. *kaşık* 'spoon'. Lokotsch 1120.

7. Skt. *camasa-*, a kind of ladle, fr. *cam-* 'sip, drink'.
Skt. *darvī-* 'ladle': *dāru-* 'wood', etc.

5.37 SPOON

Grk.	μυστήλη, μύστρον, κοχλιάριον	Goth.	skē	Lith.	šaukštas
NG	κουτάλι, χουλιάρι	ON	spōnn (skeið)	Let.	kar'ute
Lat.	cocleāre, ligula	Dan.	ske	ChSl.	lūžica
It.	cucchiaio	Sw.	sked	SCr.	lūica, kašika
Fr.	cuiller, cuillière	OE	cuc(e)ler	Boh.	lžice
Sp.	cuchara	ME	spone	Pol.	łyżka
Rum.	lingură	NE	spoon	Russ.	lozka
Ir.	liag	Du.	lepel	Skt.	darvī-, camasa-
Nlr.	liach	OHG	leffel	Av.	....
W.	liuy	MHG	leffel		
Br.	loa	NHG	leffel		

Spoons of wood, bone, or clay are known from neolithic times, and of metal in the orient and in classical antiquity. Some of the North European words reflect the development of the wooden spoon from a flat chip. Others are from roots for 'lick, gulp, drink', or of miscellaneous origins.

1. Grk. *μυστήλη*, also *μύστρον*, *μυστήλιον*, orig. a piece of bread hollowed out for supping soup or gravy, later used also of metal spoons (*μύστρον χρυσάν* Athen. 128c), etym.? Boisacq 653.

Grk. *κοχλιάριον*, the usual word in late writers (Diosc.+), fr. Lat. *cocleārium* (below, 2). Hence NG *χουλιάρι* (with assim. of gutturals and subsequent dissim. loss of the second). Hatzidakis, Μεσ. 1.328, 2.284.

NG *κουτάλι* (*κουτάλιν* 'spoon' quotable from 12th cent. A.D.), also *κουτάλα* 'ladle' and dial. 'shoulder blade', belongs (for *ou* fr. *o*, *u*, cf. Hatzidakis, Μεσ. 2.281 ff.) with Byz. *κώταλα* 'ladle' (Suidas, λέκτιν τῶν λεγομένων κώταλιν, τορίνην, ὅ ἐστι γωνήριον) and 'winnowing-fan' (Eust. 1675.57), all having in common the notion of shovel-shape. The deriv. fr. Lat. *scula* 'platter' (G.

Meyer, Neugr. Stud. 2.99, 3.61, but with no mention of *κώταλα*) is unsatisfactory.

2. Lat. *coc(h)leāre*, *coc(h)leārium*, a small spoon with one end pointed, used for eating snails and eggs (Mart. 14.121 *sum cocleis habilis, sed non minus ovis*. *Numpquid scis potius cur cocleare vocor*), deriv. of *coc(h)lea* 'snail', this fr. Grk. *κοχλιάς*. Hence It. *cucchiaio*, Fr. *cuiller*, *cuillière*, Sp. *cuchara*, also OE *cuc(e)ler*. Walde-H. 1.241. Ernout-M. 201. Walde-H. 1.241. REW 2012.

Lat. *ligula*, also *lingula* (> Rum. *lingură*) fr. the root of Lat. *lingere* 'lick'. Ernout-M. 552. REW 5036.

3. Ir. *liag*, Nlr. *liach*, W. *liuy*, Br. *loa*, fr. the root of Ir. *ligim*, etc. 'lick'. Walde-P. 2.400. Pedersen 1.101.

4. ON *spānn*, *spōnn*, 'chip', also 'spoon', OE *spōn* 'chip', ME *spone* 'spoon', NE *spoon*: OHG *spān*, NHG *span*, Sw. *span* 'chip', and, fr. the same root, Grk. *σπάθῃ* 'broad, flat blade', OE *spadu* 'spade', etc. Walde-P. 2.652 ff. Falk-Torp 1110. Development of 'spoon' fr. flat piece of wood, as also in the next following.

ON *skeið* 'weaver's rod, etc.', also 'spoon' (so Níel.), Dan. *ske*, Sw. *sked*:

5.39 FORK

The use of a fork for eating is still far from world-wide and in Europe became common only in the 15th and 16th centuries, having spread from Italy. Cf.

Goth. *skaidan* 'separate', Grk. *σχίζω*, Lat. *scindere* 'split', etc. Walde-P. 2.543 ff. Falk-Torp 990. Hellquist 930.

Du. *lepel*, OHG *leffel*, MHG *leffel*, NHG *leffel*: OE *lapiān* 'lap, drink', OHG *laffan* 'lick', Lat. *lambere* 'lick', etc. Walde-P. 2.384. Weigand-H. 2.77 f.

5. Lith. *šaukštas*, prob.: Lith. *šukė* 'shred', *šiuksmės* 'sweepings', etc. Cf. 'spoon' fr. 'chip', above, 4. So, with query, Leskien, Ablaut 318. Bezenberger, BB 27.170, connects with Grk. *κικάω* 'stir, mix', in which case 'spoon' fr. 'stirrer, mixer'. But cf. Walde-P. 1.377.

Lett. *kar'ute*, perh.: ChSl. *koryto* 'trough', with development through 'scoop, ladle'. Mühl.-Endz. 2.166.

6. ChSl. *lūžica*, SCr. *lūica* (fr. **lūica*), Boh. *lžice*, Pol. *łyżka*, Russ. *lozka*, dim. of **lūga* (cf. Alb. *lupë* 'spoon'), prob. orig. 'chip' (cf. above, 4): Lith. *lūžti* 'break', Skt. *ruj-* 'break', *lu-* 'cut', etc. (IE **lew-*, **leug-*, Walde-P. 2.407, 412). Mikola a. Berneker 750. Brückner 316. Jokl, Ling.-kulturhist. Unters. 150 f.

SCr. *kašika*, fr. Turk. *kaşık* 'spoon'. Lokotsch 1120.

7. Skt. *camasa-*, a kind of ladle, fr. *cam-* 'sip, drink'.
Skt. *darvī-* 'ladle': *dāru-* 'wood', etc.

5.38 KNIFE

Words for 'knife' as a table utensil are the same as those for 'knife' in general (9.23).

5.39 FORK

The use of a fork for eating is still far from world-wide and in Europe became common only in the 15th and 16th centuries, having spread from Italy. Cf.

Goth. *skaidan* 'separate', Grk. *σχίζω*, Lat. *scindere* 'split', etc. Walde-P. 2.543 ff. Falk-Torp 990. Hellquist 930.

Du. *lepel*, OHG *leffel*, MHG *leffel*, NHG *leffel*: OE *lapiān* 'lap, drink', OHG *laffan* 'lick', Lat. *lambere* 'lick', etc. Walde-P. 2.384. Weigand-H. 2.77 f.

5. Lith. *šaukštas*, prob.: Lith. *šukė* 'shred', *šiuksmės* 'sweepings', etc. Cf. 'spoon' fr. 'chip', above, 4. So, with query, Leskien, Ablaut 318. Bezenberger, BB 27.170, connects with Grk. *κικάω* 'stir, mix', in which case 'spoon' fr. 'stirrer, mixer'. But cf. Walde-P. 1.377.

Lett. *kar'ute*, perh.: ChSl. *koryto* 'trough', with development through 'scoop, ladle'. Mühl.-Endz. 2.166.

6. ChSl. *lūžica*, SCr. *lūica* (fr. **lūica*), Boh. *lžice*, Pol. *łyżka*, Russ. *lozka*, dim. of **lūga* (cf. Alb. *lupë* 'spoon'), prob. orig. 'chip' (cf. above, 4): Lith. *lūžti* 'break', Skt. *ruj-* 'break', *lu-* 'cut', etc. (IE **lew-*, **leug-*, Walde-P. 2.407, 412). Mikola a. Berneker 750. Brückner 316. Jokl, Ling.-kulturhist. Unters. 150 f.

SCr. *kašika*, fr. Turk. *kaşık* 'spoon'. Lokotsch 1120.

7. Skt. *camasa-*, a kind of ladle, fr. *cam-* 'sip, drink'.
Skt. *darvī-* 'ladle': *dāru-* 'wood', etc.

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5. Lith. *pusryčiai* (pl.) 'breakfast', cpd. of *pusė* 'half' (13.34) and *rytas* 'morning' (14.34), so lit. 'midmorning' (meal).

Lett. *bruokastis* 'breakfast', fr. MLG *vrōkost* (above, 4). Muhl-Endz. 1.342.

Lett. *azaidis* 'midday meal', also locally 'breakfast' or 'lunch', etym.? Muhl-Endz. 1.233.

Lith. *pietūs* (pl.) 'midday meal, dinner', orig. 'food': ChSl. *pitūti* 'feed', *pišta* 'food', Skt. *pitū* 'food, drink', etc. (5.12).

Lett. *pusdiena* 'midday, noon' (14.45), hence pl. *pusdienas* 'midday meal'. Muhl-Endz. 3.425.

Lith. *vakariénė*, Lett. *vakarinas* 'supper', fr. Lith. *vakaras*, Lett. *vakars* 'evening'.

6. SCr. *zajutrak* 'breakfast', Russ. *zavtrak* 'breakfast' or 'lunch' (in which case 'the first meal' is *pervyj zavtrak* 'first breakfast', or often simply *čaj* 'tea'), cpd. of *za* 'at, for' etc. and *jutro* 'morning' (14.34).

Boh. *snidane*, Pol. *śniadanie* 'breakfast', cpd. of *śni-* 'with' and *jad-*, IE **ed-* 'eat'. Berneker 273.

ChSl. *oběda* (in Gospels renders Grk. *ἄριστον* 'the midday meal', while Grk.

δείπνον 'the evening meal' is rendered under *večeerja*; but it is entered in the list under 'dinner', since it is the principal meal in Slavic, as in) *Pol. objed*, *Pol. objad*, Russ. *obed*, all fr. *ob(ū)jad-*, perfect. cpd. of *jad-*, IE **ed-* 'eat'. Berneker 273.

SCr. *ručak* 'meal' (5.41), also esp. the principal meal, the noon 'dinner'. Hence also *doručak* 'breakfast', cpd. with *do-* 'until, beside'.

ChSl. *večeerja*, SCr. *večera*, Boh. *večeře*, 'supper' (Pol. *wieczera*, Russ. *večeerja* now mostly of the Lord's Supper), fr. ChSl. *večerā*, etc. 'evening' (14.36).

Pol. *kolacya* 'supper', fr. Lat. *collātiō*, through a special use among the monks. Cf. It. *colazione*, above, 2. Brückner 244.

Russ. *užin* 'supper': SCr. *užina*, Pol. *jużyna* 'afternoon or evening lunch', orig. at noon, fr. *jug* 'south' in sense of 'noon' (cf. NHG *mittag* for 'south'). Brückner 210.

7. Skt. *prātārāca-* 'breakfast', cpd. of *prātar* 'early morning' and *aç-* 'eat'. But in general Skt. *bhojana-* 'meal' (5.41) was used for any meal.

Av. *sūrya-*, *zšafnyā-* 'morning, night meal', fr. *sūr-* 'morning', *zšapan-* 'night'. Barth. 550, 1586.

5.51 BREAD

Grk.	ἄρτος	Goth.	*aija	Lith.	duona
NG	ψωμί	ON	brauð	Lett.	maize
Lat.	pānis	Dan.	brød	ChSl.	chlebū
It.	pāne	Sw.	bröd	SCr.	kruh, hljeb
Fr.	pain	OE	hlāf (brēad)	Boh.	chlēb
Rum.	pan	ME	brede	Pol.	chleb
Rum.	pline	NE	bread	Russ.	chleb
Ir.	bairen, arān	Du.	brood	Skt.	(apāpa-, pāpa-)
Nir.	arān	OHG	hleib, brōt	Av.	....
W.	bara	MHG	brōt		
Br.	bara	NHG	brōt		

and *laib*, cf. Kretschmer, Wortgeogr. 150 ff.

5. Lith. *duona* (Lett. *duona* 'bit of bread' perh.: Skt. *dhānās* (pl.), *dhānya-* 'grain' (8.42). Trautmann 58. Muhl-Endz. 1.534. Otherwise as orig. 'gift of God': Lith. *duoti* 'give' Walde-P. 1.831.

Lett. *maize* = *miezis* 'barley'. Muhl-Endz. 2.553.

6. ChSl. *chlebū*, etc. fr. Gmc. (above, 4).

SCr. *kruh*, orig. 'bit, piece': ChSl. *kruchū* 'bit', Boh. *kruch* 'lump', etc. Berneker 628.

7. Skt. *apāpa-* and *pāpa-*, a kind of meal- or rice-cake (cf. Macdonell-Keith 1.26), the nearest equivalent of 'bread', etym.?

5.52 CAKE

Grk.	πλακοῦς, μάζα	Goth.	....	Lith.	pyragas
NG	πίττα	ON	....	Lett.	rausis, pīrags
Lat.	libum, placenta	Dan.	kage	ChSl.	(kolač)
It.	(focaccia, etc.)	Sw.	kaka	SCr.	kolač
Fr.	gâteau	OE	cicel	Boh.	kolač
Sp.	pastel	ME	cake	Pol.	placek, ciastko
Rum.	plăcintă, prăjitură	NE	cake	Russ.	pirog
Ir.	bairen	Du.	koek	Skt.	apāpa-, piṣṭaka-
Nir.	bairehean	OHG	kuocho	Av.	(draonah-)
W.	teisan	MHG	kueche		
Br.	kouign, gwastell	NHG	kuchen		

A 'cake' is understood here in the earlier sense of NE *cake*, distinguished from *bread* more in form than composition (NED s.v. 1.a,b), though the usual implication of a richer composition than the ordinary bread (NED s.v. 1c, whence 2) is common also to many of the words listed.

The commonest source is the notion of flat or round shape (cf. NE *roll*, *bun*, etc.).

1. Grk. *πλακοῦς*, gen. *-οῦντος* (> Lat. *placenta*), fr. *πλακοῖς* 'flat': *πλάξ* 'anything flat', ON *flaga* 'slab of stone', NE *flagstone*, Lett. *plakt* 'become flat', etc., fr. an extension of the root seen in Lat. *plānus* 'flat', etc. (12.71). Walde-P. 2.90. After *πλακοῦς* was formed a whole series, *τυροῦς* 'cheese-cake', *οἰνοῦρτα* 'wine-cake', etc.

Grk. *μάζα* 'barley-cake', fr. *μάσσω* 'knead' (5.54).

NG *πίττα* > Alb. *pilë*, SCr. *pita*, etc., perh. through an Italianized form of a

VLat. **picta*, fr. Grk. *πηκτή* fem. of *πηκτός* 'fixed'. Cf. Dor. *πᾰκτά* 'cream-cheese'. G. Meyer, Alb. Etym. Wtb. 340, BB 19, 153. Rohlfis, Wtb. d. uniter. Gräzität 1714 (adversely).

2. Lat. *libum*, most commonly a 'sacrificial cake', and prob. a back-formation: Lat. *libāre*, 'make an offering' (not restricted to liquids), Grk. *λείβω* 'pour a libation', etc. Walde-H. 1.796.

In Italian there is no single popular word for 'a cake'.

Italian scholars render Grk. *πλακοῦς*, Lat. *libum* by *focaccia*, which in actual use denotes a very special kind of cake, orig. a sort of 'ash-cake', like Fr. *fouace*, fr. **focācea* (cf. *focācius* Isid. 20.2.15), deriv. of focus 'hearth'. REW 292. The Sprach- und Sach-Atlas Italiens und der Südschweiz, Karte 1007 (vol. 5) also gives *focaccia* (*schiacciata*) as the heading = NHG *Kuchen*, Fr. *gâteau*. The *schiacciata* is a flat, brittle cake, fr. *schiacciare* 'break, crack'.

Words for 'bread', as being the most important food, the 'staff of life', may come by specialization from 'food' or 'grain'. Some are from 'bit, piece'. Several denoted primarily the shaped loaf of bread baked in a pan, and this may be reflected in their source. Relation to the use of yeast in leavening bread is commonly assumed for the Gmc. group NE *bread* etc., but this is doubtful.

1. Grk. *ἄρτος*, generally called obscure. But the deriv. fr. *ἀρ-* in *ἀρπίσκω* 'join, fit, prepare' is possible, either through the general sense of 'prepared' (Prellwitz), or through the literal sense as applied to the loaf 'fitted' in the baking pot (*ἀρτίβατος*). For *ἄρτος* is, from Homer down, distinctively the 'loaf', pl. *ἄρτοι* 'loaves', normally of wheat bread (in Hdt. 2.92 of Egyptian loaves made from lotus-root).

The more common diet of the populace (cf. Ath. 137e, etc.) was the *μάζα* 'barley-cake' (5.52).

In NG *ἄρτος* is used of the consecrated bread in the church, but otherwise displaced by *ψωμί*, fr. late Grk. *ψωμίον*, dim. of *ψωμός* 'bit, piece': *ψῆν* 'rub'. *ψωμίον* is already a 'bit of bread' dipped in wine, 'sop' in the NT, Jn. 13.26 ff., and *ψωμία* occurs frequently in the papyri, where it is commonly translated 'cakes' or 'dainties', but in part at least is already simply 'bread'. Cf. passages quoted in Moulton-Milligan, s.v., also Kretschmer, Glotta 15.60 ff. Cf. Alb. *bukë* 'bread', fr. Lat. *bucca* 'mouth' through 'mouthful, morsel' (as Byz. *βουκκα*, NG *μπουκιά*), G. Meyer, Alb. Etym. Wtb. 51.

2. Lat. *pānis* (> Romance words), orig. 'food' fr. the root of Lat. *pāscere* 'feed', *pābulum* 'fodder', NE *food*, etc. (5.12). Ernout-M. 729.

3. Ir. *bairen*, W., Br. *bara*: OE *bere* 'barley', Lat. *far* 'spelt', etc. Walde-P. 2.134. Walde-H. 1.455. Pedersen 1.101.

Ir. *arān*, prob.: Ir. *arbor* 'grain', root connection? Stokes 16 (but resemblance to Grk. *ἄρτος* accidental).

4. Goth. *hlaifs*, OE *hlāf* (NE *loaf*), OHG (*h*)*leib* (NHG *laib*), etc., the old Gmc. word for (loaf of) 'bread', orig. 'loaf' as in ON *hleifr* 'loaf' *brauð-hleifr* 'loaf of bread', etym. dub., perh.: Grk. *ἀρτίβατος*, 'earthen pot for baking bread', without known root connection. Walde-P. 1.499. Feist 260.

Hence as loanword (less prob. fr. a common source) the general Slavic word, ChSl. *chlebū*, etc., also Lith. *kliepas* (from WhRuss.), Lett. *klaips* (fr. LG) 'large loaf of bread'. Berneker 389. Stender-Petersen 297 ff.

ON *brauð*, OE *brēad*, OHG *brōt*, etc., becoming the general Gmc. word at the expense of the preceding, is commonly derived fr. the root of OE *brōwan* 'brew', etc., as if connected with the use of yeast. So Walde-P. 2.168, Falk-Torp 112, Schrader, Reallex. 1.166, etc. But more probable is the view preferred in NED s.v. *bread*, that the development is from 'bit, morsel' (cf. OE gl. *brēodru* 'frusta' and the Northumbrian *brēad* = OE *bitan*, Vulgate *buccella*, Grk. *ψωμίον* in Jn. 13.27, 30; also = *ἄρτος*, Vulgate *panem* in Jn. 6.23), just as in Grk. *ψωμίον* (above, 1), SCr. *kruh* (below, 6), and Sc. *piece bread* (NED s.v. *piece*, sb. 3b). In this case the word may be connected with OE *brēotan* 'break', through a parallel extension of IE **bhrue-* (Walde-P. 2.196).

Before 1200 A.D. *brēad* had replaced *hlāf* as the general word for 'bread' as a substance, while ME *loaf*, NE *loaf*, and similarly MHG *leip*, NHG *laib*, remained in the sense of 'loaf of bread'. For the present local use of NHG *brōt*

Among other approximations are *torta* 'pie, tart' and *pasta* 'piece of pastry' (see below), or *dolce* 'a sweet'.

Fr. *gâteau* 'cake', OFr. *gastel*, Br. *gwastell*, fr. Gmc. **wastil*, dim. of OS, OE *wist* 'food' (5.12). REW 9514. Gamillscheg s.v.

Sp. *pastel*, NG *παστάλι* 'a cake of sesame and honey', fr. It. *pastello*, Lat. *pastillum*, *pastillus* 'small loaf, cake', dim. of *pasta* 'dough' (5.52). REW 6274.

Other derivs. of *pasta* show the extension of 'dough' to 'pastry, pastry-cake, pie', etc., as It. *pasta*, Fr. *pâte*, ME *paste*, NE *pasty*, *pastry*.

Rum. *plăcintă*, fr. Lat. *placenta*. Rum. *prăjitură*, fr. *prăji* 'roast, toast' (5.23).

Late Lat. *tōrta* 'loaf of bread' (Vulgate, glosses) is the source of the widespread group applied mostly to a large cake or pie, It., Sp. *torta*, Rum. *turtă*, Fr. *tourte*, NHG *torte*, etc. Ernout-M. 1049. REW 8802.

3. Ir. *bairen* 'bread' (5.51), also 'cake', as Nir. *bairehean*.

W. *teisen*, Corn. *tesan*, etym.?

Br. *kouign*, fr. OFr. *cuignet* kind of 'cake', fr. dim. of *cuneus* 'wedge', in MLat. also 'loaf of bread' (Du Cange s.v.). Henry 77. Gamillscheg s.v. *quignon*.

5.53 DOUGH

Grk.	φύμαμα	Goth.	daiga	Lith.	minklė, teša
NG	ῥύμη, ῥυμάρι	ON	deig	Lett.	mikla
Lat.	massa	Dan.	dej	ChSl.	těsto
It.	pasta	Sw.	deg	SCr.	tijesto
Fr.	pâte	OE	dæg	Boh.	těsto
Sp.	pasta, masa	ME	dogh, paste	Pol.	ciasto
Rum.	aluat	NE	dough	Russ.	testo
Ir.	táis	Du.	deeg	Skt.	....
Nir.	taos	OHG	teig	Av.	gunda-
W.	toes	MHG	teig		
Br.	toaz	NHG	teig		

1. Grk. *φύμαμα*, fr. *φύράω*, *φύρω* 'mix': Skt. *bhur-* 'move rapidly', Lat. *fervere* 'boil', etc. Walde-P. 2.157.

NG *ῥύμη*, *ῥυμάρι*, fr. class. Grk. *ῥύμη* 'heaven': Lat. *iūs*, Skt. *yūṣā-* 'soup', etc. (5.64).

2. Lat. *massa* 'lump, mass, dough' (> Sp. *masa* also 'dough'), fr. Grk. *μάζα* 'barley-cake' (5.52). Ernout-M. 594. REW 5396.

It., Sp. *pasta*, OFr. *paste* (> ME *paste*), Fr. *pâte*, fr. late Lat. *pasta* 'dough', this fr. Grk. *παστά* 'porridge', neut. pl. of *παστός* 'salted': *πάσσω* 'sprinkle'. REW 6272.

Rum. *aluat* fr. Lat. *allevatum* 'raised, leavened', ppl. of *levāre* 'lighten, raise' (cf. NE *leaven*), denom. of *levis* 'light'. REW 360.

5.54 KNEAD

Grk.	μάσσω, αορ. ἐμάγην	Goth.	....	Lith.	minkyti
NG	ῥυμάω	ON	knoða	Lett.	micīt
Lat.	subigere, depesere	Dan.	elte	ChSl.	mjesiti
It.	impastare	Sw.	knäda	SCr.	u-mjesiti
Fr.	pétrir	OE	cnedan	Boh.	hněsti
Sp.	amasar	ME	knede	Pol.	miesić
Rum.	frământa	NE	knead	Russ.	mesit'
Ir.	....	Du.	kneaden	Skt.	....
Nir.	fuinim	OHG	kneatan	Av.	....
W.	tylino	MHG	kneaten		
Br.	meza, merat	NHG	kneaten		

Words for 'knead' are mostly cognate with words for 'mix, press, break, crush, mold, handle', of which 'knead' is an easy specialization. A few are derived from nouns for 'dough' or 'kneading-trough'.

1. Grk. *μάσσω*, prob. new present for **μάζω*, aor. *ἐμάγην* (cf. sbs. *μαγίς*, *μαγείας*, *μάτα*, etc.): ChSl. *mazati* 'anoint', etc. Walde-P. 2.226 (but separating *μάσσω*, taken, 2.268, with Lith. *minkyti* 'knead', etc.).

NG *ῥυμάω*, fr. class. Grk. *ῥύμω*, denom. of *ῥύμη* 'heaven', now 'dough' (5.52).

2. Lat. *subigere* 'turn up, break up (land)' is also 'knead' (Cato, Pliny).

Lat. *depesere* (rare), fr. Grk. *δέψω* 'soften by working' (as leather), beside *δέφω*, this perh.: SCr. *depati* 'hit'. Walde-P. 1.786. Ernout-M. 262. Walde-H. 1.342.

It. *impastare*, fr. *pasta* 'dough' (5.53). Fr. *pétrir*, fr. VLat. **pistrīre* or **pistūre*, deriv. of Lat. *pistor* 'baker', *pīnsere* 'crush, pound'. REW 6542. Gamillscheg 690.

Sp. *amasar*, denom. of *masa* 'dough' (5.52).

Rum. *frământa*, fr. VLat. **fragmen-*

of wheat, leaving *meal* for the coarser products. NED s.v.

6. ChSl. *maĭka*, Boh. *mouka*, Pol. *maĭka*, Russ. *muka*: ChSl. *mekākū* 'soft',

Lith. *minkyti* 'knead', etc. (5.54). Walde-P. 2.268. Brückner 327.

7. Skt. *piṣṭa-*, Av. *piṣtra-*: Skt. *piṣ-*, Lat. *pīnsere* 'crush', etc. (5.56).

5.56 GRIND

Grk.	ἄλεω	Goth.	malan	Lith.	malti
NG	ἀλέω	ON	mala	Lett.	malī
Lat.	molere	Dan.	male	ChSl.	mĕti
It.	macinare	Sw.	mala	SCr.	mĭjeti
Fr.	moudre	OE	grindan	Boh.	mĭti
Sp.	moler	ME	grinde	Pol.	mleć
Rum.	măcina	NE	grind	Russ.	molot'
Ir.	meim	Du.	malen	Skt.	(piṣ-)
Nir.	meitim	OHG	malan	Av.	....
W.	malu	MHG	maln, malen		
Br.	mala	NHG	mahlen		

The earliest process of converting grain into meal was 'crushing' by pounding, whence later the 'grinding' between two stones. For the earlier process there is a distinctive group of cognates, namely Grk. *πίσσω* (also 'winnow'), Lat. *pīnsere*, Skt. *piṣ-* (Walde-P. 2.1. Ernout-M. 770). But such was also the more original force of IE **mel-*, which furnishes most of the European words for 'grind' and 'mill', but shows its earlier sense in Arm. *malen* 'pound, bruise', Skt. *mṛ-*, *mṛd-* 'crush', Lat. *mollis* 'soft', Toch. A *malu-*, B *mely-* 'press, tread' (SSS 454).

1. IE **mel-*. Walde-P. 2.284 ff. Ernout-M. 626 f.

Lat. *molere* (> Fr. *moudre*, Sp. *moler*); Ir. *meim*, Nir. *meitim*, W. *malu*, Br. *mala*; Goth. *malan*, ON *mala*, etc.,

general Gmc. except in English; Lith. *malti*, Lett. *malī*; ChSl. *mĕti*, etc., general Slavic; Hitt. 3 sg. *mallai*, 3 pl. *mallanzi* (Sturtevant, Hitt. Gram. 243 f.).

2. Grk. *ἄλεω*, late *ἀλέφω*, NG *ἀλέω*: Arm. *alam* 'grind', *atauri* 'mill', *aleur*, 'meal', Skt. *anū-* 'fine, thin', Walde-P. 1.89. Boisacq 43.

3. It. *macinare*, Rum. *măcina*, fr. VLat. **machināre* a new denom. of Lat. *machina* 'machine', with specialization to 'grind'. REW 5206.

5.61 MEAT		
Grk. κρέας	Goth. <i>mīnz</i>	Lith. <i>mėsa</i>
NG κρέας	ON <i>kjot</i>	Lett. <i>gal'a</i>
Lat. carō	Dan. <i>kød</i>	ChSl. <i>meso</i>
It. carne	Sw. <i>kött</i>	SCr. <i>meso</i>
Fr. viande	OE <i>flāsc</i>	Boh. <i>maso</i>
Sp. carne	ME <i>fleshe</i>	Pol. <i>miaso</i>
Rum. carne	NE <i>meat</i>	Russ. <i>mjaso</i>
Ir. <i>féoil, cūa</i>	Du. <i>vleesch</i>	Skt. <i>māṣa-</i>
Nir. <i>ferit</i>	OHG <i>fleisch</i>	Av. <i>māsa-</i>
W. <i>cig</i>	MHG <i>fleisch</i>	
Br. <i>kig</i>	NHG <i>fleisch</i>	

Words for 'meat' are mostly the same as those for 'flesh' (4.13). The exceptions are:

Fr. *viande*, 'meat' (*chair* 'flesh'), orig. 'food' (cf. NE *viands*) fr. Lat. *viuenda* 'means of life, sustenance'. REW 9410.

ON *kjot* always 'meat' (*hgrund* 'flesh') but orig. also 'flesh', as Dan. *kød*, Sw. *kött* (4.13).

NE *meat*, orig. 'food' (5.12). NED s.v. Lett. *gal'a* 'meat' (*miesa* 'flesh'), possibly as orig. 'raw meat': Slav. *golū* 'naked'. Mühl.-Endz. 1.598. Or better (suggestion of F. K. Wood) as orig. 'portion' (like Lat. *carō* 'flesh, meat' fr. 'portion' (cf. Lat. *carō* 'flesh, meat' fr. 'portion' (4.13) : Lett. *gals*, Lith. *galas* 'end', the latter used also for 'piece' (of bread, etc.).

5.612 BUTCHER

Grk. κρεοκόλλης	Goth.	Lith. <i>mėsininkas</i>
NG κρεοκόλλης, καοάτης, κρεοκόλλης	ON	Lett. <i>miesnieks</i>
Lat. <i>lanius</i> , <i>macellārius</i>	Dan. <i>slagter</i>	ChSl.
It. <i>macellaro</i> , <i>becciaio</i>	Sw. <i>slaktare</i>	SCr. <i>mesar</i>
Fr. <i>boucher</i>	OE <i>hyldere</i> , <i>cweller</i>	Boh. <i>řezník</i>
Sp. <i>carnicero</i>	ME <i>bo(u)cher</i> , <i>slaghter-</i>	Pol. <i>rzeźnik</i>
Rum. <i>măcelar</i>	NE <i>butcher</i>	Russ. <i>mjasnik</i>
Ir.	Du. <i>slager</i>	Skt. <i>māṣika-</i>
Nir. <i>būstēir</i>	OHG <i>slaktari</i>	Av.
W. <i>cigydd</i>	MHG <i>vleischslachter</i> , <i>vleisch-</i>	
Br. <i>kiger</i>	NHG <i>housier</i> , <i>metzjere</i>	
	NHG <i>fleischer</i> , <i>metzger</i> , <i>schlächter</i>	

The 'butcher' was primarily the one who slaughters large domestic animals for their meat, then the one who cuts up the meat in the shop and sells it, simply a dealer in 'meat'.

Several of the words are derived from verbs for 'slaughter' or 'cut' (a 'cutter' may be specialized to 'butcher' or 'tailor'). The majority are derived from words for 'flesh, meat' (4.13, 5.61). A small group shows generalization from

'one who slaughters goats or deals in goat's flesh'.

1. Grk. σφαγέυς (: σφάζω 'slaughter', esp. animals for sacrifice) is used for 'slayer, murderer' and technically for the one who slaughters the sacrificial victims, but is not quotable as a tradesman's name. Instead we have *κρεοκόπος*, -κόπος (both rare), and esp. *κρεο-κρεο-πώλης* (as in NG), cpds. of *κρέας*

'flesh, meat' with words for 'cut', 'make', and 'sell'.

NG *χασάπης*, fr. Turk. *kasap* 'butcher'. 2. Lat. *lanius*, late *lanio*, beside vb. *laniare* 'tear in pieces, mangle', perh. of Etruscan origin. Walde-P. 2.434. Ernout-M. 522. Walde-H. 1.759 f.

Lat. *macellārius* (> It. *macellaro*, *macellaio*, Rum. *măcelar*, NG *μακελλάριος*), fr. *macellum* 'market', esp. 'meat-market', this fr. Grk. *μάκελλον* 'inclosure' (IG 4².1.102, etc., 4th cent. B.C.; pl. in Hesych.; late *μάκελλος* as 'market' after Lat.), this again of Semitic orig. (cf. Hebr. *miklā* 'inclosure'). Ernout-M. 575. Walde-H. 2.1.

Fr. *boucher* (Ofr. *bochier*, *bouchier* > ME *bocher*, *boucher*, NE *butcher*), fr. *bouc*, Ofr. *boc* 'he-goat', hence orig. 'one who slaughters he-goats' (young he-goats were regularly killed for their meat except for a few reserved for breeding). REW 1378. Wartburg 1.587 f. Otherwise Gamillscheg 125.

It. *becciaio*, fr. *becco* 'he-goat'.

Sp. *carnicero*, fr. *carne* 'flesh, meat'.

3. Nir. *būstēir*, fr. NE *butcher* (for transposition of *tē*, cf. Pedersen 1.230).

W. *cigydd*, Br. *kiger*, fr. W. *cig*, Br. *kig* 'flesh, meat'.

4. Dan. *slagter*, Sw. *slaktare*, ME *slaghterman*, Du. *slager*, OHG *slaktari* (killer of sacrificial victims), MHG *vleischslachter*, NHG *schlächter* (or *schlach-*

ter), all fr. vbs. for 'slaughter' (: Goth. *slahan*, etc. 'strike, slay' 9.21).

OE *hyldere* (fr. *hyldan* 'flay', 9.29) and *cweller* (: *cwellan* 'kill', 4.76) occur as glosses to Lat. *lanio*, *macellārius*.

ME *bo(u)cher*, NE *butcher*, fr. Ofr. *bo(u)chier* (above, 2).

MHG *vleischhouwer*, NHG *fleischer* (locally also *fleischhauer*, *fleischhacker*), fr. *fleisch* 'flesh, meat'.

MHG *metzeler*, fr. *metzeln* 'slaughter', this fr. late Lat. *macellāre* 'slaughter' (cf. *macellārius*, above, 2).

MHG *metzjere*, NHG *metzger*, perh. in form fr. MLat. *matārius* 'sausage-dealer', fr. *matia* 'intestine' (CGL 6.684 *matia intestina, unde matiarum dicuntur qui eadem tractant aut vendunt*), but influenced by *metzjen* beside *metzeln* 'slaughter' (above).

Weigand-H. 2.178. Kluge-G. 390. Kretschmer, Wortgeogr. 416, fn. On the distribution of the NHG words, cf. Kretschmer, op. cit. 412 ff.

5. Lith. *mėsininkas*, Lett. *miesnieks*, fr. Lith. *mėsa* 'flesh, meat', Lett. *miesa* 'flesh'.

6. SCr. *mesar*, Russ. *mjasnik*, fr. SCr. *meso*, Russ. *mjaso* 'flesh, meat'.

Boh. *řezník*, Pol. *rzeźnik*, fr. Boh. *řezati*, Pol. *rzeźnąć* 'cut' (9.22).

7. Skt. *māṣika-* (rare), fr. *māṣa-* 'flesh, meat'.

5.62 BEEF

Grk. βόειον κρέας	Goth.	Lith. <i>jautiena</i>
NG βοκόρ	ON <i>ozakjot</i>	Lett. <i>versu gal'a</i>
Lat. <i>būbula</i>	Dan. <i>ozsekød</i>	ChSl.
It. <i>carne de bue</i>	Sw. <i>ozkött</i>	SCr. <i>govečina</i>
Fr. <i>boeuf</i>	OE <i>hriðeren flæsc</i>	Boh. <i>hověčina</i>
Sp. <i>carne de vaca</i>	ME <i>boef</i>	Pol. <i>wołowina</i>
Rum. <i>carne de vită</i>	NE <i>beef</i>	Russ. <i>govjadina</i>
Ir. <i>marfheoil</i>	Du. <i>rundvleesch</i>	Skt. <i>gomāṣa-</i>
Nir. <i>marfheoil</i>	OHG <i>rinderin</i>	Av. <i>gao-</i>
W. <i>cig eidion</i> , <i>biff</i>	MHG <i>rindfleisch</i>	
Br. <i>bevin</i>	NHG <i>rindfleisch</i>	

1. Grk. σφαγέυς (: σφάζω 'slaughter', esp. animals for sacrifice) is used for 'slayer, murderer' and technically for the one who slaughters the sacrificial victims, but is not quotable as a tradesman's name. Instead we have *κρεοκόπος*, -κόπος (both rare), and esp. *κρεο-κρεο-πώλης* (as in NG), cpds. of *κρέας*

Words for 'beef' are chosen as typical of the names of meats in general. These are regularly from the animal names, (1) without change (cf. NE *lamb*, *chicken*, and the whole Fr. series *boeuf*, *veau*, *mouton*, *agneau*, *porc*), (2) with a derivative suffix (so regularly in Lith. and Slavic), or (3) cpds. or phrases with the words for 'meat' (5.61). In English a difference has been established by the fact that the Fr. words, used for the animal and the meat, were borrowed and restricted (in the main) to the latter sense in contrast to the native animal names. So NE *beef*, *veal*, *mutton*, *pork*. Cf. also Norw. *sau* 'sheep', but *får* (Dan. *faar* 'sheep') 'mutton'. NHG *rindfleisch*, *kaltfleisch*, but for 'mutton' not *schaf-fleisch* but *hammelfleisch* or locally *schöpsenfleisch*, fr. words for 'wether'. Kretschmer, Wortgeogr. 228 f. Cf. It. *castrato* 'mutton'.

1. Words for 'beef' connected with those for 'cattle', 'ox', or 'cow' (3.21-3.23).

(1) Without change. Fr. *boeuf* (> ME *boef*, NE *beef* > W. *biff*), Av. *gao-* (cf. Barth. 507-8).

(2) With suffix. NG *βοδινό*, Lat. *būbula*, Br. *bevin* (fr. Lat. *bovinum*), OHG *rinderin*, Lith. *jautiena*, SCr. *govečina*, Pol. *wołowina*, etc.

(3) Cpds. ON *ozakjot*, Dan. *ozsekød*,

Sw. *ozkött*, Du. *rundvleesch*, MHG *rindfleisch*, NHG *rindfleisch*, Skt. *gomāṣa-*.

(4) Phrases. Grk. *βοείον κρέας* (quotable only in pl.; the sg. would be 'piece of beef'; cf. *ἀρνεία κρέα*, etc.), It. *Sp.*, Rum. *carne de bue*, *de vaca*, *de vită* respectively, W. *cig eidion*, OE *hriðeren flæsc* (cf. NED s.v. *rotheren*), Lett. *versu gal'a*.

2. Ir. *marfheoil*, Nir. *marfheoil*, cpds. of word for 'flesh, meat' with *mar* 'the carcass of an ox or cow slain for food' (cf. Laws, Gloss. s.v.), orig. 'dead body', fr. the root in *marbh*, Lat. *mortuus* 'dead' (4.75). Loth, RC. 41.56.

There are some names for meats that are from a different source, the result of specialization, as for example:

The old Gmc. word for 'flesh, meat' is specialized to 'pork, bacon' in the Scand. languages, as ON, Dan. *flesk*, Sw. *fläsk*.

A word denoting a certain part of any animal may be used specifically for the meat of that part of a particular animal. So words for 'ham' mainly that of swine, as NE *ham*, once 'hollow back of the knee', 'back of the thigh, buttock' (cf. NED s.v.), NHG *schinken* (: *schenkel* 'thigh'), Fr. *jambon* (: *jambe* 'leg'), Russ. *okorok* (: SCr. *krak* 'thigh'), etc. Cf. also NE *bacon* (: *back*), NHG *speck* 'bacon' (: OE *spic* 'fat, fat meat or bacon', etc.).

5.63 SAUSAGE

Grk. ἀλλὰς	Goth.	Lith. <i>dešra</i>
NG λουκάκιον	ON <i>mār-hjūga</i>	Lett. <i>desa</i>
Lat. <i>farctimen</i> , <i>lucānica</i>	Dan. <i>pålse</i>	ChSl.
It. <i>botulus</i>	Sw. <i>korv</i>	SCr. <i>kobasica</i>
Fr. <i>salsiccia</i> , <i>boudin</i>	OE <i>meaht(?)</i>	Boh. <i>jitrnice</i> (<i>klobása</i>)
Sp. <i>salsiccia</i>	ME <i>sauisge</i>	Pol. <i>kielbasa</i>
Rum. <i>cîrnat</i>	NE <i>sauisage</i>	Russ. <i>kolbasa</i>
Ir. <i>mar, maróc</i>	Du. <i>worst</i>	
Nir. <i>maróg</i>	OHG <i>wurst</i>	
W. <i>selsig</i>	MHG <i>wurst</i>	
Br. <i>silsig</i>	NHG <i>wurst</i>	

1. Grk. ἀλλὰς, fr. *ἀλλὰς, *ἀλλὰς, suet', of Italic Doric orig., with ἀλλὰς (cf. Hesych. ἀλλήν λάρανον Ἰταλοί) borrowed fr. an Italic dialect form of Lat. *aliūm* 'garlic'. Kretschmer, Glotta 1.323 ff. Walde-H. 1.30.

NG λουκάκιον, see below, 2.

2. Lat. *farctimen*, fr. *farctire* 'stuff'. Lat. *lucānica* (also -cus, -cum, and *lucāna*) a kind of sausage invented by the Lucanians. Hence dialect words in northern Italy, etc. and NG λουκάκιον.

Ernout-M. 563. REW 5134. G. Meyer, Neugr. Stud. 3.39.

Lat. *botulus* (source of Fr. *boudin*)? REW 1192. Wartburg 1.423, loanword from an Osc-Umb. dial. (with labial for orig. labio-velar, as in *porpina*, etc.) : Goth. *gipus* 'belly, womb', Grk. γύβαλον 'hollow', etc. Walde-P. 1.560, 671. Ernout-M. 116. Walde-H. 1.112.

It. *salsiccia* (> Sp. *salchicha*), Ofr. *sauissiche* (> ME *sauisge*, NE *sauisage*), Fr. *sauicisse*, W. *selsig*, Br. *silsig*, fr. late Lat. *salsicia* (neut. pl. > fem. sg.), prob. cpd. of *salsus* 'salt' and (*in*) *sicium* 'mincemeat'. REW 4551. Gröber, Arch. lat. Lex. 3.272 f. Loth, Mots lat. 206.

Rum. *cîrnat*, fr. VLat. **carnāceus* 'made of meat'. REW 1701. Puşcariu 374.

3. Ir. *mar*, dim. *maróc*, Nir. *maróg*, loanword fr. ON *marr* (below, 4). K. Meyer, RC 12.461.

4. ON *marrhjūga*, cpd. of *marr* 'fat, suet' (by-form of *smarr* 'fat, butter' : OE *smearo* 'fat, suet', etc. Falk-Torp 1086) and *hjúga* (also once 'sausage') : *hjúgr* 'crooked, bent', etc.

Dan. *pålse* : LG *pole*, Du. *peul* 'pod, husk', NE *pulse* (otherwise NED), Lat. *bulla* 'knob'. Hence 'sausage' fr. its pod-like container. Falk-Torp 863.

Sw. *korv*, Norw. *kurv* : Norw. dial. *kurva* 'to bend, crook'. Falk-Torp 597. Hellquist 501.

OE *mearh* 'marrow' (: ON *mergr*, Skt. *majjan*, Av. *mazga* 'marrow'), ChSl. *mazga* 'brain', etc. Walde-P. 2.309) once glosses Lat. *lucānica*, but there seems to be no confirmation of this use for 'sausage'. NED s.v. *marrow*.

OHG-NHG *wurst*, Du. *worst*, etym. disputed, but prob. a deriv. of OHG *werdan*, etc., in its orig. meaning 'turn' (Lat. *vertere*, etc.), applied to the bent roll of a sausage, like ON *hjúga* and Sw. *korv* (above). Other views in Weigand-H. and Kluge-G. s.v.

5. Lith. *dešra*, Lett. *desa*, etym.? SCr. *kobasica*, Boh. *klobása*, Pol. *kielbasa*, Russ. *kolbasa*, perh. a loanword, through Jewish butchers, fr. Hebr. *kolbásar* 'all kinds of meat'. Berneker 542.

Boh. *jitrnice*, orig. 'liver-sausage' (fr. *játra* 'liver'), now generalized at the expense of *klobása*.

5.64 SOUP, BROTH

Grk. ζωμός	Goth.	Lith. <i>sriuba</i>
NG σούπα, ζουμί	ON <i>broð</i>	Lett. <i>zupa</i> , <i>strēbiens</i>
Lat. <i>iūs</i>	Dan. <i>suppe</i>	ChSl. <i>jucha</i>
It. <i>zuppa</i> , <i>minestra</i>	Sw. <i>soppa</i>	SCr. <i>juha</i> , <i>supa</i> , <i>čorba</i>
Fr. <i>brodo</i>	OE <i>broþ</i>	Boh. <i>polévka</i>
Sp. <i>sopa</i> , <i>caldo</i>	ME <i>broth</i>	Pol. <i>zupa</i> , <i>rosół</i> , <i>polewka</i>
Rum. <i>supă</i> , <i>ciorbă</i>	NE <i>soup</i> , <i>broth</i>	Russ. <i>sup</i> (<i>ucha</i>)
Ir. <i>sup</i>	Du. <i>soep</i>	Skt. <i>yūṣa</i> , <i>sūpa-</i>
Nir. <i>anbhruith</i> , <i>brachán</i>	OHG <i>prod</i>	Av.
W. <i>potes</i> , <i>cawl</i>	MHG <i>brüje</i> , <i>suppe</i>	
Br. <i>soubenn</i>	NHG <i>suppe</i> , <i>brühe</i>	

Most of the words listed cover what in current use is partly distinguished, as NE *soup* vs. *broth*, Fr. *soupe* vs. *bouillon*, etc.

1. Derivs. of IE **yew-* 'mix', ultimately the same as **yew-* 'unite'. Walde-P. 1.199. Ernout-M. 508. Walde-H. 1.734. Pedersen 1.65.

Grk. ζωμός, NG ζουμί ('juice' and 'broth'); Lat. *iūs*; (Ir. *íth*, OW *íot*, Br. *yod* 'porridge'); Lith. *jūšė* ('fish soup'), OPruss. *juse*; ChSl. *jucha*, SCr. *juha* ('fish soup'); Skt. *yūṣa*.

2. The widespread modern Eur. group goes back, mostly through Fr. *soupe*, to a Gmc. *suppa*, attested in MLat. *suppa* 'sop' (Oribas. trans., cf. Thomas, Mēl. Havet 525), ON *soppa* 'wine-soup', OE *soupe* 'sop', OHG *sopha*, *sopfa* 'broth with softened bread' : ON *sūpa*, OE *sūpan* 'sup', Skt. *sūpa-* 'soup', fr. **seup-*, extensions of **seu-* in Skt. *su-* 'press out juice', etc., perh. ultimately of imitative orig. Thus Fr. *soupe*, in 13th cent. 'sop, bit of bread softened with broth or wine' (still surviving in the phrase *ivre comme une soupe*), then 'soup', is in the latter sense the source of ME *soupe*, NE *soup*, Du. *soep*, Br. *soubenn*, Rum. *supă* (recent), Russ. *sup*, and semantically at least (some of the forms go back to the Gmc. *suppa*) of It. *zuppa* (> NG σούπα), Sp.

sopa, Dan. *suppe*, Sw. *soppe*, late MHG, NHG *suppe* (> Lett. *zupa*, SCr. *supa*, Pol. *zupa*). Walde-P. 2.468 f. REW 8464. Falk-Torp 1205.

3. It. *minestra*, *minestrone* (esp. 'vegetable soup'), orig. any 'prepared food', fr. *ministrare*, Lat. *ministrāre* 'serve'. REW 5590.

It. *brodo*, Sp. *brodio*, *brodio*, MLat. *brodum*, *brodium*, fr. OHG *brod* (below, 5).

Fr. *bouillon*, fr. *bouillir* 'boil' (10.31). Fr. *potage* (> ME *potage* > W. *potes*), orig. a 'stew', fr. *pot* 'pot' (5.26).

Sp. *caldo* 'broth', orig. 'hot' fr. Lat. *calidus* (15.85).

Rum. *ciorbă*, SCr. *čorba*, fr. Turk. *çorba* 'soup'. Berneker 159 f. Lokotsch 440.

4. Ir. *enbhruith*, Nir. *anbhruith* : Ir. *berbaim*, W. *berwi*, Lat. *fervere* 'boil', etc. (10.31). Walde-P. 2.167 f. Pedersen 1.115.

Nir. *brachán* 'broth, gruel', orig. 'fermented matter' : *brachaim* 'ferment', Ir. *mraich*, *braich* 'malt', Lat. *marcere* 'wither', etc. Walde-P. 2.282. Pedersen 1.163.

W. *cawl*, orig. 'cabbage' (5.70), hence through 'cabbage-soup' now 'soup, broth'.

5. ON *broð*, OE *broþ*, ME, NE *broth*, OHG *prod*, also MHG *brüje*, NHG *brühe* 'broth' : OHG *briuwān*

'green' and Dan. *sag*, Sw. *sak* 'thing'. So Du. *groenten*, fr. *groen* 'green'.

NE *vegetables*, sb. use of adj. *vegetable*, fr. Ofr. *vegetable* 'capable of growing', Lat. *vegetabilis* 'animating, vivifying', deriv. of *vegetāre*, iter. of *vegēre* 'move, quicken' beside *vigēre* 'be lively' : Skt. *vāja-* 'strength', etc. Walde-P. 1.246 f. Ernout-M. 1079, 1107.

MHG (late) *gemüse*, NHG *gemüse*, orig. 'cooked food of garden produce', then the 'garden produce itself', collective of OHG, MHG *muos* 'food' (5.12). Weigand-H. 1.674.

6. Lith. *daržovės*, Lett. *dārzaji*

word of unknown source. G. Meyer. Alb. Etym. Wtb. 284 f.

5. Lith. *žirnīs*, Lett. *dzirnīs* : ChSl. *zrūno*, Goth. *kaurn*, Lat. *grānum* 'grain', etc. (8.42). Walde-P. 1.599 f.

SCr. *grah* (but now 'bean', with deriv.

5.68 ONION

Grk.	κρόμμινον	Goth.	....	Lith.	svogūnas, cibulė
NG	κρομμίδι, κρομμίδι	ON	....	Lett.	stipulis
Lat.	cēpa, ūniō	Dan.	rødløg	ChSl.	....
It.	cipolla	Sw.	rödlök	SCR.	luk
Fr.	oignon	OE	cipe, ynnelēac	Boh.	cibule
Sp.	cebolla	ME	unyon	Pol.	cebula
Rum.	ceapă	NE	oniōn	Russ.	luk
Ir.	....	Du.	ui	Skt.	palāṇḍu-
Nlr.	innium	OHG	zwibolla	Av.	....
W.	wynwynyn	MHG	zwibolle		
Br.	ognonenn	NHG	zwibel		

1. Grk. κρόμμινον (Hom.), κρόμμινον (κρέμμινον Hesych.), dim. κρομμίδιον > NG κρομμίδι, κρεμμίδι : Ir. *crem*, W. *craf*, OE *hramsa*, Lith. *kremušė* 'wild garlic'. Walde-P. 1.426. Boisacq 520.

2. Lat. *cēpa* (> Rum. *ceapă*, OFr. *cive*, Ir. *ciap* in *foltech* 'porrum, capillosa cepa', OE *cipe*; late dim. *cēpulla* > It. *cipolla*, Sp. *cebolla*, OHG *zwibolla*, etc.

[pop. association with words for 'two' and 'ball']; MHG *zibolle* > Lith. *cibulė*, Boh. *cibule*, Pol. *cebula*; MLG *stipolle* > Lett. *stipulis*, with Grk. dial. *κάπια* : τὰ σκόρρα (Hesych.), loanword fr. unknown source. Ernout-M. 176. Walde-H. 1.201. REW 1817, 1820. Vendryes, De hib. voc. 124. Weigand-H. 2.1355.

Late Lat. *ūniō* (> OE *ynne* in *ynnelēac*, cpd. with *lēac* 'leek'; Fr. *oignon* > ME *unyon*, etc. > Nlr. *innium*, W. *wynwyn* coll., sg. *wynwynyn*; Br. *ognon* coll., sg. *ognonenn*, fr. Fr.; Du. dial.

3. Dan. *rødløg*, Sw. *rödlök*, cpd. of words for 'red' (15.66) and 'leek' (ON *laukr*, OE *lēac*, etc.).

4. Lith. *svogūnas* (now preferred to *cibulė*, NSB), fr. some Asiatic form belonging with Turk. *soğan* 'onion'. Hehn, Kulturpflanzen? 205.

5. SCR., Russ. *luk*, fr. Gmc. word for 'leek', ON *laukr*, etc. Berneker 744. Stender-Petersen 302 f.

6. Skt. *palāṇḍu-*, cpd., first part dub., second part : *aṇḍa* 'egg' (cf. *āṇḍika-* name of a plant with edible bulbs). Uhlenbeck 159.

7. Grk. *κρόμμινον* (Hom.), κρόμμινον (κρέμμινον Hesych.), dim. κρομμίδιον > NG κρομμίδι, κρεμμίδι : Ir. *crem*, W. *craf*, OE *hramsa*, Lith. *kremušė* 'wild garlic'. Walde-P. 1.426. Boisacq 520.

8. Lat. *cēpa* (> Rum. *ceapă*, OFr. *cive*, Ir. *ciap* in *foltech* 'porrum, capillosa cepa', OE *cipe*; late dim. *cēpulla* > It. *cipolla*, Sp. *cebolla*, OHG *zwibolla*, etc.

[pop. association with words for 'two' and 'ball']; MHG *zibolle* > Lith. *cibulė*, Boh. *cibule*, Pol. *cebula*; MLG *stipolle* > Lett. *stipulis*, with Grk. dial. *κάπια* : τὰ σκόρρα (Hesych.), loanword fr. unknown source. Ernout-M. 176. Walde-H. 1.201. REW 1817, 1820. Vendryes, De hib. voc. 124. Weigand-H. 2.1355.

Late Lat. *ūniō* (> OE *ynne* in *ynnelēac*, cpd. with *lēac* 'leek'; Fr. *oignon* > ME *unyon*, etc. > Nlr. *innium*, W. *wynwyn* coll., sg. *wynwynyn*; Br. *ognon* coll., sg. *ognonenn*, fr. Fr.; Du. dial.

5.69 CABBAGE

Grk.	ράβανος, κράμβη	Goth.	....	Lith.	kopustas
NG	λάχανα	ON	kāl	Lett.	kāpuosts
Lat.	brassica, caulis	Dan.	kaal	ChSl.	....
It.	cavolo	Sw.	kål	SCR.	kupus
Fr.	chou	OE	cawel	Boh.	kapusta, zeli
Sp.	berza, col	ME	cole, caboche	Pol.	kapusta
Rum.	varză	NE	cabbage	Russ.	kapusta
Ir.	cál, brassech	Du.	kool		
Nlr.	cabāste (cál)	OHG	cól		
W.	bresychen (caul)	MHG	kól		
Br.	kaolenn	NHG	kohl (kraut)		

1. Grk. κράμβη, fr. the appearance of 'curled, wrinkled' : κράμβος 'dry, crackly', sb. 'blight in grapes when they shrivel', OE *hrympel* 'wrinkle', etc. Walde-P. 2.588 f. Boisacq 507.

Grk. *ράβανος* (Att. for κράμβη), beside *ραβανίς* 'radish' : *ράβυς*, *ράβος* 'a kind of turnip', Dor. *ράφα* 'a kind of radish', Lat. *rāpum* 'rape, turnip', OHG *ruoba*, NHG (*weisse*) *rübe* 'turnip', *rote rübe* 'beet', *gelbe rübe* 'carrot'. Walde-P. 2.341. Ernout-M. 852.

NG *λάχανα*, sg. of *λάχανα* 'vegetables' (5.65).

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Vendryes, De hib. voc. 118. Berneker 87.

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general Gmc. (NE *cole* obs.; U.S. *coleslaw*, or with pop. etym. *coldslaw*, fr. Du. *koolsla* shortened form of *kool-salade*). Walde-P. 1.332. Ernout-M. 165. REW 1778. NED s.v. *cole*, sb.¹.

3. Dan. *brassech*, W. *bresychen*, fr. Lat. *brassica* (above, 2).

Nlr. *cabāste*, fr. NE *cabbage* (below, 4). Pedersen 1.230.

ON *kāl*, OE *cawel*, etc., above, 2.

ME *caboche*, *cabache*, NE *cabbage*, fr. OFr. (Pic., Norm.) *caboce* (Fr. *caboche*) 'head' beside *cabosse*, deriv. of OFr. *boce*, *boche*, *bosse* 'swelling, boil, bump', prob. influenced by derivs. of Lat. *caput* 'head' NED s.v. *cabbage*, sb.¹ REW 1191a. Gamillscheg 164. Wartburg 1.469.

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NHG *kraut* 'herb, plant' (8.53) is usual for 'cabbage' in South Germany, and generally in *sauerkraut*. Kretschmer, Wortgeogr. 566 ff.

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Boh. *zeli* : ChSl. *zeliže* 'vegetables' (5.65).

Sp. *berza*, Rum. *varza*, fr. Lat. *viridia* 'green plants', fr. *viridis* 'green', REW 9367.

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Boh. *zeli* : ChSl. *zeliže* 'vegetables' (5.65).

Most of the words for 'apple' belong to a single group, the ultimate source of which is obscure.

1. Ir. *ubull*, Nlr. *abhall*, W. *afal*, Br. *aval*; Crimean Goth. *apel*, ON *epli*, etc. general Gmc.; Lith. *obuolas*, *obuolys*, hence It. *melo* 'apple tree', with new *mela* 'apple', Rum. *mdr*. Ernout-M. 583. Walde-H. 1.218 f. REW 5272.

3. Fr

Grk.	ἔλαια	Goth.	(<i>alēwabagms</i> 'olive tree')	Lith.	<i>alyva</i>
NG	ἔλαια	ON	<i>olīva</i>	Lett.	<i>olīva</i>
Lat.	<i>olea</i>	Dan.	<i>olīva</i>	ChSl.	<i>maslina</i>
It.	<i>uliva</i>	Sw.	<i>olīva</i>	Boh.	<i>oliva</i>
Fr.	<i>olive</i>	OE	<i>eleberge</i>	Pol.	<i>olīvka</i>
Sp.	<i>aceituna</i>	ME	<i>olive</i>	Russ.	<i>olīvka</i>
Rum.	<i>māslinā</i>	NE	<i>olive</i>		
Ir.	...	Du.	<i>olīf</i>		
Nlr.	...	OHG	<i>olīberi</i>		
W.	<i>olīf</i>	MHG	<i>olīber</i>		
Br.	<i>olivezenn</i>	NHG	<i>olīber</i>		

'Olive' is understood here as the fruit, though this and the olive tree were originally, and still are in part, expressed by the same word.

1. Most of the words are directly or indirectly fr. Lat. *olīva*, itself a loanword fr. Grk. ἔλαια 'olive tree, olive', this again prob. fr. some Mediterranean source. Schrader, Reallex. 2.130 ff. Ernout-M. 700.

Many of the forms are of comparatively recent introduction. It was only the oil of the olive that was exported to the north in early times, and several of the words for 'olive' are derived from

Grk.	ἐλαιον	Goth.	<i>alēw</i>	Lith.	<i>aliejus</i>
NG	ἐλαιον	ON	<i>olea</i>	Lett.	<i>el'la</i>
Lat.	<i>oleum, olivum</i>	Dan.	<i>olīe</i>	ChSl.	<i>olējī, maslo</i>
It.	<i>olio</i>	Sw.	<i>olja</i>	SCR.	<i>ulje, zejtin</i>
Fr.	<i>huile</i>	OE	<i>ele</i>	Boh.	<i>olej</i>
Sp.	<i>aceite</i>	ME	<i>ole</i>	Pol.	<i>olej, oliwa</i>
Rum.	<i>uleiu</i>	NE	<i>ole</i>	Russ.	<i>olej</i>
Ir.	...	Du.	<i>olīe</i>	Skt.	<i>tilāla, sneha-</i>
Nlr.	<i>ola</i>	OHG	<i>ol(e)</i>	Av.	...
W.	<i>olew</i>	MHG	<i>ol(e), ol(e)</i>		
Br.	<i>eol</i>	NHG	<i>ol</i>		

'Oil' was originally olive oil, an important article of food in southern regions, used also for cleansing the body (cf. under 'soap' 6.95), and as an illuminating fluid in lamps, while in most recent times its use as a lubricant or fuel dwarfs all others in magnitude. In general, the same word has remained in use, with all the extension in application.

			5.81	SALT
Grk.	ἅλας	Goth.	<i>salt</i>	
NG	ἅλας	ON	<i>salt</i>	
Lat.	<i>sal</i>	Dan.	<i>salt</i>	
It.	<i>sale</i>	Sw.	<i>salt</i>	
Fr.	<i>sel</i>	OE	<i>sealt</i>	
Sp.	<i>sal</i>	ME	<i>salt</i>	
Rum.	<i>sare</i>	NE	<i>salt</i>	
Ir.	<i>salann</i>	Du.	<i>zout</i>	
Nlr.	<i>salann</i>	OHG	<i>salz</i>	
W.	<i>halen</i>	MHG	<i>salz</i>	
Br.	<i>holen</i>	NHG	<i>salz</i>	

1. Nearly all the Eur. words for 'salt', also Arm. *at* and Toch. *sāl*, go back to an IE *sal- 'salt'. Walde-P. 2.452 f. Ernout-M. 887 f.

2. Lith. *druska* : Lett. *druska* 'crumb, scrap', Grk. *θραύω* 'break, smash', Goth. *drauhsnōs* 'crumbs, fragments', etc., IE *dhreu-. Cf. Alb. *kripë* 'salt', fr. Slavic, ChSl. *krupa* 'crumb' (G. Meyer, Alb. Etym. Wtb. 206). Walde-P. 1.872 ff. Walde-H. 1.553.

Grk.	πίπερι	Goth.	...	Lith.	<i>pīpirai</i>
NG	πίπερι	ON	<i>pīpar</i>	Lett.	<i>pīpari</i>
Lat.	<i>piper</i>	Dan.	<i>pebber</i>	ChSl.	<i>pīperū</i>
It.	<i>pepe</i>	Sw.	<i>peppar</i>	SCR.	<i>biber</i>
Fr.	<i>poivre</i>	OE	<i>pīper</i>	Boh.	<i>pepī</i>
Sp.	<i>pimentia</i>	ME	<i>peper</i>	Pol.	<i>pieprz</i>
Rum.	<i>piper</i>	NE	<i>pepper</i>	Russ.	<i>perec</i>
Ir.	<i>scibar, pipur</i>	Du.	<i>peper</i>	Skt.	<i>pīpala-, etc.</i>
Nlr.	<i>scibar</i>	OHG	<i>pīffer</i>	Av.	...
W.	<i>pupur</i>	MHG	<i>pīffer</i>		
Br.	<i>pebr</i>	NHG	<i>pīffer</i>		

1. Nearly all the Eur. words for 'pepper' are fr. Lat. *piper*, itself a loanword fr. Grk. *πίπερι*, this being, like the article itself, of Indian origin. Cf. Skt. *pippala-, pippali-,* 'berry, pepper'. Schrader, Reallex. 2.164. Boisacq 769. Ernout-M. 771.

For Ir. *scibar* cf. Pedersen 1.235, Ven-

the name of the better known olive oil (5.79), as OE *eleberge*, OHG *olīberi* lit. 'oil-berry'; likewise Goth. *alēwabagms* 'olive tree'. In Ireland olives are virtually unknown, but if occasion arose the English word would doubtless be used.

2. Sp. *aceituna* fr. Arab. *zaitūna*, like again prob. fr. some Mediterranean source. Schrader, Reallex. 2.130 ff. Ernout-M. 700.

Many of the forms are of comparatively recent introduction. It was only the oil of the olive that was exported to the north in early times, and several of the words for 'olive' are derived from

5.79 OIL

1. Most of the Eur. words are directly fr. Lat. *oleum* (beside *olivum*), itself a loanword fr. Grk. ἔλαιον, belonging with ἔλαια 'olive' (5.78). Goth. *alēw*, precise history much disputed, Feist 35 f. ON *olea*, prob. fr. Lat. *olea*. Celtic forms, Pedersen 1.194. ME *oli, oile* (in place of OE *ele*), fr. OFr. *olīe, oile* (Fr. *huile*), whence also Br. *eol*. Lith. *aliejus*

fr. Slavic (ChSl. *olējī*, etc.); Lett. *el'la* fr. LG *ölje*. Rum. *uleiu* fr. Slavic. NG *lādā* fr. late dim. *ἄλδιον*.

2. Sp. *aceite*, fr. Arab. *zait* 'oil'. So SCR. *zejtin*, through Turk., fr. Arab. *zaitūn* 'olives'. REW 9611. Lokotsch 2187.

3. ChSl. *maslo* (like *olējī* also translates ἔλαιον), Russ. *maslo* 'oil' and 'but-

ter', in other Slavic languages 'butter' or 'grease': ChSl. *mazati* 'anoint', Grk. *μαγει*, in forms of *μάσσω* 'knead' (5.54), etc. Berneker 2.23, 29. Walde-P. 2.226 ff.

4. Skt. *tāila-* 'oil' (used as food and for lamps, like the Eur. group), deriv. of *tila-* the Indian sesame plant.

Skt. *sneha-* also 'oil' in both uses, fr. *snih-* 'be sticky'. Walde-P. 2.695.

5.80 BERRY

Grk.	(κόκκος, βάε)	Goth.	-basi	Lith.	<i>uoga</i>
NG	κόκκος(?)	ON	<i>ber</i>	Lett.	<i>uoga</i>
Lat.	<i>bāca</i>	Dan.	<i>bær</i>	ChSl.	<i>jagoda</i>
It.	<i>bacca</i>	Sw.	<i>bär</i>	SCR.	<i>jagoda, boba</i>
Fr.	<i>baie</i>	OE	<i>berie</i>	Boh.	<i>jagoda</i>
Sp.	<i>baya</i>	ME	<i>bery</i>	Pol.	<i>jagoda</i>
Rum.	<i>boabā</i>	Du.	<i>berry</i>	Russ.	<i>jagoda</i>
Ir.	<i>cāer</i>	NE	<i>bes</i>	Skt.	...
Nlr.	<i>caor</i>	OHG	<i>beri</i>	Av.	...
W.	<i>aeronen</i>	MHG	<i>ber</i>		
Br.	<i>hugenn</i>	NHG	<i>beere</i>		

Although there is a word for 'berry' in most of the Eur. languages, it is only in the Gmc. group that the word furnishes a long series of cpds. denoting the special kinds of berry. Thus NE *berry*, whence *strawberry, raspberry, blackberry, blueberry, cranberry, gooseberry*, etc., formerly also *wineberry* (OE *weinberige*, like Goth. *weinabasi*), now replaced by *grape*. Similarly, NHG *beere*, with *erdbeere, himbeere*, etc., and in the other Gmc. languages. Elsewhere the names of 'strawberry', 'raspberry', etc., are unrelated to each other, e.g. Fr. *fraise* 'strawberry' (with the other Romance words, fr. Lat. *fragum*), but *framboise* 'raspberry' (fr. a Frank. **brom-basi* 'blackberry' like NHG *brombeere*, first part : NE *bramble*, etc.); Russ. *zemljanika* 'strawberry' (fr. *zemlja* 'earth', like NHG *erdbeere*), but *malina* 'raspberry' (: Grk. *mēlas*, Lett. *melns* 'black', etc.).

1. In class. Grk. there is no distinctive word for 'berry' in common use. But

κόκκος 'grain, seed' is rarely also 'berry' and so reg. in NG. Grk. *βάε, βάε* 'grape' (5.76), also sometimes 'berry'.

2. Lat. *bāca* or *bacca* (> It. *bacca*, Fr. *baie*, Sp. *baya*), prob. a loanword fr. a Mediterranean source, and perh. related to the Thracian Βάκχος. Ernout-M. 98. Walde-H. 1.91.

Rum. *boabā*, fr. SCR. *boba* 'berry'. 3. Ir. *cāer*, Nlr. *caor*, W. pl. *ceirios*, perh. : Grk. *καρπός* 'fruit' in wide sense. Pedersen 1.23.

W. *aeronen* (coll. *aeron*) : Goth. *akran* 'fruit', etc. (5.71). Walde-P. 1.173. Pedersen 1.103.

Br. *hugenn* (mostly 'uvula'), but also 'berry', deriv. of Lat. *uva* 'grape'. Ernault, Glossaire 328.

4. Goth. *-basi* (in *weinabasi* 'grape'), ON *ber*, OE *berie*, etc., general Gmc., root connection? Falk-Torp 124. Feist 559.

5. Lith., Lett. *uoga*, ChSl. *jagoda*, etc. general Slavic, prob. : Lat. *uva* 'grape' (5.76). Berneker 25.

SCR. *boba*, fr. *bob* 'bean'.

5.83 VINEGAR

Grk.	ξίος	Goth.	<i>aket</i>	Lith.	<i>uksusas, actas</i>
NG	ξίος	ON	...	Lett.	<i>rūgpnē</i>
Lat.	<i>acētum</i>	Dan.	<i>eddike</i>	Lett.	<i>etik'is</i>
It.	<i>aceto</i>	Sw.	<i>ättika</i>	ChSl.	<i>ocitā</i>
Fr.	<i>vinagre</i>	OE	<i>eced</i>	SCR.	<i>ocat, sirce</i>
Sp.	<i>vinagre</i>	ME	<i>vinagre</i>	Boh.	<i>ocet</i>
Rum.	<i>ojet</i>	NE	<i>vinegar</i>	Pol.	<i>ocet</i>
Ir.	(<i>fin</i>) <i>acēt</i>	Du.	<i>arijn</i>	Russ.	<i>uksus</i>
Nlr.	<i>finēagra</i>	OHG	<i>ezizh</i>	Skt.	(<i>gukta-</i>)
W.	<i>finēgr, gvinegr</i>	MHG	<i>ezizh</i>	Av.	...
Br.	<i>gvinegr</i>	NHG	<i>essig</i>		

Words for 'vinegar' go back to expressions for 'sharp, sour, acid', sometimes in combination with words for 'wine'.

1. Grk. *ξίος* (> Russ. *uksus* > Lith. *uksusas*), late dim. *ξείδιον*, NG *ξίος* : Grk. *όξής* 'sharp, pointed, acid' (cf. *είρος* 'breadth' : *είρος* 'broad'), Lat. *acidus* 'acid', *acer* 'sharp', etc. Walde-P. 1.28 ff.

NG *γλυκάδι* fr. late Grk. *γλυκάδιον* 'vinegar' (EM, Choerob.), this fr. *γλυκός* 'sweet'.

2. Lat. *acētum*, orig. pass. pple. of *acēre* 'be sour', beside *acidus* 'sour, acid' : *acer* 'sharp', etc. Walde-P. 1.28 ff. Ernout-M. 8. Walde-H. 1.6.

Hence It. *aceto*, OFr. *aisil, aisin* (> Du. *azijs*); Ir. *acēt* (also *fin acēt* with *fin* 'wine'); Goth. *aket*, OE *eced*, and, with transposition of consonants, LG *edik*, *etik* (> Icel. *edik*, Dan. *eddike*, Sw.

ättika, also Lett. *etik'is*), OHG *ezizh*, NHG *essig*; ChSl. *ocitā* (> Rum. *ojet*), SCR. *ocat*, Boh., Pol. *ocet* (> Lith. *actas*). REW 98. Falk-Torp 180. Feist 32. Brückner 373.

3. Fr. *vinagre* (> Br. *gvinegr*, with influence of *guin* 'wine'; ME *vinagre*, NE *vinegar* > Nlr. *finēagra*, W. *finēgr*, also W. *gvinegr* with influence of *guin* 'wine'), Sp. *vinagre*, cpd. of Lat. *vinum* 'wine' and *acer* 'sharp'. REW 9356.

4. Lith. *rūgpnē* (Kurschat's word for 'vinegar', as in Pruss. Lith.), cpd. of *rūg-* (as in *rūgti* 'sour, ferment') and *pnēas* 'beer'.

5. Skt. *gukta-* (not strictly 'vinegar', but used of any sour, acid liquid), fr. *guc-* 'gleam, burn' and 'burn with pain'. Uhlenbeck 313.

5.84 HONEY

Grk.	μέλι	Goth.	<i>milp</i>
NG	μέλι	ON	<i>hunang</i>
Lat.	<i>mel</i>	Dan.	<i>honning</i>
It.	<i>miele</i>	Sw.	<i>honung</i>
Fr.	<i>miel</i>	OE	<i>hunig</i>
Sp.	<i>miel</i>	ME	<i>huni,</i>
Rum.	<i>miere</i>	NE	<i>honey</i>
Ir.	<i>míl</i>	Du.	<i>honing</i>
NIr.	<i>míl</i>	OHG	<i>hona(n)g</i>
W.	<i>mel</i>	MHG	<i>honey,</i>
Br.	<i>mel</i>	NHG	<i>honig</i>

Honey was the old IE sweet, and so among the Greeks and Romans and in Europe generally until the introduction of sugar (5.85). From it was made the oldest IE intoxicating drink, the 'mead' (5.91).

Most of the words for 'honey' belong to one of two inherited groups. In Gmc. one of these is represented in Gothic, the other in words for 'mead', otherwise 'honey' is expressed by a new word derived from its yellow color.

1. IE **melit-* 'honey'. Walde-P. 2.296. Ernout-M. 602. Grk. *μέλι*; Lat. *mel* (> Romance words); Ir. *míl*, W., Br. *mel*; Goth. *milp* (cf. OE *mil-dēaw* 'honey-dew, nectar', misc. 'honeyed'); Arm. *metr*, Alb. *mjall*.

5.85 SUGAR

Grk.	σάκχαρι, etc. (late)	Goth.	...	Lith.	<i>cukrus</i>
NG	ζάχαρι	ON	...	Lett.	<i>cukurs</i>
Lat.	<i>saccharum</i> (late)	Dan.	<i>sukker</i>	ChSl.	...
It.	<i>zucchero</i>	Sw.	<i>socker</i>	SCR.	<i>šecer</i>
Fr.	<i>succe</i>	OE	...	Boh.	<i>cukr</i>
Sp.	<i>azúcar</i>	ME	<i>sucere, sugure</i> , etc.	Pol.	<i>cukier</i>
Rum.	<i>zahăr</i>	NE	<i>sugar</i>	Russ.	<i>sachar</i>
Ir.	...	Du.	<i>zucker</i>	Skt.	<i>garakarā-</i>
Nlr.	<i>siūcre</i>	OHG	<i>zucura</i>	Av.	...
W.	<i>siugr</i>	MHG	<i>zucker</i>		
Br.	<i>sukr</i>	NHG	<i>zucker</i>		

The home of sugar and its European names is India. The companions of Alexander the Great told of the Indian cane which produced 'honey without bees' (περί τῶν καλῶμων, Strabo 15.694). The native Indian name appears in Greek and Latin transcriptions in the first century A.D. (μέλι τὸ καλῶμων τὸ λεγόμενον σάκχαρι, Periplus 14; σάκχαρον εἶδος ὃν μέλιτος ἐν Ἰνδία καὶ τῇ εὐδαίμονι Ἀραβίᾳ περὶ γότος, ἐπισκοπόμενον ἐπὶ τῶν καλῶμων, Diosc. 2.104; *Saccharon et Arabia fert, sed laudatius India, est autem mel in harundibus collectum*, Plin. 12.32), but

2. IE **medhu-* 'honey' and 'mead'. Walde-P. 2.261. Here as 'honey', Lith., Lett. *medus*, OPruss. *meddo*, ChSl. *medū*, etc., general Slavic; Skt. *madhu*, Toch. *mit*. Elsewhere only as 'mead' or for some other intoxicating drink (5.91).

3. ON *hunang*, OE *hunig*, etc., general Gmc. (except Goth.): Skt. *kāñcana-* 'golden', *kanaka-* 'gold', Grk. *κηρός* 'pale yellow' etc. Walde-P. 1.400; Falk-Torp 417.

4. Av. **paēna-*, implied by *paēnaēna-* 'prepared from honey', NPers. *angubin* 'bee-honey', prob. as (bee's) 'milk' or 'juice' : Av. *payah-, paēman-* 'milk', Skt. *payas-* 'milk, juice', Lith. *pienas* 'milk' (5.87). Barth. 817.

The article was then only an exotic product used for medical purpose. The cultivation of the sugar cane was introduced in Sicily and Spain by the Arabs, and it was only after the crusades that sugar became the common sweetening in place of the older honey. The majority of European forms of the name come through Arabic via Spanish or Italian. Schrader, Reallex. 2.705 ff.

Skt. *garakarā-* 'gravel, grit' (AV +) later 'sugar' : Grk. *κρόκη, κροκῆ* 'pebble'. Walde-P. 1.463.

Hence, through a later Prakrit form like Pāli *sakkhara-*, the following:

5.87 MILK (vb.)

Grk.	ἀμέλγω	Goth.	...	Lith.	<i>milžti</i>
NG	ἀμέλγω	ON	<i>mjalka</i>	Lett.	<i>slaukt</i>
Lat.	<i>mulgere</i>	Dan.	<i>malke</i>	ChSl.	<i>mlešiti</i>
It.	<i>mungere</i>	Sw.	<i>mjalka</i>	SCR.	<i>mušti</i>
Fr.	<i>traire</i>	OE	<i>meolcan, meolcian</i>	Boh.	<i>dajiti</i>
Sp.	<i>ordeñar</i>	ME	<i>mylke</i>	Pol.	<i>doić</i>
Rum.	<i>mulge</i>	NE	<i>milk</i>	Russ.	<i>dajiti</i>
Ir.	<i>bligim, crudim</i>	Du.	<i>melken</i>	Skt.	<i>duh-</i>
Nlr.	<i>cruidhaim, blighim</i>	OHG	<i>melchan</i>	Av.	...
W.	<i>godro</i>	MHG	<i>melchen</i>		
Br.	<i>goro</i>	NHG	<i>melken</i>		

The verbs for 'milk' are unrelated to the nouns for 'milk' in the same language, except in Irish and the Gmc. group.

1. Grk. *ἀμέλγω* (> NG pop. *ἀμύγω* through *ἀμύγω* with transposition); Lat. *mulgere* (> It. *mungere*, Rum. *mulge*, OFr. *moudre*); Ir.

5.89 BUTTER

Grk.	βούτυρον (late)	Goth.	smjþr	Lith.	sviestas
NG	butyrum	ON	smjþr	Lett.	sviestas
Lat.	butyrum (late)	Dan.	smjþr	ChSl.	sviestas
It.	butro	Sw.	smjþr	SCR.	maslac
Fr.	beurre	OE	butere	Boh.	maslo
Sp.	mantecca	ME	butere	Pol.	maslo
Rum.	unt	NE	buter	Russ.	maslo
Ir.	imb	Du.	bater	Skt.	ghrta, navanita-
Nir.	im	OHG	ancho, butera	Av.	(raoyna-)
W.	ymenyn	MHG	bater, anke		
Br.	amann	NHG	buter		

Butter was a common article of food from early times in India and Iran ('melted butter') and in northern Europe, but not among the ancient Greeks and Romans, who first heard of it as a Scythian product. It is first reported by Herodotus (4.2), who describes the process of churning, later by Hippocrates (4.20), who first introduces the word βούτυρον. Pliny (28.133) tells of butyrum, barbararum gentium lautissimum cibum. Schrader, Reallex 1.175 ff.

1. Grk. βούτυρον, lit. 'cow-cheese', but either a translation or an adaptation of a native Scythian word (πῶν, δ βούτυρον καλῶσι, Hipp. 4.20). Hence Lat. butyrum, and fr. this OFr. burre (> It. burro), Fr. beurre, OE, ME butere, NE butter, Du. bater, OHG (late) butera, MHG buter, NHG butter.

2. Sp. mantecca (also 'fat, lard'), prob. of pre-Roman orig. REW 5324a.

Rum. unt (also 'oil'): It. unto, OFr. oint 'fat', fr. Lat. unctum 'ointment', pple. of unguere 'smear, anoint'. REW 9057.

3. Ir. imb, imm, Nir. im, W. ymenyn, Br. amann, OHG ancho, MHG anke, OPruss. anclan : Lat. unguen 'fat, oint-

5.89 BUTTER

ment', unguere 'smear, anoint', Skt. añj- 'anoint, adorn'. Walde-P. 1.181. Peder- sen 1.46.

4. ON smjþr, Dan. smjþr, Sw. smör, OHG chuo-smero (lit. 'cow-grease'): Goth. smairþr 'fat', OE smeoru, OHG smero 'fat, grease' (NE smear), Ir. smir 'marrow', etc. Walde-P. 2.690 f. Falk-Torp 1086 f.

5. Lith. sviestas, Lett. sviests, perh. : Av. xšvēr- 'milk'. Walde-P. 2.521.

SCR. maslac (beside maslo 'grease'), Boh. maslo, Pol. maslo, Russ. maslo ('butter' and 'oil'): ChSl. maslo 'ointment, oil', mazati 'anoint', Grk. μάσω 'knead', etc. Walde-P. 2.226. Berneker 2.23, 28.

6. Skt. ghrta- 'clarified butter, ghee': Skt. ghr- 'besprinkle', further connec- tions dub. Uhlenbeck 85, 100. Walde- P. 1.407.

Skt. navanita- 'fresh butter', lit. 'fresh drawn' cpd. of nava- 'new' and pple. of nī- 'lead, bring'.

Av. raoyna-, raoymya- 'butter' (? So Barth. 1488) or 'oil' (Darmesteter): NPers. rauyan 'oil, grease', outside con- nections unknown.

1. Grk. οἶνος, early ποῖνος, Lat. vinum (prob. fr. *uoinom, like uicus, vici: Grk. ποῖκος, ποῖδα; in which case Umbr. vinu must be a Lat. loanword), Alb. venë, Arm. gini, together with the Semitic words, Arab. wain, Hebr. yayin, all prob. loanwords fr. some prehistoric Mediterranean source. So Meillet, MSL 15.163, Ernout-M. 1111. But even so, the source could be some IE language of that region. For if we as- sume that the orig. sense was 'vine', it is attractively derived fr. the same root as Lat. vitis 'vine' (IE *uei- in words for 'twist, wind', see 8.67). Walde-P. 1.226. Schrader, Reallex. 2.643 f.

Lat. vinum is the source of all the other Eur. words, except the Greek and Albanian.

5.93 BEER

Grk.	βύτρον, βύτρος	Goth.	biþr	Lith.	alus, pyvas
NG	butra	ON	biþr	Lett.	alus
Lat.	zythum, cervesia	Dan.	øl	ChSl.	pivo, olu
It.	birra	Sw.	øl	SCR.	pivo
Fr.	bière	OE	bior, ealu (alu)	Boh.	pivo
Sp.	cerveza	ME	bere, ale	Pol.	pivo
Rum.	bere	NE	beer	Russ.	pivo
Ir.	cúirm, laith, beoir	Du.	beer	Skt.	yavasurā-
Nir.	lionn, beoir	OHG	bior	Av.	(hurā-)
W.	cuw	MHG	bier		
Br.	bier	NHG	bier		

Beer was a common drink among most of the European peoples, as well as in Egypt and Mesopotamia, but was known to the Greeks and Romans only as an exotic product. Schrader, Reallex. 1.142 ff.

1. Grk. βύτρος or -ov, first used (Ar- chil.) with reference to Thracian or Phrygian beer and properly a Thracian form : OE brēowan 'brew', etc. Walde- P. 2.168.

Grk. ζῆθος (> Lat. zythum), first used

5.91 MEAD

Grk.	μέθυρον	Goth.	*midus	Lith.	midus
NG	methyrum	ON	mjóðr	Lett.	medus
Lat.	hydromeli	Dan.	mjóð	ChSl.	(medū)
It.	idromele	Sw.	mjóð	SCR.	medovina
Fr.	hydromel	OE	medu, medo	Boh.	medovina
Sp.	hidromel	ME	mede	Pol.	miód
Rum.	hidromel, mied	NE	mead	Russ.	med
Ir.	mid	Du.	mee		
Nir.	miodh	OHG	metu		
W.	með	MHG	met(e)		
Br.	mez	NHG	met		

Mead was the oldest IE intoxicating drink, made from honey, and remained a common drink among the Celtic, Ger- manic, and Balto-Slavic peoples, but not among the Greeks and Romans. It is regularly expressed by a word for 'honey' or a derivative of it.

1. IE *medhu- 'honey' and 'mead'. Walde-P. 2.261. Here, only for the drink, Ir. mid, etc., all the Celtic words; ON mjóðr, OE medu, etc., all the Gmc. words (Goth. *midus not quotable, but inferred fr. a Grk. transcription μέδος, referring to a drunk taking the place of wine at the Hunnish court; cf. NED s.v. mead). The Balto-Slavic words are partly the same as for 'honey' (hence also Rum. mied), partly derivs., as SCR., Boh. medovina; but Lith. midus is fr. Goth. *midus, and ChSl. medū is quot- able only as 'honey' or late for 'wine'.

3. Late Grk. ἰδρόμελι, cpd. of ἵδωρ 'water' and μέλι 'honey', whence Lat. hydromel(i), It. idromele, Fr. hydromel (> Rum. hidromel), Sp. hidromel (also aguamel, with substitution of aqua 'water'). These words are those em- ployed to denote the 'mead' of other peoples, though also used of an unfer- mented mixture of honey and water.

5.92 WINE

Grk.	οἶνος	Goth.	wein	Lith.	vynas
NG	κρασι	ON	vín	Lett.	vins
Lat.	vinum	Dan.	vín	ChSl.	vino
It.	vinu	Sw.	vín	SCR.	vino
Fr.	vín	OE	vín	Boh.	vino
Sp.	vino	ME	wine	Pol.	vino
Rum.	vín	NE	wine	Russ.	vino
Ir.	fin	Du.	wijn	Skt.	vino
Nir.	fion	OHG	win	Av.	drákasara-
W.	guin	MHG	win		maðu-, xšudra- (?)
Br.	guin	NHG	wein		

5.92 WINE

of Egyptian beer (which Hdt. 2.77 re- fers to as οἶνον ἐκ κριθῶν πεποιημένον), and quoted as an Egyptian word (τὸ ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ καλούμενον ζῆθος, Theophr., CP 6.11.2; κατασκευάζουσι δὲ καὶ ἐκ τῶν κριθῶν Αἰγύπτῳ πόμα . . . , δ καλέουσι ζῆθος, Diod. 1.34), but perh. a genuine Grk. word related to ζῆμα 'leaven', etc. Walde- H. 1.734. Boisacq 311.

2. Ir. cuirm, W. cuwru, OCorn. coref, coruf, an old Celtic word represented in late Grk. authors by κόρυμα, κόρυμα, κερβηρία, in Pliny by cerea or cervesia (> Sp. cerveza), perh. : Lat. cremor 'thick broth', Skt. karambha- 'groats, porridge'. Walde-P. 1.419 f. Pedersen 1.168. Walde-H. 1.207.

Ir. laith (Corn. lad 'liquid', W. llaid 'mud'): Grk. λάραξ 'drop of wine'. Walde-P. 2.381. Walde-H. 1.770.

Nir. lionn (leann), fr. Ir. lind 'a drink' ('wine' or 'beer'): W. llyn 'a drink', etc. (5.13). Pedersen 1.37.

3. OE beor (> ON björ, Ir., Nir. beoir), ME bere, NE beer, Du. bier, OHG bior, MHG, NHG bier (> It.

5.93 BEER

Grk.	βύτρον, βύτρος	Goth.	biþr	Lith.	alus, pyvas
NG	butra	ON	biþr	Lett.	alus
Lat.	zythum, cervesia	Dan.	øl	ChSl.	pivo, olu
It.	birra	Sw.	øl	SCR.	pivo
Fr.	bière	OE	bior, ealu (alu)	Boh.	pivo
Sp.	cerveza	ME	bere, ale	Pol.	pivo
Rum.	bere	NE	beer	Russ.	pivo
Ir.	cúirm, laith, beoir	Du.	beer	Skt.	yavasurā-
Nir.	lionn, beoir	OHG	bior	Av.	(hurā-)
W.	cuw	MHG	bier		
Br.	bier	NHG	bier		

Beer was a common drink among most of the European peoples, as well as in Egypt and Mesopotamia, but was known to the Greeks and Romans only as an exotic product. Schrader, Reallex. 1.142 ff.

1. Grk. βύτρος or -ov, first used (Ar- chil.) with reference to Thracian or Phrygian beer and properly a Thracian form : OE brēowan 'brew', etc. Walde- P. 2.168.

Grk. ζῆθος (> Lat. zythum), first used

5.91 MEAD

Grk.	μέθυρον	Goth.	*midus	Lith.	midus
NG	methyrum	ON	mjóðr	Lett.	medus
Lat.	hydromeli	Dan.	mjóð	ChSl.	(medū)
It.	idromele	Sw.	mjóð	SCR.	medovina
Fr.	hydromel	OE	medu, medo	Boh.	medovina
Sp.	hidromel	ME	mede	Pol.	miód
Rum.	hidromel, mied	NE	mead	Russ.	med
Ir.	mid	Du.	mee		
Nir.	miodh	OHG	metu		
W.	með	MHG	met(e)		
Br.	mez	NHG	met		

Skt. madhu- was used for any sweet in- toxicating drink, especially the soma juice. Av. maðu- was a kind of wine or beer (Barth. 1114. NPers. mai 'wine', Horn 1003). Grk. μέθυ occurs only as a poetical word for 'wine', but is the source of the common prose words μέθυ, μέθυσκα 'be drunk, make drunk', whence NG μεθυσμένος 'drunk'.

2. Grk. μελίτερον (Plut. Mor. 672b of the drink of the barbarians), deriv. of μέλι 'honey'.

3. Late Grk. ἰδρόμελι, cpd. of ἵδωρ 'water' and μέλι 'honey', whence Lat. hydromel(i), It. idromele, Fr. hydromel (> Rum. hidromel), Sp. hidromel (also aguamel, with substitution of aqua 'water'). These words are those em- ployed to denote the 'mead' of other peoples, though also used of an unfer- mented mixture of honey and water.

5.92 WINE

Grk.	οἶνος	Goth.	wein	Lith.	vynas
NG	κρασι	ON	vín	Lett.	vins
Lat.	vinum	Dan.	vín	ChSl.	vino
It.	vinu	Sw.	vín	SCR.	vino
Fr.	vín	OE	vín	Boh.	vino
Sp.	vino	ME	wine	Pol.	vino
Rum.	vín	NE	wine	Russ.	vino
Ir.	fin	Du.	wijn	Skt.	vino
Nir.	fion	OHG	win	Av.	drákasara-
W.	guin	MHG	win		maðu-, xšudra- (?)
Br.	guin	NHG	wein		

5.92 WINE

of Egyptian beer (which Hdt. 2.77 re- fers to as οἶνον ἐκ κριθῶν πεποιημένον), and quoted as an Egyptian word (τὸ ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ καλούμενον ζῆθος, Theophr., CP 6.11.2; κατασκευάζουσι δὲ καὶ ἐκ τῶν κριθῶν Αἰγύπτῳ πόμα . . . , δ καλέουσι ζῆθος, Diod. 1.34), but perh. a genuine Grk. word related to ζῆμα 'leaven', etc. Walde- H. 1.734. Boisacq 311.

2. Ir. cuirm, W. cuwru, OCorn. coref, coruf, an old Celtic word represented in late Grk. authors by κόρυμα, κόρυμα, κερβηρία, in Pliny by cerea or cervesia (> Sp. cerveza), perh. : Lat. cremor 'thick broth', Skt. karambha- 'groats, porridge'. Walde-P. 1.419 f. Pedersen 1.168. Walde-H. 1.207.

Ir. laith (Corn. lad 'liquid', W. llaid 'mud'): Grk. λάραξ 'drop of wine'. Walde-P. 2.381. Walde-H. 1.770.

Nir. lionn (leann), fr. Ir. lind 'a drink' ('wine' or 'beer'): W. llyn 'a drink', etc. (5.13). Pedersen 1.37.

3. OE beor (> ON björ, Ir., Nir. beoir), ME bere, NE beer, Du. bier, OHG bior, MHG, NHG bier (> It.

5.93 BEER

Grk.	βύτρον, βύτρος	Goth.	biþr	Lith.	alus, pyvas
NG	butra	ON	biþr	Lett.	alus
Lat.	zythum, cervesia	Dan.	øl	ChSl.	pivo, olu
It.	birra	Sw.	øl	SCR.	pivo
Fr.	bière	OE	bior, ealu (alu)	Boh.	pivo
Sp.	cerveza	ME	bere, ale	Pol.	pivo
Rum.	bere	NE	beer	Russ.	pivo
Ir.	cúirm, laith, beoir	Du.	beer	Skt.	yavasurā-
Nir.	lionn, beoir	OHG	bior	Av.	(hurā-)
W.	cuw	MHG	bier		
Br.	bier	NHG	bier		

Beer was a common drink among most of the European peoples, as well as in Egypt and Mesopotamia, but was known to the Greeks and Romans only as an exotic product. Schrader, Reallex. 1.142 ff.

1. Grk. βύτρος or -ov, first used (Ar- chil.) with reference to Thracian or Phrygian beer and properly a Thracian form : OE brēowan 'brew', etc. Walde- P. 2.168.

Grk. ζῆθος (> Lat. zythum), first used

CHAPTER 6
CLOTHING; PERSONAL ADORNMENT AND CARE

6.11 CLOTHE, DRESS	6.47 APRON
6.12 CLOTHING, CLOTHES	6.48 TROUSERS
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6.21 CLOTH	6.51 SHOE
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6.24 COTTON	6.54 SHOEMAKER, COBBLER
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6.26 LACE	6.57 BELT, GIRDLE
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6.32 SPINDLE	6.63 PIN
6.33 WEAVE	6.71 ADORNMENT (Personal)
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6.36 NEEDLE	6.74 BRACELET
6.37 AWL	6.75 NECKLACE
6.38 THREAD	6.81 HANDKERCHIEF
6.39 DYE (vb.)	6.82 TOWEL
6.41 CLOAK	6.83 NAPKIN
6.412 OVERCOAT	6.91 COMB
6.42 WOMAN'S DRESS	6.92 BRUSH
6.43 COAT	6.93 RAZOR
6.44 SHIRT	6.94 OINTMENT
6.45 COLLAR	6.95 SOAP
6.46 SKIRT	6.96 MIRROR

6.11 CLOTHE, DRESS

Grk.	ἐννύμη, ἐνδύω	Goth.	wasjan	Lith.	apvilkti, aprėdyti,
NG	ἐνδύω, ενδυω	ON	kleðja	Lett.	aprengti, etc.
Lat.	vestire, induere	Dan.	klæde	ChSl.	apgrēbt, g'ērbt
It.	vestire	Sw.	kläda	SCR.	odēti, oblēti
Fr.	habiller, (re)vetir	OE	scrjdan, gewēdian	Boh.	oditi, oblēti, ošatiti
Sp.	vestir	ME	clothe, dresse	Pol.	ubrac, odziac, oblec
Rum.	imbrăca	NE	dress, clothe	Russ.	odet
Ir.	itím, intuigur	Du.	kleeden	Skt.	vas-
Nir.	cōirigim, řaduigim	OHG	werien, waten	Av.	vah-
W.	guisgo, dilladu	MHG	waten, kleiden		
Br.	guiska	NHG	kleiden		

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5. ON klæða, OE clāþian, clāþan (both rare), ME, NE clothe, MHG, NHG klei- den, etc., all derivs. of the words for 'cloth' or 'clothes', ON klæði, OE clāþ (6.12). NED s.v. clothe.

OE gewēdian, OHG wāten, MHG waten, fr. the words for 'clothes', OE gewēde, OHG wāt, giwāti, MHG wāt (6.12).

OE scrjdan, ME schride fr. OE scrūd 'garment, clothing' (6.12). ON skryðja less common for 'dress'.

ME dresse, NE dress, in Chaucer still merely 'prepare, get ready', fr. OFr. dressez 'arrange', Lat. *directiāre, fr. directus 'straight'. NED s.v. REW 2645.

6. Lith. aprėdyti, fr. rėdas 'order', this fr. WhRuss. rėd = Pol. rzd, ChSl. rzdū 'order'. Brückner, Sl. Fremdwörter 125. Skardzius 188.

Lith. aprengti, cpd. of rengti 'arrange, prepare'.

Lith. apdaryti, cpd. of daryti 'do, make', which is also used for 'put on, wear' (NSB s.v., 2; Fraenkel IF 52.297).

Lith. apvilkti, Lett. apvilkt, beside

6.12 CLOTHING, CLOTHES

Grk.	ἱσθῆς, ἐμαρα, ἱμάρι	Goth.	wasjōs	Lith.	drabužis, drapanos
NG	ποῖχα, ἐνδύματα, φορέ- ματα	ON	kleðja, būnigr, fpl	Lett.	drēba
Lat.	vestis, vestitus, vesti- mentum	Dan.	klæder	ChSl.	odekda, risa
It.	vestiti, abiti	Sw.	kläder, klädning	SCR.	odjeca, odijelo, ruho,
Fr.	vêtements, habits	OE	clāþes, gewēde, rēaf, scrūd, hragl	haljine	
Sp.	vestidos, ropa	ME	clothes, iwede	Boh.	šaty, oděv, oblek
Rum.	imbrăcăminte, haine	NE	clothes, clothing, dress	Pol.	suknie, odzież, od- zienie
Ir.	dillad, etach, etiuh	Du.	kleedren, kleeding	Russ.	odekda, plat'e
Nir.	eadach	OHG	wāt, giwāti	Skt.	vasana-, vastra-, vā-
W.	dillad, guisg	MHG	kleit, kleidunge, wāt	Av.	vashana-, vastra-
Br.	dillad, guiskamant	NHG	kleider, kleidung		

The generic 'clothing, clothes' is ex- pressed by collectives, or by plurals the singular of which denotes an article of clothing, a 'garment' (but sometimes also coll.) or in some cases 'cloth'.

Many of the words are derived from the verbs for 'clothe' and several from nouns for 'cloth'.

1. Derivs. of IE *wes- in ἐννύμη 'clothe' (6.11).

Most of the verbs listed are used for the trans. 'dress, clothe' (a), with mid-, pass., or refl. forms for the intr. 'dress', 'be clothed' (b), e.g. Grk. ἐννύμη vs. ἐννύμα, Fr. habiller vs. s'habiller, ChSl. odēti vs. odēti se. Less commonly the same form is used in both ways, as NE dress (e.g. dresses well), Goth. wasjan, and occasionally others. Again, 'be clothed' may become 'be clothed in, wear', with the garment as direct object, as regularly OE werian, NE wear, now hardly felt as 'be clothed in' and answer- ing to the use elsewhere of verbs for 'carry', as NHG kleider tragen, Fr. porter des vêtements, NG φορέω ποῖχα.

Aside from the inherited group (IE *wes-, below, 1), many of the verbs are derived from the nouns for 'clothing' or some article of clothing. Others are from 'cover', 'arrange, put in order', or 'put (or draw) on (or about)'. These last, e.g. Grk. ἐνδύω, Lat. induere, ChSl. odēti, oblēti, were naturally at first used with the garment as direct object, but as the literal sense weakened were con- strued also with the person clothed, first as the subject of pass. or refl. forms and finally as the object of trans. forms. Cf. the partial development in this direc- tion of NHG anziehen 'draw on, pull on' used with especial reference to clothes, then sich anziehen 'be dressed, dress' (intr.), but not with another person as object or subject of passive (though Luth- er used such a construction; Paul, Deutsches Wtb. s.v.).

1. IE *wes-, perh. an extension of *eu- in Lat. ind-uere, etc. (below, 3). Walde- P. 1.309. Ernout-M. 1098. Feist 553.

Grk. ἐννύμη (Ion. ἐννύμη), fr. *fēo- rūm; Lat. (fr. sb. ves-tis) vestire (> It. vestire, Fr. vêtir, revêtir, Sp. vestir); W. guisgo, Br. guiska (fr. sbs. W. guisg, Br. guisk, formed with sk- suffix; Pedersen 2.18); Goth. (ga-)wasjan, ON verja (but mostly 'cover, wrap', etc., not the usual word for 'clothe'), OE werian (but reg. 'be clothed in, wear'), OHG werien; Skt. vas- (mid. b, caus. a), Av. vah- (act. and mid., both b); Arm. z-genum (b); Alb. vesh; Toch. was- (SSS 471); Hitt. wess-, wass- (Sturtevant, Hitt. Gloss. 182).

The Gmc. forms of this group, except Goth. wasjan, were homonyms of the vb. for 'prevent, ward off, protect' (Goth. warjan, OE werian, etc.), and this was prob. a factor in their early dis- placement in most of the Gmc. lan- guages. For the modern vocabulary they survive only in Icelandic (and here only pple. varinn 'clad' in common use) and NE wear with its wide extension from the orig. sense.

2. Grk. ἐνδύω ('put on', mid. 'be clothed in': cf. ἐκδύω 'take off'), NG pop. rñvwa, cpd. of dñw 'sink, plunge, en- ter': Skt. upā-du- 'put on'. Walde-P. 1.777.

3. Lat. induere (that is, ind-uere, cf. Umbr. an-ouihimu 'inductor'), like ex- uere 'take off', fr. IE *eu- in Lith. auti, ChSl. ob-uti 'put on shoes', etc. Walde- P. 1.109. Ernout-M. 317. Walde-H. 1.434 f.

Fr. habiller, orig. sense 'prepare, ar- range' (OFr. abiller, fr. bille 'log, block of wood', etc.), specialized under in- fluence of habit 'dress' (6.12). REW 1104. Wartburg 1.366, 368.

Rum. imbrăca, fr. Lat. braccæ, brācae 'trousers' (6.48), REW 4281. Puşcariu 780.

4. Ir. in-tuigur, and etim both fr. *in-log-, *in-leg- cpds. of IE *(s)leg- in Grk. στένω, Lat. tegere 'cover', toga 'gown'. Pedersen 2.655. Hence vbl. nouns etach and etiuh, Nir. eadach 'clothing', with vb. Nir. eaduighim.

Nir. cōirigim 'arrange, prepare' (fr. cōir 'suitable, right') now used like, and doubtless influenced by, NE dress (Mc- Kenna).

W. dilladu, fr. dillad 'clothes' (6.12).

Grk. ἱσθῆς, Dor. ἱσθῆς, sg. coll., orig. a fem. abstract in -τηρ-, -τῆρ-, with θ fr. the neut. ἱσθός (formed like πλῆθος, etc.), Schwyzler, IF 30, 443 Buck, Cl.Ph. 12.178 f.; Grk. ἐμα, Aeol. ἐμα, Cret. ῥῆμα, fr. *fēo-ma (Cret. ῥῆμα coll. 'cloth- ing', elsewhere mostly pl. as ἐμαρα); Grk. ἱμάριον, Ion. ἐμάριον, sg. 'gar- ment', esp. 'cloak', pl. 'clothes', fr. ἐμα; Lat. vestis (> It. veste, etc.), hence (through vb. vestire) vestitus, vestimen- tum (> It. vestito, Sp. vestido, Fr. vête- ment, sg. 'garment' or coll., pl. 'clothes'); W. guisg 'garment, clothing', pl. 'clothes', Br. guisk 'swaddling clothes', formerly 'clothes', in this sense now re- placed by guiskamant (coll.; formed after Fr. vêtement); Goth. wasti 'gar- ment', pl. 'clothing'; Skt. vāsas, vasana-, Av. vashana- (cf. Hom. ἑσθός, vasa- na-, fr. *fēo-avos), Skt., Av. vastra-, all sg. 'garment', pl. 'clothes'; Toch. A wsal (SSS 6, 471).

2. Grk. ἐνδύω 'garment', NG id., also sg. coll. or pl. 'clothes', fr. ἐνδύω 'clothe' (6.11).

NG poŭxa 'clothes' (the pop. word), sg. 'garment', fr. Slavic (below, 7). G. Meyer, Neugr. Stud. 2.55.

NG

etc. Walde-P. 2.586. NED s.v. *shroud*, sb.1.

NE *dress*, fr. vb. *dress* (6.11).

ME *garment*, NE *garment* 'an article of clothing', pl. 'clothes' (now rather rhetorical, but *garment-makers' union*), fr. OFr. *garment* 'equipment', deriv. of *garnir* 'furnish, equip'.

6. Lith. *drabužis* 'garment', sg. coll. or pl. 'clothes', Lett. *drēbe* 'cloth, garment', pl. 'clothes': Lith. *drobė* 'linen cloth', Boh. *z-draby* 'rags, tatters', prob. fr. an extension of IE **der-*, in ChSl. *drati*, OE *teran*, etc. 'tear' (9.28), with development fr. 'rag' to 'cloth', then 'garment'. Mühl.-Endz. 1.497. Buga, Kalba ir Senovė 228. Berneker 219.

Lith. *drapanos* (pl.; sg. rare) 'clothes': Skt. *drāpi-* 'cloak, mantle', Av. *drašā-* 'banner', ChSl. *drapati* 'scratch, tear', fr. an extension of IE **der-* in words for 'tear'. Here also perh. late Lat. *drappus* (Fr. *drap*) 'cloth'. Walde-P. 1.802. Berneker 220. Walde-H. 1.373. REW 2765.

Lith. *rubai* (pl.) 'clothes' (formerly the usual word), fr. WhRuss. *rub* = ChSl. *rubā* 'cloth' (6.21). Brückner, Sl. Fremdwörter, 128.

Lith. *apredas*, *apredalas* (sg. as coll.) 'clothing', fr. *apredyti* 'clothe' (6.11).

Lett. *apgērbs* (sg. as coll.) 'clothing, costume', fr. *apgērbi* 'clothe' (6.11). Also Lith. *abgerbas* 'a suit of clothing'.

7. ChSl. *odežda* (*odēja*, *oděniye*), fr. *cil-* (*rare*) 'put on clothes', etym. dub., perh.: Lith. *kailis* 'hide, pelt'. Uhlenbeck 93.

ChSl. *riza*, translating *ἐνδυμα, ἱμάτιον*, *ἱεσθης, χιτών, and ὀδύνηον* 'linen cloth' (Jagü, Entstehungsgesch. 392): Russ. *riza* 'chasuble', Bulg. *riza* 'shirt', Boh. *riza* 'a long garment', Lith. *ryzai* 'rags' (borrowed), otherwise obscure. Miklosich 279.

SCR. *ruho*, Boh. *roucho*, Pol. *rucho* 'garment, clothing' (OPruss. *rūkai* 'clothes' fr. Pol.), Bulg. *roucha* 'clothes', late ChSl. *rucho* 'load, cloth, spoils', as orig. 'spoils', fr. the root in ChSl. *rušiti* 'wreck, destroy', Lith. *rausti* 'root up', etc., IE **reu-s-*, extension of **reu-*. Walde-P. 2.356. Brückner 467. Hence NG *roūxa* 'clothes', Rum. *ruđă*, 'soiled clothes'.

SCR. *haljina* 'garment', pl. 'clothes': *halja* 'dress, coat', Bulg. *halina* 'long upper garment', fr. Turk. *halı* 'carpet, rug'. Berneker 383.

Boh. *šat*, Pol. *szata* 'garment', pl. 'clothes' (now more common in Boh. than in Pol.) orig.? Brückner 542.

Boh. *oblek* 'garment, suit of clothes', fr. *oblěkati* 'clothe' (6.11).

Pol. *suknia* 'garment', pl. 'clothes', fr. *sukno* 'cloth' (6.21).

Russ. *plat'e* (also esp. woman's dress) = ChSl. *platū* 'cloth' (6.21).

8. Skt. *vasana-*, Av. *vashana-*, Skt., Av. *vastra-*, above, 1.

Skt. *cela-* 'garment, clothes', fr. *cil-* (*rare*) 'put on clothes', etym. dub., perh.: Lith. *kailis* 'hide, pelt'. Uhlenbeck 93.

6.13 TAILOR

Grk.	* <i>ματαιουργός, βάπτει</i> (late)	Goth.	....	Lith.	<i>siuėjās</i>
NG	<i>πάφτις</i>	ON	<i>skráddari</i>	Let.	<i>drėbnieks, skruoderis</i>
Lat.	<i>vestitor, sartor</i>	Dan.	<i>skrádder</i>	ChSl.	....
It.	<i>sarto</i>	Sw.	<i>skráddare</i>	Boh.	<i>krojač, šnajder</i>
Fr.	<i>sarteur</i>	OE	<i>seamere</i>	Pol.	<i>krawiec</i>
Sp.	<i>sastre</i>	ME	<i>tailleur</i>	Russ.	<i>portnoj</i>
Rum.	<i>croitor</i>	NE	<i>tailor</i>	Skt.	<i>sūcika-, sāucika-</i>
Ir.	....	Du.	<i>kleermaker</i>	Av.	....
Nir.	<i>tailiūr</i>	OHG	<i>scrōtari</i>		
W.	<i>teiliur</i>	MHG	<i>scrōtäre, snidäre</i>		
Br.	<i>kemener</i>	NHG	<i>schneider</i>		

Words for 'tailor', as a general term for one who makes clothes, are partly derivatives or compounds of words for 'clothes' or 'cloth', but mostly words that originally were used more specifically of the 'cutter', 'sewer', or 'mender'.

1. Grk. **ματαιουργός*, lit. 'clothes-maker', not directly attested, but cf. *ματαιουργική* (sc. *τέχνη*) the 'tailor's art'.

Late Grk. (5th cent. A.D.+) *βάπτει*, NG *πάφτις*, fr. *βάπτω* 'sew' (6.35).

2. Late Lat. *vestitor*, fr. *vestire* 'clothe', *vestis* 'garment' (6.11).

Late Lat. *sartor*, (> It. *sarto*, Sp. *sastre*), fr. *sarcire* 'mend': Grk. *ἔρκος* 'inclosure'. Walde-P. 2.502. Ernout-M. 895. REW 7614.

Fr. *tailleur*, OFr. *tailleur* (> ME *tailleur*, NE *tailor*), fr. *tailleur* 'cut' (9.22). Through the English also Nir. *tailiūr*, W. *teiliur*. The latter was divided by pop. etym. *teili-ur*, as if from *gur* 'man' (older pl. *teili-wyr*, cf. *gwyr* 'men').

Rum. *croitor*, fr. *croi* 'cut out', esp. 'cut out a garment', fr. Slavic (below, 6).

3. Br. *kemener*, i.e. *kem-ben-er*, lit. 'one who cuts and puts together': MBr. *quemenas* (pret.) 'cut', cpd. of **kom-* (= Lat. *con-*) and *bena* 'cut, hew': Ir. *benim* 'strike' (9.21). Pedersen 2.463. Henry 60.

4. ON *skráddari*, Dan. *skrádder*, Sw. *skräddare*, fr. *skrāder*, orig. 'cutter', fr. OHG *scrōtan* 'cut', a parallel form to MLG *scrāden* (above), both fr. extensions of **sker-* in OE *sceran* 'cut', etc. (9.22). Walde-P. 2.586. Falk-Torp 1033.

OHG *scrōtari*, MHG *scrōtäre*, orig. 'cutter', fr. OHG *scrōtan* 'cut', a parallel form to MLG *scrāden* (above), both fr. extensions of **sker-* in OE *sceran* 'cut', etc. (9.22). Walde-P. 2.586. Falk-Torp 1033.

OE *seamere*, fr. *seam*, NE *seam*: ON *sauma* 'sew' (6.35).

Du. *kleermaker*, for *kleeder-maker* 'clothes-maker'.

MHG *snidäre*, NHG *schneider* (in MHG also 'mercier, ploverman'), orig. 'cutter', fr. OHG *snidan* 'cut' (9.22).

5. Lith. *siuėjās*, Lith. *siūti* 'sew' (6.35).

Lett. *drėbnieks*, fr. *drēbe* 'cloth, garment' (6.12).

Lett. *skruoderis*, fr. MLG *skrāder* (above, 4). Mühl.-Endz. 3.900.

6. SCR. *krojač*, Boh. *krejčti*, Pol. *krawiec*: ChSl. *krojiti*, etc. 'cut' (9.22). Berneker 620.

SCR. *šnajder*, fr. NHG *schneider* (above, 4).

Russ. *portnoj*: *porty* 'clothes' (obs.), *portki* 'drawers', ChSl. *prūtū* 'piece of cloth', Pol. *part* 'coarse hempen cloth', etc., root connection? Miklosich 243. Brückner 397.

7. Skt. *sūcika-, sāucika-*, lit. 'needle-worker', fr. *sūci-* 'needle' (6.36).

ON *skráddari*, Dan. *skrádder*, Sw. *skräddare*, fr. *skrāder*, orig. 'cutter', fr. OHG *scrōtan* 'cut', a parallel form to MLG *scrāden* (above), both fr. extensions of **sker-* in OE *sceran* 'cut', etc. (9.22). Walde-P. 2.586. Falk-Torp 1033.

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Lett. *skruoderis*, fr. MLG *skrāder* (above, 4). Mühl.-Endz. 3.900.

6. SCR. *krojač*, Boh. *krejčti*, Pol. *krawiec*: ChSl. *krojiti*, etc. 'cut' (9.22). Berneker 620.

SCR. *šnajder*, fr. NHG *schneider* (above, 4).

Russ. *portnoj*: *porty* 'clothes' (obs.), *portki* 'drawers', ChSl. *prūtū* 'piece of cloth', Pol. *part* 'coarse hempen cloth', etc., root connection? Miklosich 243. Brückner 397.

7. Skt. *sūcika-, sāucika-*, lit. 'needle-worker', fr. *sūci-* 'needle' (6.36).

ON *skráddari*, Dan. *skrádder*, Sw. *skräddare*, fr. *skrāder*, orig. 'cutter', fr. OHG *scrōtan* 'cut', a parallel form to MLG *scrāden* (above), both fr. extensions of **sker-* in OE *sceran* 'cut', etc. (9.22). Walde-P. 2.586. Falk-Torp 1033.

OHG *scrōtari*, MHG *scrōtäre*, orig. 'cutter', fr. OHG *scrōtan* 'cut', a parallel form to MLG *scrāden* (above), both fr. extensions of **sker-* in OE *sceran* 'cut', etc. (9.22). Walde-P. 2.586. Falk-Torp 1033.

OE *seamere*, fr. *seam*, NE *seam*: ON *sauma* 'sew' (6.35).

Du. *kleermaker*, for *kleeder-maker* 'clothes-maker'.

MHG *snidäre*, NHG *schneider* (in MHG also 'mercier, ploverman'), orig. 'cutter', fr. OHG *snidan* 'cut' (9.22).

5. Lith. *siuėjās*, Lith. *siūti* 'sew' (6.35).

Lett. *drėbnieks*, fr. *drēbe* 'cloth, garment' (6.12).

Lett. *skruoderis*, fr. MLG *skrāder* (above, 4). Mühl.-Endz. 3.900.

6. SCR. *krojač*, Boh. *krejčti*, Pol. *krawiec*: ChSl. *krojiti*, etc. 'cut' (9.22). Berneker 620.

SCR. *šnajder*, fr. NHG *schneider* (above, 4).

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OHG *scrōtari*, MHG *scrōtäre*, orig. 'cutter', fr. OHG *scrōtan* 'cut', a parallel form to MLG *scrāden* (above), both fr. extensions of **sker-* in OE *sceran* 'cut', etc. (9.22). Walde-P. 2.586. Falk-Torp 1033.

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Lett. *skruoderis*, fr. MLG *skrāder* (above, 4). Mühl.-Endz. 3.900.

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OHG *scrōtari*, MHG *scrōtäre*, orig. 'cutter', fr. OHG *scrōtan* 'cut', a parallel form to MLG *scrāden* (above), both fr. extensions of **sker-* in OE *sceran* 'cut', etc. (9.22). Walde-P. 2

6.26 LACE

NG	<i>δαντίλλα</i>	Dan.	<i>kniplinger</i>	Lith.	<i>karbatkos</i>
It.	<i>trina, merletto</i>	Sw.	<i>spets</i>	Lett.	<i>spice</i>
Fr.	<i>dentelle</i>	NE	<i>lace</i>	SCR.	<i>čipka</i>
Sp.	<i>encaje</i>	Du.	<i>kant</i>	Boh.	<i>krajky, čipky</i>
Rum.	<i>dantelă</i>	NHG	<i>spitzen</i>	Pol.	<i>koronki</i>
Nir.	<i>lāsa</i>			Russ.	<i>kruževy</i>
W.	<i>ynoden</i>				
Br.	<i>dantelaz</i>				

Lace as a well-known fabric dates from the 16th century A.D. (incipiently somewhat earlier; cf. Encycl. Brit. s.v. *lace*) so that words for 'lace' are confined to the modern languages.

They are mostly based on words for 'point, edge, tooth, peg, notch', with obvious relation to the appearance of the fabric. A few are from words for 'cord, thread' or 'bobbin', or verbs for 'fit' or 'turn around'.

1. It. *trina*, fr. Lat. *trinus* 'triple', presumably first applied to lace with groups of three points. REW 8910.

It. *merletto*, dim. of *merli* 'pinnacles, battlements' of a wall, this prob. (like a row of blackbirds perched on a wall) pl. of *merlo* 'blackbird'. Hornung, Z. rom. Ph. 21, 456. REW 5534a.

Fr. *dentelle*, dim. of *dent* 'tooth'. Hence Rum. *dantelă*, NG *δαντίλλα*, Br. *dantelaz*.

Sp. *encaje*, fr. *encajar* 'fit, join' (in woodwork), cpd. of *caja* 'sheath, case', Lat. *capsa* 'repository, box'. A semantic parallel is seen in NE *insertion*, usually used of lace set in the body of a garment in contrast to that put on the borders.

2. W. *ynoden* 'band, lace' and 'lace' as fabric (like NE *lace*) : Ir. *snáth*, Br. *neud* 'thread', W. *nyddu* 'spin' (6.31).

3. Dan. *kniplinger* (pl.), fr. *kniple* 'make lace', fr. MLG *knuppeln* (with dissim.) = NHG *klöppeln* : LG *knuppel*, NHG *klöppel* 'bobbin'. Falk-Torp, 549.

NE *lace* (> Nir. *lāsa*) same word as *lace* in *shoelace*, etc. (fr. OFr. *las*, *laz*, Lat. *laqueus* 'noose'), which came to be used esp. for ornamental braid (cf. *gold lace*) and (first through the similar function of lace ruffles?) 'lace' as the fabric in general. NED s.v.

Du. *kant*, lit. 'edge', fr. OFr. *cant* 'corner'. Franck-v. W. 291.

NHG *spitzen* (> Sw. *spets*), pl. of *spitze* 'point' (12.352).

4. Lith. *karbatkos* (pl., NSB; *karbat-kai* Lalis), fr. *karbas* 'notch, dent', *karbuoti* 'notch, indent', fr. Pol. *karb* 'notch', *karbować* 'notch, indent', fr. NHG *kerbe*, *kerben* id. Brückner, Sl. Fremdwörter 90.

Lett. *spice*, fr. LG or NHG *spitze*.

Lett. *knipele* (Dravneek; not in Mühl.-Endz.), fr. MLG *knuppeln* 'make lace' (above, 3).

5. SCR. *čipka*, Boh. *čipky* (pl.), fr. dim. of SCR., Boh. *čep* 'peg' (cf. Boh. *čipek* 'little peg'). Boh. *krajky* (pl.), dim. of *kraj*, ChSL. *krajč* 'edge' (12.353). Cf. NE *edging* sometimes 'lace' (NED s.v. 4).

Pol. *koronka* or pl. *koronki*, dim. of *korona* (fr. Lat. *corōna*) 'crown' with development through 'coronet, chaplet, rosary', etc. Brückner 257.

Russ. *kruževy* (cf. ChSL. *kraživo* 'suturæ genus') : Russ. *krug*, ChSL. *kragŭ* 'circle' (12.82), Russ. *kružiti* 'turn around'. Miklosich 142. Berneker 626 (without *kruževy*).

6.27 FELT (sb.)

Grk.	<i>πῶος</i>	ON	<i>þöfi, flöki</i>	Lith.	<i>tuba</i>
NG	<i>keras</i>	Dan.	<i>felt</i>	Lett.	<i>tuba</i>
Lat.	<i>coacta</i>	Sw.	<i>fil</i>	ChSL.	<i>pliat</i>
It.	<i>feltro</i>	OE	<i>felt</i>	SCR.	<i>pust</i>
Fr.	<i>feutre</i>	ME	<i>felt</i>	Boh.	<i>plst</i>
Sp.	<i>fieltro</i>	NE	<i>felt</i>	Pol.	<i>piłś, pilśe</i>
Rum.	<i>piślă</i>	Du.	<i>vilt</i>	Russ.	<i>vojlok</i>
Nir.	<i>feilt, beabhar</i>	OHG	<i>filz</i>		
W.	<i>llawban</i>	MHG	<i>viltz</i>		
Br.	<i>felt</i>	NHG	<i>filz</i>		

Words for 'felt', made of pressed hair or wool, are mostly from words denoting the process of manufacture as 'press', 'pound', etc.

1. IE **pil-so-* : Lat. *pilus* 'hair'. Walde-P. 2.71.

Grk. *πῶος*, also 'anything made of felt, cap, shoe, etc.' (NG 'hat'), Lat. *pilleus* 'felt hat, cap', prob. also ChSL. *plūstī* (on the formation cf. J. Schmidt, KZ 32, 387 f.), SCR. *pust*, Boh. *plst*, Pol. *piłś, pilśe*. Hence Rum. *piślă* (through **piślă, *piślă*, cf. Tiktin, s.v.). But the Slavic forms may also be combined with the following group.

2. From **peld-* (Gmc. **felt-*), prob. an extension of **pel-* in Lat. *pellere* (**pel-d* or *pel-n*), perf. *pepuli* 'strike, drive'. Walde-P. 2.57. Falk-Torp 217. REW 3305.

OE-NE *felt*, (> Nir. *feilt*, McKenna), OHG, NHG *filz*, Du. *vilt*, etc.; Dan., Sw. *fil* fr. MLG *vilt*. Hence MLat. *filtrum*, It. *feltro*, Fr. *feutre* (OFr. *feltre* > Br. *felt*), Sp. *fieltro*.

3. NG *keras*, like SCR. *čēā*, etc. fr. Turk. *keçe* 'felt, coarse carpet'. Loksotsch 1148.

4. Lat. *coacta* ('felt' in Caesar BC 3.41; cf. also Plin. NH 8.73 *lanæ et per se coactæ vestem faciunt*), fr. pple. of *cōgere* 'compress'. Hence also late Lat. adj. *coactilis* 'made of felt' (Edict. Diocl.), sb. *coactile* 'felt', *coactiliarius* 'felt-maker'.

5. Nir. *beabhar* 'beaver, beaver hat' and 'felt' (Dinneen) fr. NE *beaver*, used also of a sort of felted cloth in 18th cent. (cf. NED s.v. 4).

W. *llawban*, back-formation to vb. *llawbannu* 'felt', lit. 'full by hand', cpd. of *llaw* 'hand' and *pannu* 'full (cloth)'.

6. ON *þöfi* : *þafa* 'press', cf. *þaf* 'crowd, throng' : Skt. *vi-*, *sam-tap-* 'press'. Hence, or at least fr. some Gmc. form of this group, Lith., Lett. *tuba*, OPruss. *tubo*. Falk-Torp 1250. Mühl.-Endz. 4.277.

ON *flöki* (the usual word in Nir.) : OE *flōcan* 'clap', Goth. *flōkan* 'lament', i.e. 'beat the breast', Lat. *plangere* 'beat, lament'. Walde-P. 2.92. Falk-Torp 239.

7. Russ. *vojlok*, cf. Pol. *wojlok* 'felt saddle-blanket', fr. Tartar *ojlik* 'covering'. Brückner 629.

leder, etc., uncertain whether cognate groups (**lethro-*) or orig. Celtic (**lethro-* fr. **plethro-* : Lat. *pellis*?) with early Gmc. borrowing. Pedersen 245. Or as orig. 'smoothed skin' (**lethro-* fr. **lēthro-*) : Grk. *leōs*, Lat. *lēvis* 'smooth'? Kluge-G. 350.

4. Goth. *skauda-* in *skaudaraip* (acc. sg.) 'thong' : Grk. *σκῦρος*, etc. (above, 1). Feist 430.

Goth. *fillets* (adj. translating *δερμάτι-*

vos 'leathern') : OHG *fel*, Lat. *pellis* 'hide' (4.12). Feist 152.

5. Lith. *skūra*, Lett. *āda*, orig. 'hide' (4.12).

6. ChSL, SCR., Russ. *koža*, Boh. *kůže*, orig. 'hide' (4.12) or esp. Pol. *skóra* orig. 'hide' (4.12) or esp. *skóra wyprawna*, lit. 'tanned hide'.

ChSL. *azno*, *jazno* (**azino*) : Skt. *ajina-* 'hide, skin' (4.12). Berneker 35.

6.31 SPIN

Grk.	<i>νέω, νήσω, κλώσω</i>	Goth.	<i>spinnan</i>	Lith.	<i>verpti</i>
NG	<i>νέω</i>	ON	<i>spinna</i>	Lett.	<i>verpt, prest, sprest</i>
Lat.	<i>nēre</i>	Dan.	<i>spinne</i>	ChSL.	<i>presti</i>
It.	<i>filare</i>	Sw.	<i>spinna</i>	SCR.	<i>presti</i>
Fr.	<i>filer</i>	OE	<i>spinnan</i>	Boh.	<i>přísti</i>
Sp.	<i>hilar</i>	ME	<i>spinne</i>	Pol.	<i>przść</i>
Rum.	<i>toarce</i>	NE	<i>spin</i>	Russ.	<i>prjast', sprjast'</i>
Ir.	<i>enit</i>	Du.	<i>spinnen</i>	Skt.	<i>kṛt-</i>
Nir.	<i>enkomhaim</i>	OHG	<i>spinnan</i>		
W.	<i>nyddu</i>	MHG	<i>spinnen</i>		
Br.	<i>nesa</i>	NHG	<i>spinnen</i>		

Words for 'spin' are mostly based on the notions of either 'turn' or 'stretch', in one group derived from the noun for 'thread'.

1. IE **(s)nē-*, **(s)nēi-* in words for 'spin', 'sew' (Gmc.), 'thread', 'needle' beside **sneu-* in words for 'sinew', primary sense 'turn, wind' or 'stretch'(?). Walde-P. 9.694. Ernout-M. 665 f. Pedersen 1.68, 2.633.

Grk. *νέω* (**snēu-*, cf. 3 sg. pres. *νή*, 3 sg. imperf. *νήσῃ*, etc.), *νήσω*, NG pop. *νήσω*; Lat. *nēre*; Ir. *enit*, Nir. *enkomhaim*, W. *nyddu*, Br. *nesa* : OHG *nājan* 'sew'; Lett. *snāt* 'twist lightly' (as in spinning or esp. plaiting, cf. Mühl.-Endz. 3.974), Skt. *snāyu-* and *snāvan-*, Grk. *νέωρον* 'sinew'.

2. Grk. *κλώσω*, root connections? Walde-P. 1.464.

3. It. *filare*, Fr. *filer*, Sp. *hilar*, fr. VLat. *filāre* (CGL 5 passim), fr. Lat. *filum* 'thread' (6.38). REW 3293. Wartburg 3.539.

Rum. *toarce*, fr. VLat. **torcere*, Lat.

torquere 'turn around, twist' (10.13). REW 8798.

4. Goth. *spinnan*, etc., general Gmc., fr. IE **(s)pen-* in OHG *spannan* 'stretch', Lith. *pinti* 'plait', ChSL. *peti* 'stretch', etc. Walde-P. 2.660 ff. Falk-Torp 1122.

5. Lith. *verpti*, Lett. *verpt*, with sbs. Lith. *varpstis* 'spool', *varpstė* 'spindle' : Grk. *ράπτω* 'sew', fr. **wer-p-*, an extension of IE **wer-* 'turn, bend'. Walde-P. 1.276 f.

6. ChSL. *pręda*, *presti*, etc., general Slavic (Russ. *prjast'*, *sprjast'* > Lett. *prest*, *sprest*), prob. : Lith. *sprestis* formerly 'span, measure' (now 'judge'), sb. *sprindis* 'span' (Leskien, Ablaut 346), perh. also ChSL. *prędati* 'spring, quiver' (common element 'be taut, tense'). Persson, Beiträge 873. Trautmann 278. Brückner 440.

7. Skt. *kṛt-* (3 sg. *kṛtati*) : Grk. *κάρπας* 'basket', Lat. *crātis* 'wicker-work', etc., with interchange between notions of plaiting and spinning. Walde-P. 1.421.

6.32 SPINDLE

Grk.	<i>ἀράκτος</i>	ON	<i>snalda</i>	Lith.	<i>varpstė</i>
NG	<i>ἀράκτι</i>	Dan.	<i>ten</i>	Lett.	<i>spēršica</i>
Lat.	<i>fusus</i>	Sw.	<i>spindel</i>	ChSL.	<i>vreteno</i>
It.	<i>fuso</i>	OE	<i>spindel</i>	SCR.	<i>vreteno</i>
Fr.	<i>juseau</i>	ME	<i>spindle</i>	Boh.	<i>vřeteno</i>
Sp.	<i>huso</i>	NE	<i>spindle</i>	Pol.	<i>wrzeciono</i>
Rum.	<i>hus</i>	Du.	<i>spil</i>	Russ.	<i>vereteno</i>
Ir.	<i>ferias</i>	OHG	<i>spinnla, spilla</i>	Skt.	<i>tarku-</i>
Nir.	<i>fearsad</i>	MHG	<i>spinnel, spindel</i>		
W.	<i>guerthad</i>	NHG	<i>spindel</i>		
Br.	<i>guersid</i>				

Most of the words for 'spindle' are from verbs for 'turn' or 'spin'. One is cognate with words for 'twig, branch' with specialized application to the stick forming the 'spindle'.

1. Grk. *ἀράκτος*, NG pop. *ἀράκτι*, Skt. *tarku-*, fr. the root in Lat. *torquere* 'twist, turn' (10.13), OHG *drāhsil* 'roller', etc. Walde-P. 1.735.

2. Lat. *fusus* (> Romance words), etym. dub. Connection with *fundere* 'pour' difficult semantically. Ernout-M. 405. Walde-H. 1.574.

3. Ir. *ferias* 'distaff, spindle, axle' (cf. Laws, Gloss. s.v.), Nir. *fearsad* (by metathesis), W. *guerthad*, Br. *guersid*, ChSL. SCR. *vreteno*, Boh. *vřeteno*, Pol. *wrzeciono*, Russ. *vereteno* : Skt. *varṇulā*, MHG *wriēl* 'spinning-ring' fr. IE **wert-* in Skt. *vr-*, Lat. *vertere*, etc. 'turn' (10.12). Walde-P. 1.274 f. Pedersen 1.137.

5. Lith. *varpstė* : *verpti* 'spin' (6.31). Lett. *spēršica* 'spindle' beside *prēšica* 'distaff' (cf. *sprest* beside *prest* 'spin'), fr. Slavic, Pol. *pręślica*, Russ. *prjaskica*, etc. 'distaff', fr. the root in ChSL. *presti*, etc. 'spin' (6.31). Mühl.-Endz. 3.1018. Brückner 440.

6. ChSL. SCR. *vreteno*, etc., general Slavic, above, 3.

7. Skt. *tarku-*, above, 1.

6.33 WEAVE

Grk.	<i>ὀψάω</i>	Goth.	<i>weva</i>	Lith.	<i>austi</i>
NG	<i>ὀψάω</i>	ON	<i>vefa</i>	Lett.	<i>aust</i>
Lat.	<i>texere</i>	Dan.	<i>veve</i>	ChSL.	<i>tākati</i>
It.	<i>tessere</i>	Sw.	<i>vava</i>	SCR.	<i>tkati</i>
Fr.	<i>tejer</i>	OE	<i>wefan</i>	Boh.	<i>tkati</i>
Sp.	<i>tejer</i>	ME	<i>wefan</i>	Pol.	<i>tkac</i>
Rum.	<i>teze</i>	NE	<i>weave</i>	Russ.	<i>tkat'</i>
Ir.	<i>figim</i>	Du.	<i>wewen</i>	Skt.	<i>u-</i>
Nir.	<i>fighim</i>	OHG	<i>wewan</i>		
W.	<i>gweu</i>	MHG	<i>wewen</i>		
Br.	<i>gwea</i>	NHG	<i>wewen</i>		

3. Ir. *garmain* (quotable only for 'weaver's beam', but perh. used also for the whole 'loom', like Grk. *τελός*, etc.) : ON *karm* 'breastwork', Dan. *karm* 'frame'. Pedersen 1.494.

Nir. *seol*, identical with *seol* 'course, guidance', this = *seol* 'sail' (10.88), in sense back-formation fr. *seolaim* 'steer, guide'.

W. *gwjdd*, orig. 'wooden frame', hence also 'plow', MW 'mast', and so not connected with *gweu* 'weave', but identical with *gwjdd* 'trees, woods' (1.41).

Fr. *stern*, orig. 'frame' : W. *ystarn* 'harness, packsaddle', lit. 'that which is spread out', prob. fr. Lat. *sternere* 'spread'. Loth, Mots lat. 217.

4. ON *vefstaðr*, or *vefr*, the older name for the loom, cpd. of *vefa* 'weave' and *staðr* 'that which is set up, stand' (IE **stā-*).

ON *vefstöll*, Dan. *vævestol*, Sw. *våvstol*, MHG *weberstuol*, NHG *webstuhl*, lit. 'weaving support or equipment', Gmc. **stōla-* (OE *stōl* 'chair', etc., 7.43) retaining its more primitive force. Falk-Torp 1172. Hellquist 1403.

ME *lome*, NE *loom*, fr. OE *gelōma* 'utensil, implement' (fr. the adv. *ge-lōme* = OHG *gilōmo* 'often', hence orig. 'a thing of frequent use') NED s.v.

Du. *wefgetouw*, cpd. of *getouw* = MLG *getouwe*, MHG *gezouwe* 'tool',

equipment, loom' : Goth. *taujan* 'do, make'. Falk-Torp 1267. Franck-v. W. 192, 704 f.

5. Lith. *staklės* (pl.), cf. Lett. *stakle* 'post, fork', OPruss. *stakle* 'support', fr. IE **stā-*. Walde-P. 2.606. Mühl.-Endz. 3.1040 f.

Lett. *stāve* : *stāvs* 'upright, standing', *stāvēl* 'stand', fr. IE **stā-*. Mühl.-Endz. 3.1052 f.

Lett. *stelles*, fr. MLG *stelle* 'rack, frame, weaver's rack' : OS *stellian*, OHG *stellen*, etc. 'place'. Mühl.-Endz. 3.1060.

Lett. *kangas*, fr. Liv. *kāngas* 'tissue, web'. Mühl.-Endz. 2.154.

6. ChSL. *postavŭ* (also 'web, cloth'), Boh. *stav*, SCR. *stan* (spec. *tkalacki stan*), Russ. *stanok* (spec. *tkackij stanok*), all derivs. of IE **stā-*.

SCR. *krosna*, Pol. *krosna*, Russ. (arch.) *krosny* (pl.) prob. : Lith. *kreslas*, *krasė*, Russ. *kreslo*, etc. '(arm)chair' (7.43) fr. a common notion of 'frame'. Walde-P. 1.485. Berneker 623 f.

SCR. *razboj* (> Rum. *războiu*) fr. *razbiti* 'strike apart, break up' (cpd. of ChSL. *biti* 'strike', 9.21) prob. with reference to the division of the warp and woof on the loom.

Pol. *Warsztat* (spec. *Warsztat tkacki* lit. 'weaver's workshop'), fr. NHG *werkstatt*. Brückner 603.

7. Skt. *vaman-* : *u-* 'weave' (6.33).

6.35 SEW

Grk.	<i>ῥάπτω</i>	Goth.	<i>stujan</i>
NG	<i>ῥάπτω</i>	ON	<i>sauma</i> , <i>*sija</i>
Lat.	<i>suere</i>	Dan.	<i>sy</i>
It.	<i>cuire</i>	Sw.	<i>sy</i> , <i>sōmma</i>
Fr.	<i>coudre</i>	OE	<i>stiovan</i>
Sp.	<i>coser</i>	ME	<i>stiovan</i>
Rum.	<i>coase</i>	NE	<i>sew</i>
Ir.	<i>uagim</i>	Du.	<i>naaen</i>
NIr.	<i>fuaghaim</i>	OHG	<i>stiovan</i> , <i>nājan</i>
W.	<i>gunio</i>	MHG	<i>stiovan</i>
R.	<i>cuciat</i>		

The majority of the verbs for 'sew' belong to an inherited group.

1. IE **syū-*, **siu-*, **siu-*. Walde-P. 2.514 ff. Ernout-M. 1003. Feist 425.

Lat. *suere*; Goth. *siujan*, ON **siija* (only in pl. pret. *sēu*, and past pple. *sēðr*), Dan., Sw. *sy*, OE *siwian*, *sēwian*, ME *sewe*, *sowe*, NE *sew*, OHG *siuwan*, MHG *siuwen*; Lith. *siūti*, Lett. *šūt*; ChSl, SCr. *šiti*, Boh. *šiti*, Pol. *szyć*, Russ. *šit'*; Skt. *siu-*, *syū-*.

ON *sauma*, Sw. *sōmma*, denom. fr. ON *saumr* = OHG *soum*, OE *sēam* 'seam', fr. a Gmc. variant of the same root.

It. *cucire*, Fr. *coudre*, Sp. *coser*, Rum. *coase*, fr. the Lat. cpd. *con-suere* 'sew together'. REW 2174.

2. Grk. *πάτω*, NG pop. *ράβω* (new pres. to aor. *ῥραψα*, like *κόβω* 'cut', etc. : Lith. *verpti* 'spin' (6.31).

3. Ir. *uagim*, Nlr. *fuaghaime*, of disputed etym., perh. : Lat. *augēre*, Grk. *aizō*, Goth. *aukan* 'increase', ON *auka* 'increase, add'. A similar semantic change fr. 'add to' to 'fasten together', hence 'sew', is partially effected in Nicel. *auka saman* 'piece together'. Pedersen 1.54 (rejected by Walde-P. 1.22).

W. *gunio*, Br. *guriat* (for *n > r* in Br. cf. Pedersen 1.155), specialized fr. 'make' : Ir. *do-gnúu* 'do, make' (9.11). Pedersen 1.60.

4. OHG *nājan*, MHG *nājen*, NHG *nāhen*, Du. *naaien* : Grk. *νέω*, Lat. *nēre*, etc. 'spin' (6.31). The use of this root in the sense of 'sew' (cf. also Goth. *nēpla*, etc. 'needle', 6.36) instead of 'spin' is peculiar to Gmc. Cf. Grk. *πάτω* 'sew' : Lith. *verpti* 'spin'.

6.36 NEEDLE

Grk.	<i>βελός, βελόνη</i>	Goth.	<i>nēpla</i>	Lith.	<i>adata</i>
NG	<i>belōn</i>	ON	<i>nāl</i>	Lett.	<i>adata</i>
Lat.	<i>acus</i>	Dan.	<i>naal</i>	ChSl.	<i>*igūla</i> (adj. <i>igūlinā</i>)
It.	<i>ago</i>	Sw.	<i>nā</i>	SCr.	<i>igla</i>
Fr.	<i>aiguille</i>	OE	<i>nād</i>	Boh.	<i>jehla</i>
Sp.	<i>aguja</i>	ME	<i>needle</i>	Pol.	<i>igla</i>
Rum.	<i>ac</i>	NE	<i>needle</i>	Russ.	<i>igla</i>
Ir.	<i>enathad</i>	Du.	<i>naald</i>	Skt.	<i>sūkt-</i>
Nlr.	<i>enathad</i>	OHG	<i>nādel</i>	Av.	<i>sūkt-</i>
W.	<i>nodwydd</i>	MHG	<i>nādel</i>		
Br.	<i>nados</i>	NHG	<i>nadel</i>		

Words for 'needle' are mostly either derived from verbs for 'sew', or cognate with words denoting sharp pointed objects.

1. Grk. *βελός*, fr. *πάτω* 'sew' (6.36). Grk. *βελόνη* (replacing *βελός* in Att.), NG *βελόνα*, *βελόνι* : *βελός* 'spit', Lith. *gelti* 'sting, ache', etc. Walde-P. 1.689 f. Boisacq 118.

2. Lat. *acus* (> It. *ago*, Rum. *ac*; Fr. *aiguille*, Sp. *aguja* fr. MLat. dim. *acūcula*) : *acer* 'sharp', *aciēs* 'sharp edge or point', Grk. *ἄκρος* 'topmost', *ἄκis* 'sharp object' ('needle' in Hipp.), Skt. *agri-*

'edge', etc. Walde-P. 1.28 ff. Ernout-M. 8. Walde-H. 1.11. REW 119, 130.

3. Ir. *snáthad*, Nlr. *snáthad*, W. *nodwydd*, Br. *nados*, fr. IE **snō-* as in words for 'thread' (Ir. *snáthe*, etc., 6.38) beside **snē-* in words for 'spin' (6.31). Walde-P. 2.694 f. Pedersen 1.85.

4. Goth. *nēpla*, ON *nāl*, OE *nād*, OHG *nādel*, etc., general Gmc., fr. **snē-* in words for 'spin', but in Gmc. 'sew', as OHG *nājan*, etc. (6.35).

Lith. *adata* : Lith. *adyti* 'darn, mend', Lett. *adīt* 'knit', outside root connection dub. Mühl.-Endz. 1.11.

5. ChSl. **igūla* (adj. *igūlinā*, Gospeles), SCr., Russ. *igla*, Boh. *jehla*, Pol. *igla*, OPruss. *ayculo*, etym. dub. Berneker 423. Brückner 189, 208.

6. Skt. *sūci-* : Skt. *śūka-* 'beard of grain, sting', Av. *sūkā-* 'needle', with Skt. *s* for *g*, perh. influenced by the init. of *siu-*, *syū-* 'sew' (6.35). Barth. 1582. Wackernagel-Debrunner, KZ 67.174 f.

6.37 AWE

Grk.	<i>δρεας</i>	Goth.	...	Lith.	<i>yla</i>
NG	<i>δρεας</i>	ON	<i>alr</i>	Lett.	<i>ilens</i>
Lat.	<i>lesina</i>	Dan.	<i>syl</i>	ChSl.	<i>šilo</i>
It.	<i>lesina</i>	Sw.	<i>syl</i>	SCr.	<i>šilo</i>
Fr.	<i>alène</i>	OE	<i>al</i>	Boh.	<i>šidlo</i>
Sp.	<i>lesna</i>	ME	<i>al</i>	Pol.	<i>sztyło</i>
Rum.	<i>sulā</i>	NE	<i>awl</i>	Russ.	<i>šilo</i>
Ir.	<i>menad</i>	Du.	<i>els</i>	Skt.	<i>āra-</i>
Nlr.	<i>manad</i>	OHG	<i>ala</i>	Av.	...
W.	<i>mynauid</i>	MHG	<i>ale</i>		
Br.	<i>manoad</i>	NHG	<i>ahle</i>		

The 'awl', though used for other purposes, is primarily a shoemaker's tool, and many of the words for 'awl' are derived from the root for 'sew'. Others are connected with words for 'hole' or for 'prick'.

1. Root **ēla-*, **ēla-*, without other known connections. Walde-P. 1.156. Falk-Torp 4. Kluge-G. 7.

Skt. *ārā-* : ON *alr*, OE *al*, *al*, ME *al* but mostly *aule*, *oule* (in form fr. OE *auul* 'fork', prob. a different word : ON *sōð-all* 'meat-fork', Lat. *aculeus* 'sting, spur', etc.), whence NE *awl*; OHG *āla*, MHG *āle*, NHG *ahle*; OHG *alansa*, fr. **alesna* (> It. *lesina*, Fr. *alène*, Sp. *lesna*, *alesna*; REW 346), Du. *els* (NHG else 'sailmaker's awl'); Lith. *yla*, OHG *ylō*, Lett. *ilens*, all prob. fr. a Goth. **ēla* (Mühl.-Endz. 1.836).

2. Derivs. of IE **syū-* (6.35). Walde-P. 2.515. Falk-Torp 1226. Lat. *sūbula* (> Rum. *sulā*, NG *sou-βal*); Dan., Sw. *syl*, OHG *sūla* (NHG *sāule* dial. as 'awl'); ChSl. (late), SCr., Russ. *šilo*, Boh. *šidlo*, Pol. *sztyło*.

3. Grk. *δρεας*, gen. *-αρος*, dim. *ὀπήτιον* : *ὀπή* 'hole' (orig. 'eye', cf. 4.21), as orig. **ōpā-far-* neut. of adj. (cf. *ὀπήεις*), used with *ὀρίον* 'bone' or the like, for the well-known type of awl with hole in the end, like a heavy needle. Schwyzler, KZ 60.224 ff.

NG *souβil*, fr. Lat. *sūbula* (above, 2). G. Meyer, Neugr. Stud. 3.61 ff.

4. Lat. *sūbula*, Rum. *sulā*, above, 2. It. *lesina*, Fr. *alène*, Sp. *lesna*, fr. Gmc., above, 1.

5. Ir. *menad*, etc., general Celtic, etym.? Walde-P. 2.222. Stokes 216.

6. ON *alr*, OE *al*, etc., above, 1. OHG *siula*, etc., above, 2.

MHG, NHG *přiem* : ON *prjōnn* 'knitting-needle', OE *prēon* 'pin' (6.63), Du. *priem* 'puncher, etc.', outside connection? Falk-Torp 848. Weigand-H. 2.415.

7. Baltic words, above, 1.

8. Slavic words, above, 2.

9. Skt. *ārā-*, above, 1.

6.41-6.59. The attempt to set up even approximate synonyms meets with more than the usual difficulty in the case of articles of dress, owing to the radical differences in the costume of various peoples and periods. Thus there are so many kinds of cloaks and coats with their distinctive names that it is difficult to select the most important, and in the case of some words even the assignment to one or the other group is arbitrary. Conversely, there is nothing in early periods like the modern trousers, which evolved from the short breeches or the long stockings or leggings. The early Cretan figurines show a remarkably modern woman's costume with separate jacket and skirt, but there was nothing similar among the Greeks or Romans of the classical period. Their 'tunic', a jersey-like garment, might

from the point of view of function be called a 'coat' (and is in fact generally rendered by words for 'coat' in modern versions of the NT, e.g. Lk. 6.29 *ἱμάτιον-χιτὼν*, 'cloak'-'coat'), or a 'shirt'. A long coat may become the modern man's 'coat' or the woman's 'skirt' (NHG *rock*). There is overlapping between 'shoes' and 'stockings' and between 'stockings' and 'trousers', so that words of the same cognate group may denote any one of the three (as derivs. of Lat. *calceus* 'shoe').

Loanwords are notably numerous, several of oriental origin, and often showing a radical change of application.

A mine of information on medieval and later European costume is Viollet-le-Duc, Diet. rais. du mobilier français, vols. 3, 4.

6.41 CLOAK

Grk.	<i>ἱμάτιον, χλαῖνα, φάρος</i>	Goth.	<i>wasti, hakuls</i>	Lith.	<i>apsiaustas, plōštius</i>
NG	<i>μακίας</i> (lit.)	ON	<i>feldr, skikkja, kapa</i>	Lett.	<i>mēlētis</i>
Lat.	<i>toga, pallium, paenula, lacerna, mantellum</i>	Dan.	<i>kaabe, kappe</i>	ChSl.	<i>plāštī, riza</i>
It.	<i>mantello, cappa</i>	Sw.	<i>kappa, mantel</i>	SCr.	<i>plāšt, kabanica</i>
Fr.	<i>manteau</i>	OE	<i>hacela, sciccelas, wæ-fels, meniel, pall</i>	Boh.	<i>plāšt</i>
Sp.	<i>manio, capa</i>	ME	<i>cloke, mantel, pall</i>	Pol.	<i>plaszcz</i>
Rum.	<i>mania</i>	NE	<i>cloak</i>	Russ.	<i>plāšt</i>
Ir.	<i>lenn, brat, matal</i>	Du.	<i>mantel</i>	Skt.	<i>drāpi-, prādrā-</i>
Nlr.	<i>cloca, brat</i>	OHG	<i>hachul, mantel</i>		
W.	<i>mantell, cochl, clog</i>	MHG	<i>mantel</i>		
Br.	<i>mantell</i>	NHG	<i>mantel</i>		

Under 'cloak' are grouped the more important words for a loose outer garment, without defining their more special form, even where this is known, and without attempting to include all the special varieties of cloaks, some of which are rather 'shawls' or 'capes'. For the great variety of Greek and Roman cloaks, cf. Daremberg et Saglio s.v. *pallium*.

1. Grk. *ἱμάτιον* 'garment' (6.12), esp. 'cloak'.

Grk. *χλαῖνα* (> Lat. *laena* 'rough

woolen cloak', perh. through Etruscan), *χλαῖνις*, orig.? Boisacq 1062. Ernout-M. 518. Walde-H. 1.749.

Grk. *φάρος φάρος*, *φάρα* : *φάρα*, *φάρα*, Hesych., *φορμός* 'woven basket', Lith. *burva* 'a sort of garment', *burē* 'sail' Walde-P. 2.164.

Grk. *μανδία* (Aesch. of a Liburnian cloak), later *μανδία* as Byz. and NG (lit.; but *μανρία* 'military cloak or overcoat'), doubtless a loanword, but source?

2. Lat. *toga* : *tegere* 'cover' (12.26). Lat. *pallium* (> OE *pæll*, ME, NE

pall, cf. NED s.v. *pall*, sb. 5), perh. fr. **par(u)la*-dim. of a borrowing fr. Grk. *φάρος* (above). Walde-P. 2.58. Ernout-M. 724.

Lat. *paenula*, fr. Grk. *φανόλα* (Rhithon) = late Grk. *φανόλης* (by metathesis also *φελώνης* NT, pap., etc.), this perh. orig. 'a bright-colored or shining garment' : *φανόλης* 'light-bringing, light-giving', *φάινω* 'show forth, reveal'. Ernout-M. 722. E. Fraenkel, KZ 42, 115.

Lat. *lacerna*, perh. fr. *lacer* 'torn, mangled' : Grk. *λακίς* 'rag', *λακίζω* 'tear up', Pol. *łach*, Russ. *lochma* 'rag'. Walde-P. 2.419 f. Walde-H. 1.743.

Ernout-M. 515 ('only pop. etym.').

Lat. *lacerna*, dim. of a Celto-Iberian *mantum*, whence Sp. *manto*.

Hence It. *mantello*, OFr. *mantel* (> ME *mantel*, NE *mantle*), Fr. *manteau* (> Rum. *manta*); Ir. *matal*, *matal* (fr. ON *mptull*), W., Br. *mantell* (Loth, Mots lat. 184); ON *mptull*, OE *mentel*, OHG *mantal*, Du., MHG, NHG *mantel* (> Sw. *mantel*, Lith. *mantelis*; Lett. *mēlētis* through ORuss. *mjatill*); also Slavic words, most in specialized sense. Ernout-M. 589. Walde-H. 2.32 f. REW 5328, 5328. Berneker 2.17.

It. *cappa*, Sp. *capa*, fr. late Lat. *cappa* 'sort of head-covering' (Isid.), whence also words for 'cap' (6.55), connection with *caput* 'head' dub. Hence also Dan. *kappe*, Sw. *kappa* (through MLG *kappe*). Another form of *cappa* is *cāpa* in ON *kāpa*, Dan. *kaabe*, ME *cape*, NE *cape*, NE *cape* (through OFr. *cape*). Ernout-M. 150. Walde-H. 1.162. REW 1642. Falk-Torp 480, 494.

3. Ir. *lenn* (OW *lenn*, Gall. *linna*), etym.? Walde-P. 2.53. Stokes 252.

Ir., Nlr. *brat* : Ir. *brēt* 'cloth' (6.21). Pedersen 1.160.

W. *cochl*, fr. Ir. *cochull* 'cowl', fr. Lat. *cucullus* (> W. *cucull* 'cowl, chasuble')

'cap, hood', orig. dub. Walde-H. 1.298 f. Pedersen 1.227.

4. Goth. *wasti* 'garment', pl. 'clothes' (6.12), commonest word for *ἱμάτιον* also where it means 'cloak' (as Mt. 5.40, Lk. 6.29).

Goth. *hakuls* 'φελώνης', OE *hacela*, OHG *hachul* (ON *hokull* 'priest's cope') prob. : OE *hēcen*, MLG *hōken* 'young goat', ChSl. *koza* 'goat', etc. Walde-P. 1.336 f. Feist 238 f.

ON *feldr* : Lat. *pellis*, OE *fell*, etc. 'hide' (4.12). Walde-P. 2.58 f. Falk-Torp 1457 f.

ON *skikkja*, with other suffixes OE *sciccelas*, scicing : OHG *secho* 'stragulum', MHG *schecke* 'corslet', root connection? Walde-P. 1.400 f.

OE *wæfjels* 'covering' and 'cloak' (e.g. Mt. 5.40), fr. the root of OE (*bi-*)*wæfan*, Goth. *bi-waifjan* 'wrap about, clothe' : ON *veifa* 'vibrate', Skt. *vip-* 'tremble', etc. Walde-P. 1.240. Feist 97.

ME *cloke* (> W. *clog*, Parry-Williams 181, 241), NE *cloak* (> Nlr. *clōca*), fr. OFr. *cloke*, *cloche*, MLat. *clo(c)a* 'cape worn by horsemen and travelers' so called fr. its bell-shape, being the same word as the earlier and more widespread MLat. *clo(c)a*, OFr. *cloche*, etc., 'bell', prob. fr. Celtic (see under 'clock', 14.43). NED s.v. *cloak*. REW 1995. Wartburg 2.290 ff.

5. Lith. *apsiaustas* (neolog. for 'cloak' or 'overcoat'), fr. *ap-siausti* 'wrap around'.

6. ChSl. *riza* (6.12) is the usual rendering of both *ἱμάτιον* and *χιτὼν* (but *riza* vs. *sračica* Lk. 6.29, conversely Mt. 5.40). Cf. also Jagić, Entstehungsgesch. 296, 322.

ChSl. *plāštī* (Supr.), SCr. *plāšt*, Boh. *plášť*, Pol. *plaszcz* (> Lith. *plōštius*), Russ. *plāšt* : OPruss. *ploaste* 'sheet', Lith. *plōštē* 'sort of shawl', Russ. *plast*

Grk.	<i>νήμα, κλωστή</i>	Goth.	...	Lith.	<i>siūlas</i>
NG	<i>νήμα, γνέμα, κλωστή</i>	ON	<i>brāðr</i>	Lett.	<i>pavediens</i>
Lat.	<i>filum</i>	Dan.	<i>traad</i>	ChSl.	<i>niłt, ništa</i>
It.	<i>filo</i>	Sw.	<i>tråd</i>	SCr.	<i>nił</i>
Fr.	<i>fil</i>	OE	<i>bræd</i>	Boh.	<i>nił</i>
Sp.	<i>hilo</i>	ME	<i>threde</i>	Pol.	<i>nił</i>
Rum.	<i>fir</i>	NE	<i>thread</i>	Russ.	<i>nił, nitka</i>
Ir.	<i>snáthe</i>	Du.	<i>draad</i>	Skt.	<i>sūtra-</i>
Nlr.	<i>snáth</i>	OHG	<i>fadam</i>		
W.	<i>edau</i>	MHG	<i>vadem</i>		
Br.	<i>neud</i>	NHG	<i>faden</i>		

1. Derivs. of IE *(s)nē-, *(s)nēi- in words for 'spin' (6.31). Walde-P. 2.694 f.

Grk. *νήμα*, NG pop. *γνέμα*; Ir. *snáthe*, Nlr. *snáth*, Br. *neud*; ChSl. *niłt, ništa*, etc., general Slavic.

2. Grk. *κλωστή*, NG *κλωστή* : *κλώθω* 'spin' (6.31).

3. Lat. *filum* (> Romance words) : Lith. *gysla*, Lett. *džišla*, OPruss. *-gisto*, ChSl. *žila* 'vein', etc. Walde-P. 1.670. Ernout-M. 360. Walde-H. 1.497 f.

4. W. *edau*, MW *adaud* (pl.), OHG *elem* (gl. *instila*), OHG *fadam*, MHG *vadem*, NHG *faden*, orig. 'a measure of thread from tip to tip of the outstretched arms' : Ir. *aítheamh*, OE *fæthm* 'fathom', orig. 'embrace', ON *fæðmr* 'embrace' (IE **pel-* in Grk. *πεπάννιμι* 'spread out', Lat. *palēre* 'stand open', etc.). The

Grk.	<i>νήμα, κλωστή</i>	Goth.	...	Lith.	<i>siūlas</i>
NG	<i>νήμα, γνέμα, κλωστή</i>	ON	<i>brāðr</i>	Lett.	<i>pavediens</i>
Lat.	<i>filum</i>	Dan.	<i>traad</i>	ChSl.	<i>niłt, ništa</i>
It.	<i>filo</i>	Sw.	<i>tråd</i>	SCr.	<i>nił</i>
Fr.	<i>fil</i>	OE	<i>bræd</i>	Boh.	<i>nił</i>
Sp.	<i>hilo</i>	ME	<i>threde</i>	Pol.	<i>nił</i>
Rum.	<i>fir</i>	NE	<i>thread</i>	Russ.	<i>nił, nitka</i>
Ir.	<i>snáthe</i>	Du.	<i>draad</i>	Skt.	<i>sūtra-</i>
Nlr.	<i>snáth</i>	OHG	<i>fadam</i>		
W.	<i>edau</i>	MHG	<i>vadem</i>		
Br.	<i>neud</i>	NHG	<i>faden</i>		

parallel semantic development in Welsh and German is remarkable. Walde-P. 2.18. Pedersen 1.132. Falk-Torp 208 f.

5. ON *brāðr*, Dan.

often used for the ordinary coat of a business suit.

Sp. *americana* 'the American', the current term in Spain for the coat of a business suit.

Sp. *saco* 'sack' and 'coat' (in Am. Sp. esp. the usual word), fr. Lat. *saccus*, Grk. *σάκος* 'sack' (above, 1).

Rum. *haină* 'garment' (6.12), also 'coat' according to informant and some dictionaries.

3. Ir. *fáan*, perh. cpd. (**wo-ouno-*, **wo* fr. **upo*), fr. the root of Lat. *induer* 'dress' (6.11). Walde-P. 1.109. Stokes 281.

Ir. *inar* (with *i-* for *e-* by connection with *i-n* 'in'): Ir. *anart* 'shirt', Grk. *ἐναρ* 'spoils'. Pedersen 1.178. Adversely Walde-P. 2.5.

Nir. *casóg*, fr. NE *casock*, fr. Fr. *casaque*, orig. a military cloak and perh. belonging with Fr. *cosaque* 'cossack'. NED s.v. Lokotsch 1143.

W. *col*, fr. NE *coat*.

Br. *jupen*, fr. Fr. *jupon* 'skirt', formerly (Molière) 'man's coat reaching to the knees', dim. of *jupe* 'skirt' (6.46).

4. Goth. *paída* (reg. for *χιτών*), OE *pád* (mostly in cpds., as *here-pád* 'coat of mail'), early loanword fr. the same source (Thracian?) as Grk. *βαῖρα* 'coat of skins'. Walde-P. 2.104. Feist 381 f.

OE *rocc*, OHG, MHG, roc, NHG *rock* (ON *rokkr* in this sense rare and Sw. *rock* fr. MLG), with Ir. *rucht* 'tunic', MW *rhuch* a kind of coat, prob.: ON *rokkr*, OHG *rocko*, NHG *rocken*, NE *rock*, etc. 'distaff', both groups fr. some root meaning 'spin'(?). Walde-P. 2.374. Falk-Torp 909 f. Loth, RC 42.62 f.

But more commonly OE *tuneca*, OHG *tunihha*, etc. fr. Lat. *tunica* (as in NT, Lk. 6.29, etc.).

Dan. *frakke*, through NHG *frack*, fr. Fr. *frac* 'dress coat', this prob. fr. NE *frack* (cf. NED s.v. 5), itself fr. Fr. *frac* 'monk's garment', this perh. fr. OHG *hroc* beside *roc* (above). Falk-Torp 271. Gamillscheg 437, 444. Weigand-H. 1.572. REW 4212.

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ME *cote*, NE *coat*, fr. OFr. *cote* (Fr. *cotte* now 'petticoat'), MLat. *cotta*, fr. Gmc., cf. OHG *chozzo*, OS *cot* 'coarse woolen stuff, woolen garment' (further etym. dub., Walde-P. 1.671). REW 4747. NED s.v. *coat*, sb.

Du. *jas*: Fris. *jas*, MLG *jesse*, orig. unknown. Frank-v. W. 279.

5. Lith. *švarkas*, Lett. *svārki*, etym. dub. Mühl.-Endz. 3.1144. Buga, Kalba ir Senovė 289.

6. ChSl. *riza*, usual rendering of *χιτών* (but also *ιμάτιον* etc.), see 6.12.

ChSl. *srāčica* (renders *χιτών*, less commonly *ιμάτιον*; Jagić, Entstehungsgesch. 322), beside less common *srāk* (cf. also Russ. *sorocka* 'chemise', perh. loanword fr. Gmc. word for 'shirt', OE *serc*, etc. (6.44). So Falk-Torp 960. Not mentioned by Stender-Petersen.

SCR. *kaput*, through Turk. *kaput* 'cloak with sleeves', fr. It. *capotto* 'rain-coat with cowl', fr. MLat. *cappa* 'cloak' (6.41).

Boh. *kabát*, fr. Byz. *καβάτος*, *καβάδιον* 'a sort of long cloak', this fr. Pers. *qabā*. Berneker 464. Lokotsch 971.

Pol. *surdut*, fr. Fr. *surtout*, lit. 'overcoat', formerly used for 'overcoat' (hence NE *surtout*, cf. NED s.v.).

Pol. *suknia* 'garment' (6.12), also used for 'coat'.

Russ. *kaftan* (the old word for 'coat', now the peasant's coat), fr. Turk. *kaftān* 'long coat'. Berneker 468. Lokotsch 774.

Russ. *pidžak* (now the reg. word), fr. NE *pea-jacket* = Du. *pij-jakker* 'short heavy coat' worn esp. by sailors (cpd. of ME *pee*, Du. *pij* id., etym. unknown, cf. NED s.v. *pee*, sb.), Frank-v. W. s.v. *pij*), evidently introduced after Peter the Great's return from Holland and England.

7. Skt. *kañcuka-*, fr. *kañc-* 'bind': Lat. *cingere* 'gird'. Walde-P. 1.400. Skt. *utariya-*, fr. *utara-* 'upper'.

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6.44 SHIRT

Grk.	(<i>χιτών</i>)	ON	<i>serkr</i> , <i>skyrta</i>	Lith.	<i>marškiniai</i>
NG	<i>twāwuo</i>	Dan.	<i>skjorte</i>	Let.	<i>kreklis</i>
Lat.	(<i>tunica</i>), late <i>camisia</i>	Sw.	<i>skjorta</i>	ChSl.	<i>riža, srāčica, košulja</i>
It.	<i>camisia</i>	OE	<i>serc</i> , <i>scyrte</i> , <i>hemeþe</i>	SCR.	<i>košulja, rubača</i>
Fr.	<i>chemise</i>	ME	<i>sherte</i>	Boh.	<i>kosula</i>
Sp.	<i>camisa</i>	NE	<i>shirt</i>	Pol.	<i>kosula</i>
Rum.	<i>cămașă</i>	Du.	<i>hemd</i>	Russ.	<i>rubāška</i>
Ir.	<i>lène, caimmase, anart</i>	OHG	<i>hemidi</i>	Skt.	<i>gāmulya-</i>
Nir.	<i>laine</i>	MHG	<i>hemde</i>		
W.	<i>crys</i>	NHG	<i>hemd</i>		
Br.	<i>krez</i>				

Grk. *χιτών*, Lat. *tunica*, already given under 'coat', were the nearest equivalents of 'shirt' in the classical period.

Grk. *χιτωνικός* and *χιτωνιον* were applied to a short *χιτών* or woman's shift.

Grk. *ἐνδύμα*, *ἐνδύτης* 'undergarment', Lat. *tunica interior* and Lat. *subūcula* (fr. **sub-uere*, parallel to *ind-uere*, *ex-uere*) would be a sort of undershirt.

But the use of a linen shirt under a woolen tunic first appears in the 4th century A.D. Cf. Marquardt, Röm. Privatleben 470, 552.

1. Derivs. of IE **kem-* seen also in words for 'covering', 'sky', etc. But the Gallo-Lat. form prob. fr. Gmc. Walde-P. 1.386 f. Walde-H. 1.147 f. OE *hemeþe*, OHG *hemidi*, MHG *hemde*, NHG, Du. *hemd*; Gallo-Lat. *camisia* (> Romance forms and Ir. *caimmse*, Byz. *καίσιον*, NG *ὑπο-κάμισοι*; Fr. > NE *chemise*, now only for woman's undergarment, replacing *smock* and *shift*); Skt. *gāmulya-*.

2. Ir. *lène*, Nir. *laine*, etym. dub., perh.: OW *lein*, W. *llain*, etc. 'linen' (6.23), though the exact relation is obscure. Pedersen 1.311. Pokorny, KZ 45, 361 f.

Ir. *anart*: *inar* 'coat' (6.43). Pedersen 1.178.

W. *crys*, Br. *krez* = Ir. *criss* 'girdle': Russ. *čerez*, Pol. *trzos* 'money-belt'. Walde-P. 1.423. Pedersen 1.42 f.

3. ON *serkr* (Dan. *særk*, Sw. *särk* not the usual words), OE *serc*, ME *serke* (Sc. *sark* still the usual word for 'shirt'), prob.: Skt. *sarj-*, Toch. A *sark* 'wreath'.

4. Lith. *marškiniai* (pl.): *marška* 'piece of linen cloth', also 'fishing-net' (perh.: ChSl. *mržza* 'net', etc.). Walde-P. 2.273. Berneker 2.39.

Let. *kreklis*, prob.: Lith. *kreklas*, OPruss. *kraclan* 'breast'; or: OE *hrægel* 'garment', etc. (6.12). Leskien, Bildung d. Nom. 453. Walde-P. 1.483. Mühl.-Endz. 2.272.

5. ChSl. *riza*, *srāčica*, *sraky* (rendering *χιτών*), see 6.12 and 6.43.

Late ChSl., SCR. *košulja*, Pol. *kosula*, fr. MLat. *casula* 'cloak with a hood' (orig. 'little hut', dim. of *casa* 'hut'), whence also Boh. *košile* through MHG *kāsele* 'part of a priest's garment'. Berneker 586.

SCR. *rubāča*, Russ. *rubāška* (Boh. *rubāš* 'short undershirt'): ChSl. *qabū* 'cloth' (6.21).

6. Skt. *gāmulya-*, above, 1.

The Cretan representations of the Minoan female dress show a distinct skirt, but there is nothing corresponding in classical Greek or Roman costume.

Several of the words entered are used for 'skirt' in general, including 'undershirt, petticoat', but those used only for the latter are not included.

1. NG *φοῦσα* (> Rum. *fustă*), a shortened form of NG *φουστάν* 'dress' (6.42).

2. It. *gonnella*, in earliest use a long coat with skirts (cf. Encycl. Ital. s.v.) dim. of *gonna*, fr. MLat. *gunna* 'fur coat' (see under NG *γούνα* 'fur', 6.28). REW 3919.

It. *sottana* (whence the Fr., NE *soutane* of Roman Catholic priests), fr. MLat. *subtana*, fr. Lat. *subtus* 'below, under'. REW 8402.

Fr. *jupe*, dim. *jupon*, fr. Arab. *ḡubbah* 'cotton undergarment'. REW 3951. Lokotsch 737.

Sp. *falda*, through OProv. fr. Gmc., OHG *falt* 'fold', etc. through use like that of ON *faldr* 'hem of a garment'. REW 3162. Brückner 473.

5

6.51 SHOE

Grk.	ὑπόδημα, πῆδηλον, κρηπίς	Goth.	skōhs	Lith.	kurpė
NG	ὑπόδημα, παπούτσι	ON	skōr	Lett.	kurpe
Lat.	calceus (accus.)	Dan.	sko	ChSl.	sapogū, čerėvī
It.	scarpa, calzatura	Sw.	sko	Boh.	obuť, cipela, postola
Fr.	chaussure, soulier	OE	scōh	Pol.	trzewik, obuwanie
Sp.	zapato, calzado	ME	sho	Russ.	sapog, bašmak, obuś
Rum.	ghetă, încălțăminte	NE	shoe	Skt.	upānah-, pādūkā-
Ir.	bróc (accus.)	Du.	shoen	Av.	aōtra-
Nir.	brōg	OHG	scuoh		
W.	esgid	MHG	scuoch		
Br.	botez, arc'henad	NHG	schuh		

Under 'shoe' are considered the words of most general application to footwear, with omission of many that denote special types of shoes. For the great variety of such special types among the Greeks and Romans, cf. Pauly-Wissowa s.v. *Schuh*, with references.

1. Grk. ὑπόδημα : ὑπόδη 'bind under', δέω 'bind' (9.16).

Grk. πῆδηλον (in Hom. 'sandal') : πούς, gen. ποδός 'foot'.

Grk. κρηπίς (> Lat. *crepida*), Lith. *kurpė*, Lett. *kurpe* : Ir. *cairem*, W. *crydd*, Br. *kere* 'cobbler', SCR. *krplje* 'snowshoes', prob. fr. a **kerep-* beside *(s)ker- 'cut'. Walde-P. 1.425.

NG pop. παπούτσι, fr. Turk. *pabuş* (Pers. *pāpūš*, lit. 'foot-covering', cpd. of *pā-* 'foot' and *pūš* fr. *pūšidan* 'cover'). Lokotsch 1625.

2. Lat. *calceus*, whence or fr. MLat. **calcea* and other derivs., It. *calzatura*, Fr. *chaussure*, Sp. *calzado*, Rum. *încălțăminte* 'footwear' : Lat. *calz*, -cis 'heel'. Ernout-M. 138. REW 1496-98.

Lat. *soccus*, a sort of low shoe worn by Greeks and comic actors (important only for the borrowed Gmc. words for 'sock' (6.49), loanword, like *τύσχος*, *τύσχος* (Hesych.) 'a sort of shoe'. Ernout-M. 948.

It. *scarpa*, prob. as 'leather shoe' fr. OHG *scharpe* 'leather purse'. Brück, Z. rom. Ph. 40.647. REW 7981c.

Fr. *soulier*, with change of suffix fr. OFr. *souler*, Prov. *sollar*, fr. MLat. **subtelare*, fr. *subtel* 'hollow of foot'. REW 8397. Gamillscheg 812.

Sp. *zapato* (It. *ciabatta*, Fr. *savate* 'worn-out shoe'), fr. Pers. *čabāt* 'bast shoe'. Hence also W. *hars*, *čebot* 'boot', etc. REW 2448. Lokotsch 379.

Rum. *ghetă* (pl. *ghete*), through It. *ghetta* fr. Fr. *guitte* 'gaiter', fr. Gmc., cf. MHG, NHG *rist* 'instep', OE *wrist* 'wrist'. REW 9577.

3. Ir. *accann*, prob. (with metathesis for arcc-) : W. *arccen* 'clothing, shoe', OW *arccenatou* 'shoes', Br. *arc'hena* 'put shoes on', arc'hena 'shoe', prob. through notion of 'covering, protection' : Lat. *arccere* 'inclose, prevent'. Stokes KZ 41.381. Walde-P. 1.80.

Ir. *cūarān* : MW *curan* 'boot', prob. fr. the root *(s)ker- 'cover' as W. *esgid*, Goth. *skōhs*, etc. (below). Walde-P. 2.547. Otherwise Pedersen 1.176 (: ChSl. *čerėvī*, etc., below, 6).

Ir. *as(s)a*, ass (K. Meyer, Contrib. 138), etym.? Walde-P. 2.3. Walde-H. 1.99.

Ir. *bróc*, Nir. *brōg*, prob. fr. ON *brók*, pl. *bræk* 'breeches' (6.48), which were sometimes provided with feet, called specifically *leistabræk* (in contrast to *leistalauser bræk*). Leather breeches of this sort are still used by Icelandic and Faroese fishermen. Zimmer, KZ 30.87 f.

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Falk, Altwestnordische Kleiderkunde 118.

W. *esgid*, perh. fr. **ped-skūto-*, cpd. of IE **pēd-* 'foot' and **skeu-* fr. *(s)ker- 'cover' as in Grk. *σκῆρος* 'leather', etc. (6.29). Walde-P. 2.549. Osthoff, Z. celt. Ph. 6.398 ff.

Br. *botez*, fr. Fr. *bottle* 'boot' (6.52).

4. Goth. *skōhs*, ON *skōr*, OE *scōh*, OHG *scuoh*, etc., general Gmc., prob. fr. **skōu-*ko-, IE **skeu-* 'cover'. Walde-P. 2.548. Falk-Torp 1016. Feist 434.

5. Lith. *kurpė*, Lett. *kurpe* : Grk. *κρηπίς*, etc. (above, 1).

6. ChSl. *sapogū* (usual word for ὑπόδημα in Gospels, etc.; Jagić, Entstehungsgesch. 393), Russ. *sapog* (esp. 'boot'), but also used for 'shoe', instead of *bašmak* regarded as somewhat vulgar, etym.? ChSl. *čerėvī*, Boh. *střevíc*, Pol. *trzewik*, SCR. *diar*, *črevljā* (cf. *črevljā* 'cobbler'), ORuss. *čereviji* (pl.), Bulg. *črēve* (pl.),

perh. as orig. 'leather, hide', fr. IE *(s)ker- 'cut'. Berneker 151.

SCR. *postola*, fr. Turk. *postol* 'soldier's shoe'. Lokotsch 1667.

SCR. *cipela* (cf. Slov. *cipele* 'ladies' shoes'), fr. Hung. *cipő*, *cipello* 'shoe'. Berneker 130.

Russ. *bašmak*, fr. Turk. *bašmak* 'shoe, sandal' (cf. SCR. *pašmag*, Pol. arch. and dial. *baszmag* 'sort of shoe'). Berneker 45.

ChSl. *obuť* (rare), SCR. *obuća*, Boh. *obuv*, Pol. *obuwie*, Russ. *obuv* : ChSl. *ob-uti*, Lith. *auti* 'wear shoes', Av. *aōtra-* 'shoe', IE **eu-*, in Lat. *ind-uere* 'dress' (6.11).

7. Skt. *upānah-*, fr. *upa-nah-* 'tie under' (cf. Grk. ὑπόδημα).

Skt. *pādūkā-* (rarely *pādū-*) fr. *pad-* 'foot'.

Av. *aōtra-* : Lith. *auti*, ChSl. *ob-uti* 'wear shoes', etc. (above, 6). Barth. 42.

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perh. as orig. 'leather, hide', fr. IE *(s)ker- 'cut'. Berneker 151.

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Av. *aōtra-* : Lith. *auti*, ChSl. *ob-uti* 'wear shoes', etc. (above, 6). Barth. 42.

6.52 BOOT

Grk.	κόβρος, ἐνδορμῖς	ON	bōti, styll	Lith.	batas, čebatas, sapašas
NG	στίβαλα, μπότα	Dan.	støbale	Lett.	zābaks
Lat.	colthurnus, pēdō, caliga	Sw.	elövel	SCR.	čizma
It.	stivale	ME	bote	Boh.	bota
Fr.	botte	Du.	boot	Pol.	but
Sp.	bota	OHG	stifol	Russ.	sapog
Rum.	cizmă	MHG	stival		
Nir.	bualais	NHG	stiefel		
W.	botas				
Br.	heuz				

1. Grk. *κόβρος*, whence Lat. *colthurnus* (esp. 'tragedian's boot'), a loanword, perh. of Lydian orig. J. S. Jongkees, JHS 55.80.

Grk. *ἐνδορμῖς* : *ἐνδορμος* 'running'.

2. Lat. *pēdō* (esp. 'soldiers' and wagoners' boot') : Grk. (Hom., etc.) *πῆρα* 'leather bag, wallet' (whence late Lat. *pēra* 'wallet'), *πῆριν* 'scrotum', root connection? Boisacq 781.

Lat. *caliga*, perh. (but difficulties), fr. cpd. **calco-liga* : *calz* 'heel', *calceus*

'shoe', and *ligare* 'bind'. Kent, BSL 26.110 ff. Ernout-M. 134. Walde-H. 1.138.

It. *stivale*, fr. Prov. *estibal* = OFr. *estivel* 'boot', fr. *estive* 'pipe', Lat. *stīps* 'stake'? So REW 8264.

But the objection to the old deriv. fr. MLat. *acstivalia*, lit. 'belonging to the summer' (fr. Lat. *aestivus*, fr. *aestus* 'summer'), but actually described as 'high boots', is invalid. Cf. esp. Kretschmer, Wortgeogr. 487 f.

Hence NG *στίβαλα*, late ON *styll*, Dan. *støbale*, Sw. *støbale*, late OHG *stifol*, MHG *stival*, NHG *stiefel* (cf. Falk-Torp 1201).

OFr. *bote* (> ME *bote*, NE *boot*), Fr. *botte*, Sp. *bota*, orig. much disputed, but prob. belongs with Fr. *piéd bot* 'club-foot', fr. Gmc., LG *butt* 'stumpy', etc. Wartburg 1.667 f. Gamillscheg 123. REW 1239a.

Hence NG *μπότα*, Boh. *bota*, Pol. *but*, older *bot* > Lith. *batas* (Berneker 77); late ON *bōti* fr. ME *bote* (cf. Falk, Altwestnordische Kleiderkunde 137 f.); Nir. *bualais*, W. *botas(en)* prob. fr. ME *botes* (pl.).

Rum. *cizmă* (through Hung. *csizma*),

SCR., Bulg. *čizma*, fr. Turk. *čizme* 'boot'. Tiktin 370. Lokotsch 431. Berneker 158.

Rum. *ciobolă* (Mold.), Lith. *čebatas*, through Slav. cf. Russ. dial. *čebot*, etc. fr. Turk., cf. Kasan. *čebata* 'boot' (whence also Sp. *zapato* 'shoe', 6.51). Lokotsch 379. Berneker 159.

3. Br. *heuz*, through OFr. *house* fr. Gmc., cf. OHG *hosa* 'legging, stocking' etc. (6.49). Henry 162.

4. Du. *laars* = MLG *lërse*, contracted fr. **lëder-hose*, cf. OHG *lederhosa* 'leather-stocking'. Franck-v. W. 366.

5. Russ. *sapog* (> Lith. *sapašas*, Lett. *zābaks*), see 6.51.

6.53 SLIPPER

NG	παντόφλα	Dan.	tøffel	Lith.	šliurė, pantaplis
It.	pantofola	Sw.	toffel	Lett.	tupelē
Fr.	pantoufle	NE	slipper	SCR.	papūča
Sp.	pantufa, zapatilla	Du.	pantoffel	Boh.	pantofel
Rum.	papuc, pantof	NHG	pantoffel	Pol.	pantofel, patynek
Nir.	slipēt			Russ.	tuŭŭja, tuŭel
W.	yslopan				
Br.	arc'henad-kambr, pantoufenn				

For the 'slipper' intended for house wear only modern words are listed. For earlier periods the nearest approximation would be words for 'sandal', as Grk. *σάνδαλον*, Lat. *solea* (> Goth. *salja*), or for a light 'shoe', some of which are included in 6.51.

1. MLat. *pantofla* (1482, Du Cange), It. *pantofola* (> NG *παντόφλα*), Fr. *pantoufle* (> NE *pantofle* now obs.), Sp. *pantufa*, prob. the creation of a 15th cent. humanist, based upon a fictitious Grk. **παντόφελλος* (no such cpd. is quotable for any period). Hence also, through Fr. or It., NHG *pantoffel* (> Boh., Pol. *pantofel*, Lith. *pantaplis*, Rum. *pantof*), Du. *pantoffel*, and the shortened early Du., LG *toffel*, *tuffel*

(> Dan. *tøffel*, Sw. *toffel*, Lett. *tupelē*, Russ. *tuŭel*, *tuŭŭja*). REW 6208a. Franck-v. W. 458. Falk-Torp 1314.

Sp. *zapatilla*, dim. of *zapato* 'shoe' (6.51).

Rum. *papuc*, SCR. *papūča*, fr. Turk. *pabuş*, source of NG *παπούτσι* 'shoe' (6.51).

2. Nir. *slipēt*, fr. NE *slipper*.

W. *yslopan*, evidently the same word as the archaic *llopan*, *llopan* 'boot, buskin, shoe' (for preservation of initial s- by prothetic y- cf. *ysnoden* 'lace', 6.26), fr. ME *sloppe*, *slop* an unidentified form of footwear, the name of which seems identical with *sloppe* for other articles of clothing 'loose jacket, gown, wide breeches, etc.' (cf. NED s.v.).

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Br. *arc'henad-kambr* (Vallée, who gives also *pantoufenn*), lit. 'chamber-shoe'.

3. ME *slypper*, NE *slipper*, fr. the OE vb. *slīp*, cf. the rare OE *slīpe-scōh* 'slip-shoe', NE *slīp*.

4. Lith. *šliurė*, fr. LG dial. *schlorre*, *schlurre* 'slipper', fr. *schlorren*, *schlurren* 'shuffle in walking' (Weigand-H. 2.740).

5. Pol. *patynek*, *patynka*, fr. It. *patino* 'sort of shoe', now 'skate', fr. Fr. *patin* 'shoe with wooden sole, skate', fr. *patte* 'paw'. Brückner 399. REW 6301.

6.54 SHOEMAKER, COBBLER

Grk.	ὑπόδημαποιός, σκυτο-ποιός, νεορορράφος	ON	skōlari	Lith.	kurpius, kurpininkas
NG	τεργάρης, παπουτσοῦ	Dan.	skomager	Lett.	kurpinieks
Lat.	calceolarius, calzolai	Sw.	skomakare	ChSl.	sapogostielc, sapošt-nikā
It.	calzolajo, ciabattino	OE	scōhere, scōhwyrhta	SCR.	postolar, obuťar, čizmar
Fr.	cordonnier, savetier	ME	scōmakere, cobelere	Boh.	švec, obuťnik
Sp.	zapatero	NE	shoemaker, cobbler	Pol.	szewc
Rum.	cizmar	Du.	schoenmaker	Russ.	sapoštnik, bašmačnik
Ir.	cairem	OHG	sūđari, scuohbuoz	Skt.	pādūkt-, pādūkā-
Nir.	grēasaidhe, coibléir	MHG	schuochwūrhte, scuochsūlere		
W.	crydd	NHG	schuhmacher, schuster		
Br.	kere				

A distinction between 'shoemaker' and 'cobbler' as 'one who mends shoes' is rarely maintained and is ignored here. Most of the words are based on some of those for 'shoe' or 'boot', either derivs. or cpds. with agent-nouns of vbs. for 'make' or 'sew'. A few are words for 'leatherworker', or simply 'sewer' in specialized application.

1. Grk. ὑπόδημαποιός (IG 2¹.1559.48, etc., also lit. NG), cpd. of ὑπόδημα 'shoe' (6.51) and -ποιός 'maker'.

Grk. σκυτοποιός, cpd. of σκύτος 'leather' (6.29) and -ποιός 'cutter' (cf. τέμνω 'cut'), used for 'leatherworker' in general (cf. Hom. Il. 7.221), but esp. 'shoemaker', as also the deriv. σκυτοποιός.

Grk. νεορορράφος, lit. 'cord-sewer', cpd. of νεύρον 'nerve, fibre, cord' and -ρορρ- fr. *ράρρ-ω* 'sew' (6.36).

Lat. *calceolarius* (> It. *calzolajo*), fr. *calceolus*, dim. of *calceus* 'shoe' (6.51).

It. *ciabattino*, Fr. *savetier*, Sp. *zapatero*, fr. It. *ciabatta*, Fr. *savate* 'worn-out shoe', Sp. *zapato* 'shoe' (6.51).

Fr. *cordonnier*, OFr. *cordouanier*, fr. *cordouan* 'leather from Cordova'. REW 2230. Gamillscheg 255.

Rum. *cizmar*, fr. *cizmă* 'boot' (6.52).

3. Ir. *cairem*, Nir. (obs.) *caiream*, W. *crydd*, Br. *kere*, *kereow* : Grk. *κρηπίς*, Lith. *kurpė* 'shoe' (6.51).

Nir. *grēasaidhe* (Dinneen, etc.; McKenna gives only the borrowed *coibléir*), also in general 'artisan, skilled worker', fr. *grēas* 'design, art, craft', esp. 'needle-

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4. Lith. *šliurė*, fr. LG dial. *schlorre*, *schlurre* 'slipper', fr. *schlorren*, *schlurren* 'shuffle in walking' (Weigand-H. 2.740).

5. Pol. *patynek*, *patynka*, fr. It. *patino* 'sort of shoe', now 'skate', fr. Fr. *patin* 'shoe with wooden sole, skate', fr. *patte* 'paw'. Brückner 399. REW 6301.

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4. Lith. *šliurė*, fr. LG dial. *schlorre*, *schlurre* 'slipper', fr. *schlorren*, *schlurren* 'shuffle in walking' (Weigand-H. 2.740).

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5. Pol. *patynek*, *patynka*, fr. It. *patino* 'sort of shoe', now 'skate', fr. Fr. *patin* 'shoe with wooden sole, skate', fr. *patte* 'paw'. Brückner 399. REW 6301.

4. Lith. *šliurė*, fr. LG dial. *schlorre*, *schlurre* 'slipper', fr. *schlorren*, *schlurren* 'shuffle in walking' (Weigand-H. 2.740).

6.59 VEIL

Grk.	κάλυμμα	ON	lin	Lith.	šyras, šydas, nometas
NG	βέλο	Dan.	slør	Let.	šėdraitas, pliturs
Lat.	(vēlum)	Sw.	flor, slōja	SCR.	veo, koprena
It.	velo	ME	veile	Boh.	zavoj
Fr.	voile	NE	veil	Pol.	kwef, welon
Sp.	velo	Du.	sluier	Russ.	vual'
Rum.	vāl	MHG	slōier, sleier		
Ir.	caille, fial	NHG	schleier		
Nir.	caille				
W.	gorchudd				
Br.	guel				

Words for 'veil' are partly based on the notion of 'covering', 'something wrapped about', or 'dragging, trailing'. But several are in origin names of some fine fabric such as is used for veils.

1. Grk. κάλυμμα, fr. καλύπτω 'cover' (12.26).

2. Lat. vēlum, mostly 'curtain' or 'sail', rarely if ever quotable as woman's 'veil', but in this sense the source of It. velo (> NG βέλο, SCR. veo; Pol. welon fr. It. velone), Fr. voile (> ME veile, vail, NE veil, Russ. vual'), Sp. velo, Rum. vāl (cf. Tiktin 1710), Ir. fial, Br. guel; prob. fr. *wezlon, cf. dim. vezillum, fr. IE *weg-, in Ir. figim 'weave' (6.33). Walde-P. 1.247. Ernout-M. 1082. REW 9184. Pedersen 1.208. Vendryes, De hib. voc. 141 f.

3. Ir. caille, fr. Lat. pallium 'covering', esp. 'cloak' (6.41). Pedersen 1.235. Vendryes, De hib. voc. 119.

W. gorchudd, cpd. of gorch-on (= Ir. for-, fr. *upor) and cudd 'covering': cuddio 'hide' (12.27).

4. ON līn 'linen' (6.23), also 'bridal veil'.

ON blōja 'cloth used for covering, burial sheet, bed-covering', etc., but reg word for 'veil' in Nicel.: Norw. blōje 'swaddling clothes', Dan. blē 'sheet', Lat. floccus 'flock of wool', etc. Walde-P. 2.217. Falk-Torp 80.

MLG slōier (> Dan. slør), MHG slōier, sleier, NHG schleier, Du. sluier,

also the shorter form MDu. slōie, (> Sw. slōja): MDu. slōien 'drag', ON slōða 'drag', slōður 'trailing gown' (Gmc. *slōd-). Falk-Torp 1073, 1074. Franck-v. W. 621. Hellquist 998.

Sw. flor, 'fine cloth, crepe, gauze', used also commonly for 'veil', fr. LG flor 'crepe, gauze', fr. Fr. velours 'haired' (fr. Prov. velos id., Lat. villōsus 'hairy'). Falk-Torp 240. REW 9334.

5. Lith. šyras 'crepe', used also for 'veil' (Lalis, Kurschat, fr. NHG dial. schir 'fine cloth' (: adj. schier, NE sheer, etc.). Alminauskis 126.

Lith. šydas (fr. LG side 'silk'), also used for 'veil' (Lalis, Gailius-Slaža).

Lith. nometas 'headdress or veil of married women' (cf. Lalis and NSB s.v.), cpd. of nuo 'down, from, away' and deriv. of mesti 'throw', i.e. something 'thrown over and down' from the head.

Let. šķidrauts, lit. 'a thin cloth', cpd. of šķidrs 'thin, loose woven' and auts 'piece of cloth' (cf. priekšauts 'apron', 6.47). Mühl-Endz. 4.39, 1.231.

Let. plīvurs: plīvur 'flutter, flicker', plīva 'thin dry skin, thin layer'.

6. Lith. koprena 'gauze, crepe', used also for 'veil' = ChSl., ORuss., Bulg. koprina 'sort of silk'. Berneker 564.

Boh. závoj: zaviti 'wrap up, swathe', cpd. of ríti 'wind' (10.14).

Pol. kwef, fr. Fr. coiffe 'headdress'. Brückner 287.

6.61 POCKET

(In a Garment)

NG	τασπη	Dan.	lomme	Lith.	kisėnė (delmonas)
It.	tasca	Sw.	ficka	Let.	k'ėša
Fr.	pochē	ME	poket, pousse	SCR.	šėp
Rum.	bolsillo	NE	pocket	Boh.	kapsa
Sp.	buzunar	Du.	zak	Pol.	kieszė
Nir.	pōca	MHG	tasche	Russ.	karman
W.	logell				
Br.	godell				

Words for 'pocket' in a garment, unknown in ancient costume, are from those for 'bag, sack' or the like.

1. NG τασπη, SCR. dēp, through Turk. cep id., fr. Arab. ġaib 'pocket, wallet, sack'. Lokotsch 641.

2. It. tasca, fr. Gmc., cf. MHG tasche (below, 4).

Fr. poche (> ME pousse, NE pouch), fr. Frank. *pokka = OE pocca 'bag' (cf. ME poket, below, 4). REW 6631.

Sp. bolsillo, dim. of bolsa 'purse, pouch, bag' = Fr. bourse, It. borsa, fr. MLat. byrsa 'hide, leather, leather bag', fr. Grk. βύρσα 'hide'. REW 1432.

Rum. buzunar, orig.? Tiktin 248.

3. Nir. pōca, fr. OE-NE poke 'bag', cf. ME poket (below, 4).

W. logell, also 'chest, receptacle', fr. Lat. locellus, dim. of locus 'place'. Loth, Mots lat. 182.

Br. godell, fr. god 'fold in a garment' = W. cod 'bag, pouch, purse, serotum', fr. OE codd 'bag'. Henry 136.

4. Dan. lomme (Sw. dial. lomma, Fris. lomm), perh. loanword fr. Celtic, cf. Ir. lumman 'covering', Nir. luman 'coarse cover, bag, pod': Ir. lomm, W. llwm 'bare, naked'. Walde-P. 2.418. Falk-Torp 654. Hellquist 588.

Sw. ficka (Dan. fikke 'a little pouch'), fr. MLG vicke, back-formation to ficken 'stick on, fasten', fr. It. ficcare 'fix' (MLat. *figicare for Lat. figere 'fix, fasten'). Falk-Torp 215. Hellquist 207.

ME poket, NE pocket, fr. Anglo-Norm. pokete (13th cent. Godefroy), dim. of

ONorm.Fr. poke = ON poki, OE pocca, pohha 'bag', etc., these prob. (with common notion of 'blown up, swollen'): Lat. bucca 'cheek', etc. Walde-P. 2.116 f. NED s.v. pocket.

Du. zak, MDu. sack (NHG sack also locally 'pocket' or 'wallet'; Kretschmer, Wortgeogr. 514) = MLG sak, OHG sac(ch), OE sacc, etc. 'sack', fr. Lat. saccus, fr. Grk. σάκος 'coarse cloth, sack', a Semitic loanword (cf. NG σακκάκι 'coat', 6.43).

MHG tasche, tesche, NHG tasche, fr. OHG tasca, dasca 'pouch, bag', orig. dub. Walde-P. 1.766. Falk-Torp 1249.

5. Lith. kisėnė, kišėnė (for earlier kešėnė, etc., i after kišti 'stick in, thrust in'), Lett. k'ėša (for *kešėnė felt as dim. form), fr. Pol. kieszeń (below, 6). Brückner, Sl. Fremdwörter 92. Mühl-Endz. 2.371.

Lith. delmonas, dalmonas (old word for 'pocket', but not in NSB), fr. Pol. dolman 'Hussar's jacket' (orig. Turk.; Berneker 206), with curious shift of sense.

6. SCR. dēp, see under NG τασπη (above, 1).

Boh. kapsa (Pol. kapsa 'box, sack, wallet'), fr. Lat. capsa 'case, chest, repository'. Berneker 485.

Pol. kieszeń, prob. (fr. its shape): kiszka, Russ. kiška 'gut, intestine'. Berneker 503, 679. Brückner 229.

Russ. karman, fr. Turk. dial. karman 'pocket'. Lokotsch 1097. Otherwise

Berneker 490.

6.62 BUTTON

NG	κουμπι	Dan.	knap	Lith.	saga, knypkis (guzi- kas)
It.	botone	Sw.	knap	Let.	puoga
Fr.	bouton	ME	botoun	SCR.	puce, dugme
Sp.	botón	NE	button	Boh.	knofik
Rum.	nasture	Du.	knoop	Pol.	guzik
Nir.	enaipe	NHG	knopf	Russ.	pugovica
W.	botum				
Br.	nozelenn				

Ornamental buttons have been found dating back even to prehistoric times (e.g. perforated tin buttons from Italy). But it was apparently not till the 14th or 15th cent. A.D. that they came into use as fastenings for garments, eventually replacing in large measure the pins or lacings of earlier dress.

The words for 'button' originate mostly in those meaning originally 'knob, knot' or the like.

1. NG κουμπι, fr. κουβιον, dim. of Byz. κούβος 'knot, roll, band', prob. : σκαμβός, Ir. camm 'crooked', etc. (12.74). Walde-P. 2.539 f.

2. Fr. bouton, whence It. bottone, Sp. botón, ME botoun (> W. botum), NE button, fr. Fr. bout 'end, point' (12.35). REW 1228c.

Rum. nastur(e), fr. It. nastro 'band, ribbon', MLat. nastola, fr. Gmc., cf. OHG nestila, NHG nestel 'lace' for fastening clothing, with Rum. shift fr. such 'lace' to the 'button' serving the same purpose. REW 5840.

3. Nir. enaipe (Mir. enap 'button, lump, stud'), fr. ON knappr (below, 4). K. Meyer, Contrib. 397.

Br. nozelenn, fr. MLat. nōdellus, dim. of nōdus 'knot'. Henry 213.

4. Dan. knap, Sw. knapp (ON knappr 'knob', OE cnæpp 'point', LG knapp

'summit of a mountain'), likewise NHG knopf (Dan. knop, MLG knoppe, Du., NE knop 'bud'), Du. knoop, all through 'knob, knot', fr. various extensions of *gen- in words for 'press together', etc. Walde-P. 1.581 f. Falk-Torp 544.

5. Lith. saga, dim. sagutė (now preferred, cf. NSB s.v. guzikas; formerly a kind of fastening for the washing): segti 'fasten', sagtis, Lett. sagts, OPruss. sagis 'buckle', Skt. saj- 'hang on', etc. Walde-P. 2.480 f. Leskien, Ablaut 365. Trautmann, Altpreuss. 416 f.

Lith. knypkis, fr. MLG knoepeke, dim. of knoppe (above, 4).

Lith. guzikas, fr. Pol. guzik (below, 6). Lett. puoga, fr. the same source as ChSl. pagy 'knob', etc. (below, 6).

6. SCR. puce (*pug-ce), Pol. pagvica (obs.), Russ. pugovica, fr. ChSl. pagy 'knob, tassel, cluster', prob. a Gmc. loanword, cf. Goth. puggs, OE pung, etc. 'money wallet'. Brückner 401. Feist 385. Stender-Petersen 396.

SCR. dugme, fr. Turk. düğme 'button'. Lokotsch 540.

Boh. knofik, Pol. (arch.) knafik, dim. of MHG knofel, knoufel, itself dim. of knopf (above, 4). Berneker 530.

Pol. guzik, dim. of guz 'knob, bruise' = SCR. guz, Boh. huze 'rump, breech': Lith. gūžys 'Adam's apple, crop', etc. Berneker 342 f. Brückner 164.

6.63 PIN

Grk.	πέρση, πόρπη, ἐνέθη	ON	dálkr, nesti	Lith.	spilka
NG	καρφίτσα; πόρπη	Dan.	naal	Let.	kniepe
Lat.	acus; fibula	Sw.	ndl	SCR.	šėdota
It.	spillo	OE	dalc, prēon	Boh.	špendlīk
Fr.	épingle	ME	preen, pygnn	Pol.	szpilka
Sp.	alfiler	NE	pin	Russ.	bulavka
Rum.	ac (cu gâmlăie)	Du.	speld	Skt.	sūci-
Ir.	delg, sē	OHG	spinula		
Nir.	biorān, dealg	MHG	spenel, stecknölde		
W.	spilenn	NHG	stecknadel		

The 'pin' for fastening clothing, though in ultimate origin a simple pointed object like a thorn or pointed piece of bone, was in ancient (even prehistoric) Greece, Italy, and other parts of Europe mostly of the 'safety-pin, clasp-pin' form, ornamental as well as practical (cf. Ebert, Reallex. s.v. Fibel; J. L. Myres, Who Were the Greeks? 405 ff.). This is now often distinguished by the use of the Lat. fibula (so archaeologists) or terms like Fr. broche, NE brooch, etc. (fr. Lat. adj. broccus used of 'projecting' teeth), NHG spange (OE spang 'clasp'), etc. But the modern words listed are those which are used for the common straight pin (though many are also used more comprehensively, like NE pin for breastpin, etc.).

A few of the words are from verbs for 'pierce', 'fasten', or 'set in'. But more are cognate with words for other pointed objects such as 'needle', 'thorn', 'awl', 'spit'.

1. Grk. πέρση, περονίς, πόρπη, fr. the root of πείρω 'pierce'. Walde-P. 2.39. Boisacq 757 f.

Grk. (Hom.) ἐνέθη: ἐν-ι-νι 'put in'. Walde-P. 1.199. Boisacq 253.

NG καρφίτσα, dim. of καρφίον, dim. of Grk. κάρφος 'dry stick'.

2. Lat. acus 'needle' (6.36) and 'pin'. Hence Rum. ac (cu gâmlăie), lit. 'needle (with a head)'.

Lat. fibula, fr. figere 'fasten, fix'. Ernout-M. 355, 358 f. Walde-H. 1.492.

It. spillo, spilla, Fr. épingle, Br. spilenn, fr. Lat. spinula, dim. of spīna 'thorn'. Hence also prob. (rather than cognate, as Walde-P. 2.634) OHG spinula, MHG spenel, Du. speld (MDu. spelle fr. *spenle). REW 8154. Falk-Torp 1122. Franck-v. W. 643.

Sp. alfiler, fr. Arab. al hīl 'needle'. REW 4129b. Lokotsch 865.

3. Ir. delg, Nir. dealg, ON dálkr, OE dalc, dalc, orig. 'thorn' (as still also in Irish): Lith. dilgė 'nettle', dilgus 'pricking, burning'. Walde-P. 1.865 f. Pedersen 1.106.

Ir. sēl, see under Nir. seod 'jewel' (6.72).

Nir. biorān, dim. of bior 'spit, lance, point' (bior- in cpds. 'pointed'), Ir. bir, W. ber 'spit, lance': Lat. veru 'spit, dart', etc. Pedersen 1.144.

4. ON nesti (Nicel. nisti 'disk-shaped brooch'), fr. nestā 'fasten': MHG nesten 'stitch, fasten' (IE *ned-, in Lat. nōdus 'knot', etc.). Walde-P. 2.328.

Dan. naal, Sw. nāl 'needle' (6.36), also 'pin', for which also esp. Dan. knappe-naal, Sw. knappnål, lit. 'button-needle'.

OE prēon, ME preen, prene: ON prjōnn 'knitting needle', MLG prīn, prēne, MHG pfrieme 'awl' (6.37), orig.? Falk-Torp 848.

ME pygnn, NE pin, in modern use since latter part of 14th cent., fr. OE pinn = late ON pinni, OS pin, Du. pin 'peg, point' perh.: Ir. bonn 'horn, point'. Walde-P. 2.109 f. Falk-Torp 827.

Du. speld, OHG spinula, MHG spenel, fr. Lat. spinula (above, 2).

Late MHG steckenölde, stecknölde, NHG stecknadel, cpd. of stecken 'stick' and nadel 'needle' (6.36). Weigand-H. 2.958.

5. Lith. spilka, fr. Pol. szpilka (below, 6).

Lett. kniepe, kniepis, fr. MLG knōpe pl. 'buttons' (6.62). Mühl-Endz. 2.249.

6. SCR. žioda, dial. špioda, fr. MHG spille 'splinter'(?). Rječnik Akad. 2.38. SCR. bačenka, babljača, batuška (all

given in Rječnik Akad.; which is common?), etym.?

Boh. špendlīk (dim.), fr. NHG spān-nadel, a pop. transformation of OHG spinula (above) through connection with spannen 'stretch' (cf. Grimm s.v.).

Pol. szpilka, dim. of szpila, MHG spille 'spindle' (6.32), but confused with MHG spenel 'pin' (above, 2). Brückner 554.

Russ. bulavka, dim. of bulava 'club' (= Pol. bulawa id.): Slov. bula, Boh. boule 'boil', prob. fr. Gmc., cf. OHG biule 'swelling', Goth. uf-bauljan 'swell up'. Berneker 100.

6.71 ADORNMENT

(Personal)

Grk.	κόσμος	ON	skraut, prjōti	Lith.	papušalas
NG	σκόλις	Dan.	smykke, prydele	Let.	ruota, greznams
Lat.	mundus, ornātus, ornāmentum	Sw.	prydnad, smykke	ChSl.	ukrašenije
		OE	gearwe	Boh.	nakiti, ures, ukras
It.	ornamentum	ME	ornement	Pol.	okrasa
Fr.	parure	NE	adornment	Pol.	ozdoba, okrasa
Sp.	adorno	Du.	versiering	Russ.	ukrašenje
Rum.	podobă	OHG	garawi	Skt.	bhūṣaṇa-, alamākāra-
Ir.	cumtach, ōrnaid	MHG	gerwe, gesmuc	Av.	paša-
Nir.	ōrnaidhecht, sciamh-acht	NHG	schmuck		
W.	addurnaid, trusiad				
Br.	kinklou, bragerézou				

Collective terms for articles of 'adornment' are mostly based on still more comprehensive notions, like 'arrangement', 'equipment', 'preparation', or what is 'suitable', 'beautiful', 'clean'.

1. Grk. κόσμος, orig. 'orderly arrangement', then specialized in two directions, 'adornment' and 'world'. See 1.1.

NG σκόλις, σκόλισμα, fr. class. Grk. σκόλις (gen. -idos), σκόλισμα 'garment': σκόλος 'equipment', στέλλω 'make ready, equip'. Walde-P. 2.643. Boisacq 907 f.

2. Lat. mundus (usually in this sense only 'woman's adornment'; the sense 'world' borrowed fr. Grk. κόσμος, see

1.1): adj. mundus 'clean, elegant' (15.87).

Lat. ornātus, ornāmentum (both words are used in the sense of 'personal adornment, embellishment' as well as 'furnishings, equipment'), fr. ornāre 'put in order, equip, adorn', for *ōrdināre: ōrdō (-inis) 'order, row', this perh. fr. the root *ar- 'fit' in Grk. ἀράσσω, Lat. artus, etc., but details dub. Hence, directly or new formations fr. vbs. derived fr. Lat. ornāre, It. ornamento, Sp. adorno, Ir. ōrnaid, Nir. ōrnaidheacht, W. addurnaid, ME ornement (fr. OFr. ornement), NE adornment (fr. OFr. aournement, with spelling-pronunciation

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Pol. ozdoba, with vb. ozdobić 'decorate': ChSl. po-doba 'what is suitable', dobrū 'good', etc. (16.71). Berneker 203 f. Brückner 91.

7. Skt. bhūṣaṇa-, fr. bhūṣ- 'be busy with, attend upon', caus. 'adorn', extension of bhū- 'become, be'. Walde-P. 2.141.

Skt. alamākāra-, fr. alamāk- 'prepare', lit. 'make sufficient', cpd. of alam 'enough' and kr- 'do, make'.

Av. piš-, paša-: Skt. piṣ-, peṣas 'ornament', fr. vb. Av. piš- 'color, adorn', Skt. piṣ- 'adorn': Lat. pingere 'paint', Grk. ποικίλος 'many-colored'. Walde-P. 2.9. Barth. 818, 907.

Du. kleinnod, older 'a valuable' (in general), esp. (MHG) 'a gift', cpd. of klein in earlier meaning 'pure, elegant, fine' (OHG kleini, OE clāne, NE clean) and OHG -ōd, in al-ōd 'free possession' (MLat. allōdium, OS ād 'possession', OE ēad, ON auðr 'riches'. Hence Lith. kleinotas (Kurschat, but not in NSB), Boh. klenot, Pol. klejnot.

6.72 JEWEL

Grk.	λίθος	ON	gimsteinn, gērsemi	Lith.	brangenybė, brangus
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root in *rhwyne* 'bind' (Ir. *con-riug* 'bind together'), Lat. *corrigia* 'strap', etc.). Morris Jones 136, 163.

Br. *bizou*, fr. *biz* 'finger'.
4. Goth. *figgragulþ*, lit. 'finger-gold'.
ON *hringr*, OE *hring*, OHG *ring*, etc., general Gmc. (except Goth.): ChSl. *kragŭ* 'circle', Umbr. *cringatrō* 'shoulder band', etc. Walde-P. 2.570.

5. Lith. *žiedas*, also 'bloom, blossom', pl. 'menses'. Orig. perh. 'bud', as the semantic source for all the meanings, and therefore first applied to a ring with a setting (cf. Lat. *gemma* 'bud, gem', Fr. *bague* fr. Prov. *baga* 'berry'):

Lith. *žydėti* 'bloom', *žysti* 'open (of flowers)'. Walde-P. 1.544.
Lett. *gredzens*, perh.: ON *krákr*, *krókr* 'hook, bend', *kraki* 'pole with hook on end, anchor'. Walde-P. 1.593 ff. Mühl-Endz. 1.646.
6. ChSl. *prŕstěň*, SCR. *prsten*, Boh. *prsten*, Pol. *pierscień* (Russ. *perstěn* now replaced by *kol'co*), fr. ChSl. *prŕstŭ*, etc. 'finger'.

Russ. *kol'co*, dim. of *kolo* 'circle, wheel' (obs. or dial.) = ChSl. *kolo* 'wheel' (10.76). Berneker 548.

7. Skt. *aṅguliya-*, *aṅguliya-*, fr. *aṅguli-* 'finger, toe'.

6.74 BRACELET

Grk. *φάλοι*, *ἐλξ*
NG *βραχίον*
Lat. *brachiale*, *armillae*
It. *braccialeto*
Fr. *bracelet*
Sp. *bracalete*, *pulsera*
Rum. *brățară*
Ir. *foil*, *fail*
Nir. *bráisléad*
W. *breichled*
Br. *trovec'h*

ON *baugr*
Dan. *armbaand*
Sw. *armband*
OE *bēag*
ME *beg*
NE *bracelet*
Du. *armband*
OHG *boug*
MHG *bouc*
NHG *armband*

Words for 'bracelet' are mostly derived from those for 'arm' (4.31), a few from verbs for 'turn, wind around', or 'bend'.

1. Grk. *φάλοι* orig.? Boisacq 1075.

Grk. *ἐλξ* used for various objects of spiral shape, prob. 'armlet' in Hom. II. 18.401, fr. the root of *ἐλίσσω*, Lat. *volvere*, etc. 'turn around' (10.13).

Late Grk. *βραχίον*, fr. *βραχίων* 'arm'. Hence also (but through Lat. *brachiale*) late Grk. *βραχίον* and *βραχίον*, the latter Byz. and NG (*βραχίον*).

2. Lat. *brachiale*, fr. *brachium* 'forearm' (fr. Grk. *βραχίων*). Hence Rum. *brățară* and the dims. It. *braccialeto*, Fr. *bracelet* (> NE *bracelet*, Russ. *braset*); also Pol. *bransoletka*, Brückner 38), Sp. *bracalete*. Ernout-M. 116. REW 1254.

Lat. *armillae* (pl.; sg. late), fr. *armus* 'upper arm, shoulder'. Ernout-M. 74.

Sp. *pulsera*, fr. *pulse* 'pulse' and 'wrist' (where pulse is felt), Lat. *pulsus* 'blow, push'.

3. Ir. *foil*, *fail*: Grk. *ἐλξ* (above, 1). Windisch, IF 3.76.

Nir. *bráisléad*, fr. NE *bracelet*, whence also W. *breichled* but prob. influenced by *breichiau* pl. of *braich* 'arm'.

Br. *trovec'h*, cpd. of *tro* 'turn' and *brec'h* 'arm'.

4. ON *baugr*, OE *bēag* (also 'ring, collar'), ME *beg*, OHG *boug*, MHG *bouc*: OE *biagan*, Goth. *biagan* 'bend' (9.14).

NHG, Du. *armband* (Dan. *armbaand*, Sw. *armband*, by semantic borrowing), lit. 'arm-band'.

5. Lith. *apyrankė*, Lett. *apruoce* (also

'cuff, ruffle at wrist') fr. *api-*, *ap-* 'about' and *ranka*, *ruoka* 'hand, arm'.

6. SCR. *bulg. grivna* = ChSl. *grivina* 'necklace' (6.75).

SCR. *narukvica*, Boh. *náramek*, Pol. *naramiennik*, all dim. cpds. of *na-* 'on' and the words for 'arm', SCR. *ruka*, Boh. *ramě*, Pol. *ramię*.

6.75 NECKLACE

Grk. *δρμος*, *στρεπτός*, *περί-βρασιον*
NG *περίβρασιον*
Lat. *monile*, *torquē*
It. *collana*
Fr. *collier*
Sp. *collar*
Rum. *colțier*, *ghiordan*
Ir. *muínce*, *muín-torc*, *basc*
Nir. *muínce*
W. *guddf'dorch*, *glein-dorch*
Br. *tro-c'houszoug*

ON *men*, *halsgjörð*
Dan. *halsbaand*
Sw. *halsband*
OE *mene*, *heals-mene*, *sig(e)le*
ME *coler*
NE *necklace*
Du. *halsnoer*
OHG *menni*, *halsboug*, *hals-golt*
MHG *halsboug*, *halsgolt*
NHG *halsband*
Lith. *kaklaryšis*, *karietiai*
Lett. *kakla ruota*
ChSl. *monisto*, *grivna*, *střel*
SCR. *derdan*
Boh. *náhrdelná*
Pol. *naszynik*
Rum. *oșerle* (*monisto*)
Skt. *kañhikā-*, *kañha-*, *bhūṣa-*
Av. *minu-*

Most of the words for 'necklace' are derivs. or cpds. of those for 'neck' or 'throat' (4.28, 4.29) and so often parallel to those for 'collar' or 'necktie'. A few are from verbs for 'string together', 'turn around'.

1. Grk. *δρμος*, fr. the root of *είρω* 'string together', Lat. *serere* 'bind together, entwine', etc. Cf. ON *sérmi* 'necklace of stones, pearls, or the like'. Walde-P. 2.499 f.

Grk. *στρεπτός* and *στρεπτόν*, sb. use of vbl. adj. of *στρέφω* 'turn, roll, twist'. Walde-P. 2.632.

Grk. *περίβρασιον*, *περίδερσις*, deriv. of *περί* 'about' and *δέρω* 'neck'.

2. Lat. *monile*: Ir. *muínce*, OW *mince*, ON *men* (also *hals-men*), OE *mene*, *myne* (also *heals-mene*), OHG *menni*, Av. *minu-*, ChSl. *monisto* (cf. Berneker 2.76), Gallo-Grk. *μανίκτης*, *μανίκτης*, *μάνος* 'Celtic necklace': Ir. *muín*, OW *mum*, Skt. *manya-* 'neck', ON *myn*, OE *manu*, OHG *mana* 'mane'. Walde-P. 2.305. Ernout-M. 628.

Lat. *torquē*: *torquere* 'turn around, twist' (10.13). Hence Ir. *torc*, W. *torch* in Ir. *muin-torc*, W. *guddf'dorch*, *glein-dorch* (W. *guddf'dorch*, *gleiniâu* 'gems, beads'). Ernout-M. 1047. Vendryes, De hib. voc. 183.

It. *collana*, fr. *collo* (Lat. *collum*) 'neck'.

Fr. *collier* (> Rum. *colier*), Sp. *collar*, fr. Lat. *collāre* 'band or chain for the neck' (for captives, animals, etc.), fr. *collum* 'neck'. ME *coler* (also 'collar'), fr. OFr. *collier*, *colier*.

Rum. *ghiordan*, SCR. *derdan*, fr. Turk. *gerdan* 'neck, necklace', fr. Pers. *gardan* 'neck'. Lokotsch 675. Tiktin 675.

3. Ir. *muínce*, *muín-torc*, above, 2.

Ir. *basc*, perh.: W. *baich* 'burden, load', Lat. *fascis* 'bundle', etc. Pedersen 1.77. Walde-H. 1.459.

W. *guddf'dorch*, *glein-dorch*, see above, 2.

Br. *tro-c'houszoug* (Vallée), cpd. of *tro* 'twisted' and *gouzoug* 'neck'.

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Br. *tro-c'houszoug* (Vallée), cpd. of *tro* 'twisted' and *gouzoug* 'neck'.

4. ON *men*, OE *mene*, OHG *menni*, above, 2.

ON *halsgjörð*, lit. 'neck-girdle' (cf. 6.57).

OE *sig(e)le* 'necklace' beside *sig(e)l* 'brooch', fr. Lat. *sigillum* 'little image, seal'. Generalized first through 'signet-ring' to other pieces of jewelry? Falk-Torp 953 f. NED s.v. *seal*, sb.²

OE *healsbēag*, OHG *halsboug*, *hal-spouc*, MHG *halsboug*, lit. 'neck-ring', cf. ON *baugr* 'bracelet' (6.74).

NE *necklace*, cpd. of *lace* (6.26), but here used in older sense 'noose, cord'. NED s.v.

Du. *halssnoer*, lit. 'neck-cord', cpd. of *snoer* = NHG *schnur* 'cord'.

OHG, MHG *halsgolt*, lit. 'neck-gold'. (Cf. Goth. *figgragulþ* 'finger-ring', 6.73).

NHG *halsband* (Dan. *halsbaand*, Sw. *halsband* by semantic borrowing), lit. 'neckband'.

6.81 HANDKERCHIEF

NG *mantri*
It. *fazzoletto*, *pezzuola*
Fr. *mouchoir*
Sp. *pañuelo*
Rum. *batistă*, *basma*
Nir. *ciarsūr*
W. *cadach* (*poced*), *hances*
Br. *mouchouer*, *mouched*

Dan. *lemmetørklæde*
Sw. *nåduk*
NE *handkerchief*
Du. *zakdoek*
NHG *taschentuch*, *schnupftuch*
Lith. *nosinė*
Lett. *slaucis*
SCR. *maramica*
Boh. *kapesník*
Pol. *chustka*
Russ. *platok*

Words for 'handkerchief' are listed only for the modern languages. For such words as Grk. *χερόμακτρον*, Lat. *mantile*, etc., which might have served also as handkerchiefs, see 'towel' (6.82).

But Lat. *sūdarium*, lit. 'sweat-cloth' (: *sūdor* 'sweat'), used esp. for wiping the face, was in fact much like a 'handkerchief'. Cf. Daremberg et Saglio s.v. *orarium*. Hence Grk. *σοῦδάριον* (NT, etc.) rendered lit. as 'sweat-cloth' in OE *swāt-lin*, OHG *sueiz-lahhan*, -*tuoh*, but

Goth. dat. sg. *auraija* (: OE *orel* 'garment, veil', etc. fr. Lat. *ōrarium* 'a kind of handkerchief', deriv. of *ōs*, *ōis* 'mouth'; Feist 68), ChSl. *ubrusŭ* (: SCR. *brusiti* 'whet', *ubrisati* 'wipe off', etc.; Berneker 89 f.). The rendering *napkin* in Tyndale and King James version represents a now unfamiliar use of this word (see below).

1. NG *μαντήλη*, *μαντήλη* (Byz. *μαντήλη*, -*λιον* mostly 'towel') fr. Lat. *mantile*, *mantile* 'towel' (6.82).

2. It. *fazzoletto*, fr. late Lat. *faciāle* 'face-cloth, towel' (gl. to *προσόφειον*, etc., cf. NG *προσόφειον*, 6.82), deriv. of *faciēs* 'face'. REW 3128a.

It. *pezzuola*, dim. of *pezza* 'piece of cloth'.

Fr. *mouchoir*, fr. *moucher* 'blow the nose', MLat. *muccāre*, fr. Lat. *mucus* 'snot'. REW 5706.

Sp. *pañuelo*, dim. of *pano* 'cloth' (6.21).

Rum. *batistă*, also 'cambric (cloth)', fr. Fr. *batiste* 'cambric' (named for a certain Bâtiste de Cambrai, who developed a famous linen factory in the 13th cent.).

Rum. *basma* (also 'kerchief', fr. Turk. *basma* 'printed cloth'). Lokotsch 264.

3. Nir. *ciarsūr* (also 'kerchief'), borrowed fr. NE *kerchief* in some dial. pronunciation.

W. *cadach* (*poced*), lit. 'pocket-cloth', cf. *cadach* 'cloth, rag, kerchief' (= Nir. *cadach* 'calico', prob.: W. *cadās*, Nir. *caddās*, fr. ME *cadās* (NE *caddis*), with suffix after Nir. *canach* 'cotton' (?). See under 'cotton' (6.24).

W. *hances*, fr. a vulgar form of NE *handkerchief* (cf. *hanky*).

Br. *mouchouer*, *mouched*, borrowed (and the latter adapted) fr. Fr. *mouchoir*.

6.82 TOWEL

Grk. *χερόμακτρον*
NG *προσόφειον*, *περοτέρα*
Lat. *mantile*
It. *asciugamano*
Fr. *essuie-main*
Sp. *toalla*
Rum. *prosop*, *peșchir*
Nir. *tuaille*
W. *llaiain*, *tywel*
Br. *lien*

ON *handkleði*, *þurka*
Dan. *haandklæde*
Sw. *handduk*
OE *handclāp*
ME *essuie-main*
NE *towel*
Du. *handdoek*
OHG *dwahilla*
MHG *dwehel*
NHG *handtuch*
Lith. *rankšluostis* (ab-rūsas)
Lett. *dvielis*
ChSl. *račnikā*
SCR. *ručnik*, *peškir*
Boh. *ručník*
Pol. *ručník*
Rum. *peșchir*
Skt. *gātramānjani-*

1. NG *μαντήλη*, *μαντήλη* (Byz. *μαντήλη*, -*λιον* mostly 'towel') fr. Lat. *mantile*, *mantile* 'towel' (6.82).

1. Grk. *χερόμακτρον*, cpd. of *χείρ* 'hand' and *μάκτρον*, also 'towel' (but quotable only late): *μάσσω* 'knead' (5.54).

NG *προσόφειον* (> Rum. *prosop*), lit. 'for the face', fr. *ὄφει* 'face'.

NG *περοτέρα* (pop. for 'towel' or 'napkin', latter in urban use), fr. It. *pezzetta* 'piece of cloth', dim. of *pezza* 'piece'.

2. Lat. *mantile* ('towel, napkin', late 'tablecloth'), fr. **man-terg-sli-*, cpd. of *manus* 'hand' and deriv. of *tergere* 'wipe off'. Ernout-M. 589. Walde-H. 232.

It. *asciugamano*, Fr. *essuie-main*, cpds. of It. *asciugare*, Fr. *essuyer* 'wipe'.

Lat. *essuicāre* 'deprive of juice' and It. *mano*, Fr. *main* 'hand'.

Sp. *toalla*, fr. Gmc. (see below, 4, OHG *dwahilla*, etc.).

Rum. *peșchir*, SCR. *peškir*, fr. Turk. *peškir* 'towel' (orig. Pers.). Lokotsch 1660.

3. W. *llaiain*, Br. *lien*, lit. 'linen' (6.23).

4. ON *handkleði*, Dan. *haandklæde*, OE *handclāp*, Sw. *handduk*, Du. *handdoek*, NHG *handtuch*, all lit. 'hand-cloth'.

6.83 NAPKIN

Grk. *χερόμακτρον*
NG *περοτέρα*
Lat. *mappa*, *mantile*
It. *tovagliuolo*, *salvietta*
Fr. *serviette*
Sp. *servilleta*
Rum. *servet*
Nir. *naipcin*
W. *napcyn*
Br. *servienn*

Dan. *serviet*
Sw. *servet*
ME *napkin*
NE *napkin*
Du. *servet*
NHG *serviette*
Lith. *serveta*
Lett. *serviete*
SCR. *ubrus*, *ubrusac*
Boh. *ubrousek*
Pol. *serweta*
Russ. *salfelka*

Words listed under 'towel' (6.82) would in earlier periods cover the 'napkin' wherever such an article was in use, and so definitely Grk. *χερόμακτρον* and Lat. *mantile*. Cf. Daremberg et Saglio s.v. *mantile* and *mappa*.

The majority of the mod. Eur. words are borrowed from the Fr. *serviette*, orig. 'service-cloth'.

1. For Grk. *χερόμακτρον*, Lat. *mantile*, and NG *περοτέρα* see 6.82.

2. Lat. *mappa*, according to Quintilian a Punic word. Ernout-M. 592. Walde-H. 2.36.

ON *þurka*: *þurka* 'wipe off', *þurr*, Goth. *þaurus* 'dry'.

OHG *dwahilla*, *dwehilla*, MHG *dwehel*, *twehel*, *zwehel*, etc., fr. OHG *dwahan*, Goth. *þwahan*, etc. 'wash' (9.36). Hence MLat. *toacula* (It. *tovaglia* 'tablecloth'), OFr. *toaille* (> ME *towaille* > Nir. *tuaille*, NE *towel* > W. *tywel*), Sp. *toalla* (fr. Prov. *toalha*). Lett. *dvielis* fr. MLG *dwele* (Mühl-Endz. 1.538). REW 8720.

5. Lith. *rankšluostis*, cpd. of *ranka* 'hand', and deriv. of *šluostyti* 'wipe off'.

Lith. *abrusas* (now replaced by preceding, NSB s.v.), fr. WhRuss. *obrus* (ChSl. *obrusŭ* 'sudarium', 6.83). Brückner, Sl. Fremdwörter 66.

Lett. *dvielis*, above 4.

6. ChSl. *račnikā*, SCR. *ručnik*, Boh. *ručník*, Pol. *ručnik*, fr. the words for 'hand', ChSl. *račka*, etc.

SCR. *peškir*, see Rum. *peșchir* (above, 2).

Russ. *polotence*, fr. *polotne* 'linen' (6.23).

7. Skt. *gātramānjani-* (rare), lit. 'limb-rubber', cpd. of *gātra-* 'limb' and deriv. of *mṛj-* 'rub, wash'.

It. *tovagliuolo*, dim. of *tovaglia* 'tablecloth', fr. Prov. *toalha* 'towel' (6.82).

Fr. *serviette*, fr. *servir* 'serve' in its special sense of 'serve the table', hence 'service-cloth', prob. first applied to the cloth under the dish served. Cf. NHG *teuertuch* lit. 'plate-cloth', used for 'napkin' (Grimm s.v., now obs.).

Hence It. *salvietta* (> NHG dial. *salvet*, Russ. *salfelka*),

6.94 OINTMENT

Grk.	ἀλοιμα, ἀλοιφή	Goth.	salbōns	Lith.	tepalas, mostis
NG	ἀλοιφή	ON	smyrsl	Lett.	smēra
Lat.	unguentum, unguen	Dan.	salve	ChSl.	maslt
It.	unguento	Sw.	salva	SCR.	masl, pomast
Fr.	onguent	OE	sealf, smyrels	Boh.	masl
Sp.	unguento	ME	oignement, salve	Pol.	masl
Rum.	unsoare, alife	NE	ointment (salve)	Russ.	mas'
Ir.	onpas	Du.	zalf	Skt.	añjana-, añjas-, lipiti-
Nir.	ungadh	OHG	salba		
W.	ennaint, eli	MHG	salbe		
Br.	traet	NHG	salbe		

1. Grk. ἀλοιμα, ἀλοιφή (> Rum. *alife*), fr. ἀλοιφή 'anoirt', as Skt. *lipiti-* fr. *lip-* 'anoirt': Grk. λίπος 'fat', Lith. *lipiti* 'stick', etc. Walde-P. 2.403.

Grk. χρίμα, χρίσμα, fr. χρίω 'anoirt', outside connections dub. Walde-P. 1.646.

2. Lat. *unguentum, unguen*, Skt. *añjana-*, *añjas-* (cf. OHG *ancho*, Ir. *imb*, etc. 'butter', 5.89): Lat. *unguere* 'anoirt', Skt. *añj-* 'rub, anoirt'. Walde-P. 1.181. Ernout-M. 1126.

Hence, fr. Lat. *unguentum*, or new derivs. of *unguere*, It., Sp. *unguento*, Fr. *onguent*, Rum. *unsoare* (fr. perf. stem of *unge*), Ir. *ongain*, Nir. *ungadh* (Ir. *ongad* 'an anointing', fr. *ongim*, Lat. *unguere*), W. *ennaint* (fr. OFr. *enoirt*, past pple. of *enoindre*, Lat. *in-unguere*; cf. Pedersen 1.224), ME *oignement* (Ofr. *oignement*, MLat. **unguimentum*), NE *ointment* (with *-t-* from *anoirt*).

3. W. *eli*: OBr. *eli* 'redolent', fr. Lat. *olēre* 'smell'(?). Pedersen 1.197. Loth, Mots lat. 163.

Br. *traet*, abstracted fr. the borrowed

Fr. *traiter* in the sense 'médicamenter'. Henry 270.

4. Goth. *salbōns*, OE *sealf*, ME, NE *salve*, OHG *salba*, MHG, NHG *salbe*, Du. *zalf*, MLG *salve* (> Dan. *salve*, Sw. *salva*): Skt. *sarpis-* 'clarified butter', *srpra-* 'fatty, smooth', Toch. A *šalyp* 'fat, oil'. Walde-P. 2.508. Feist 407 f. NED s.v. *salve*, sb.1.

ON *smyrsl*, OE *smyrels* (Dan. *smørrelse* 'grease', Sw. *smörjelse* 'unction'): ON *smyrva*, *smyrja*, OE *smieruan* 'anoirt', ON *smír* 'butter, fat', Ir. *smiur*, W. *mer* 'marrow', etc. Walde-P. 2.690 f. Falk-Torp 1086 f.

5. Lith. *tepalas*, fr. *tepti* 'smear, grease, oil', Lett. *teptid*. Trautmann 319. Lith. *mostis*, fr. WhRuss. *masl* = ChSl. *maslt* (below, 6).

Lett. *smēre*, fr. MLG *smēr* 'grease': ON *smír* 'butter' (cf. ON *smyrsl*, above).

6. ChSl. *maslt*, SCR. *masl*, pomast, Boh. *masl*, Pol. *masł*, Russ. *mas'*: ChSl. *mazati* 'áleiφev', Grk. *μαγνῆναι* 'knead', etc. Walde-P. 2.226 f. Berneker 2.23 f.

7. Skt. *lipiti-* and *añjas-*, above, 1, 2.

6.95 SOAP

NG	σαποῖν	ON	þvāl, lauðr	Lith.	muilas
Lat.	sāpō (late)	Dan.	sæbe	Lett.	ziepes
It.	sapone	Sw.	såpa, tvål	SCR.	sapun
Fr.	savon	OE	sāpe, læþor	Boh.	mýdlo
Sp.	sabun	ME	sape	Pol.	mydło
Rum.	săpun	NE	soap	Russ.	mylo
Nir.	galluanach	Du.	zeep		
W.	sebon	OHG	seipfa, seifa		
Br.	soavon	MHG	seife		
		NHG	seife		

Soap was unknown to the Greeks and Romans of the classical period, its place being taken by ointment or special kinds of earth as agents, for any of which in Greek might be used *ρίμμα* fr. *ρίπτω* 'cleans, wash' or *σμήμα, σμήγμα* fr. *σμάω* 'wipe, wash'. Cf. Pauly-Wissowa s.v. *Seife*.

Pliny mentions *sāpō* as a Gallic invention for coloring the hair red, used also by the Germans (HN 28.191, *prodest ei sapo*; Gallorum hoc inventum rutilandis capillis; fit ex sebo et cinere . . . duobus modis, spissus et liquidus, uterque apud Germanos maiore in usu viris quam feminis), but the word is of Germanic origin; whence it was widely borrowed. The few other words for 'soap' are mostly derived from verbs for 'wash'.

Lith. *muilas*, fr. WhRuss. *masl* = ChSl. *maslt* (below, 6).

Lett. *smēre*, fr. MLG *smēr* 'grease': ON *smír* 'butter' (cf. ON *smyrsl*, above).

6. ChSl. *maslt*, SCR. *masl*, pomast, Boh. *masl*, Pol. *masł*, Russ. *mas'*: ChSl. *mazati* 'áleiφev', Grk. *μαγνῆναι* 'knead', etc. Walde-P. 2.226 f. Berneker 2.23 f.

7. Skt. *lipiti-* and *añjas-*, above, 1, 2.

1. OE *sāpe* (> Icel. *sāpa*, Norw. *saapa*, Sw. *såpa*), OHG *seipfa*, *seifa*, MHG, NHG *seife*, Du. *zeep*, MLG *sēpe* (> Dan. *sæbe*, Lett. *ziepes*), fr. Gmc. **saip(i)ōn* (cf. Finn. loanword *saippio*), prob.: OE *stipan* 'drip', with reference

to the process of manufacture (or through an intermediate 'resin', the cognate OE *sāp*). Walde-P. 2.468. Falk-Torp 1229 f. Hence late Lat. *sāpō*, -ōnis, It. *sapone* (> NG *σαποῖν* > Turk. *sabun* > SCR. *sapun*), Fr. *savon* (> Br. *soavon*), Sp. *sabun*, Rum. *săpun*, W. *sebon* (learned borrowing).

2. Nir. *galluanach*, *gallunach*, apparently fr. *gall* 'stone' and *uanach* 'foaming, frothing'.

3. ON *þvāl*, Sw. *tvål* = OE *þwēal*, OHG *duahal*, Goth. *þwahl* 'washing, purification': Goth. *þwahan*, OE *þwean*, ON *þvā*, etc. 'wash' (9.36). Hellquist 1253.

ON *lauðr*, OE *læþor* 'washing-soda', fr. **lou-tro-*: Ir. *luath*, W. *lludw*, Br. *ludu* 'ashes' and Lat. *lavare*, Grk. *λούω* 'wash'. Walde-P. 2.441. Falk-Torp 568. NED s.v. *lather*, sb.

4. Boh. *mýdlo*, Pol. *mydło*, Russ. *mylo* (> Lith. *muilas*): ChSl. *myti* 'wash' (9.36).

πρόμα 'be in motion, be', Skt. *car-* 'move, perform', etc., IE **k^uel-*. Development fr. 'turn, move' through 'be busy with'. Cf. Lat. *versāri* 'remain, dwell', fr. *vertere* 'turn'. Walde-P. 1.514 f. Ernout-M. 204 ff. Walde-H. 1.246.

Lat. *sedēre* 'sit, remain', whence Rum. *ședea* 'sit' and also 'dwell'; cpd. *residēre* 'remain, abide', rarely 'dwell', whence Fr. *résider* (> NE *reside*), Sp. *resider* 'reside'.

Lat. *morārī*, *dēmōrārī* 'delay' (14.24), in VLat. also 'dwell' (so *morārī* and *commorārī* in Peregrination), whence Sp. *sāpō*, -ōnis, It. *sapone* (> NG *σαποῖν* > Turk. *sabun* > SCR. *sapun*), Fr. *savon* (> Br. *soavon*), Sp. *sabun*, Rum. *săpun*, W. *sebon* (learned borrowing).

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ON *lauðr*, OE *læþor* 'washing-soda', fr. **lou-tro-*: Ir. *luath*, W. *lludw*, Br. *ludu* 'ashes' and Lat. *lavare*, Grk. *λούω* 'wash'. Walde-P. 2.441. Falk-Torp 568. NED s.v. *lather*, sb.

4. Boh. *mýdlo*, Pol. *mydło*, Russ. *mylo* (> Lith. *muilas*): ChSl. *myti* 'wash' (9.36).

5. Ir. 3 sg. *atreba* 'habitat', Nir. *aitreabhaim*, cpd. of *ad-* and *trebaim* 'inhabit, cultivate', Nir. *treabhaim* 'cultivate, plow': Ir., OW, OBr. *treb* 'dwelling', Umbr. *trebeit* 'versatur', Lat. *trabs* 'beam', Lith. *troba* 'building', OE *þorp*, OHG *dorf* 'village'. Walde-P. 1.757.

Nir. *comhnuighim*, fr. *comhnaidhe* 'dwelling, abiding', Ir. *comnaide*, beside *irnaide*, Nir. *irnaide* 'waiting, watching', vbl. n. of Ir. *ar-neut* 'I expect', this a cpd. of **ni* 'down' and **sed-* 'sit'.

Lat. *sedēre* 'sit, remain', whence Rum. *ședea* 'sit' and also 'dwell'; cpd. *residēre* 'remain, abide', rarely 'dwell', whence Fr. *résider* (> NE *reside*), Sp. *resider* 'reside'.

Lat. *morārī*, *dēmōrārī* 'delay' (14.24), in VLat. also 'dwell' (so *morārī* and *commorārī* in Peregrination), whence Sp. *sāpō*, -ōnis, It. *sapone* (> NG *σαποῖν* > Turk. *sabun* > SCR. *sapun*), Fr. *savon* (> Br. *soavon*), Sp. *sabun*, Rum. *săpun*, W. *sebon* (learned borrowing).

2. Nir. *galluanach*, *gallunach*, apparently fr. *gall* 'stone' and *uanach* 'foaming, frothing'.

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ON *lauðr*, OE *læþor* 'washing-soda', fr. **lou-tro-*: Ir. *luath*, W. *lludw*, Br. *ludu* 'ashes' and Lat. *lavare*, Grk. *λούω* 'wash'. Walde-P. 2.441. Falk-Torp 568. NED s.v. *lather*, sb.

4. Boh. *mýdlo*, Pol. *mydło*, Russ. *mylo* (> Lith. *muilas*): ChSl. *myti* 'wash' (9.36).

5. Ir. 3 sg. *atreba* 'habitat', Nir. *aitreabhaim*, cpd. of *ad-* and *trebaim* 'inhabit, cultivate', Nir. *treabhaim* 'cultivate, plow': Ir., OW, OBr. *treb* 'dwelling', Umbr. *trebeit* 'versatur', Lat. *trabs* 'beam', Lith. *troba* 'building', OE *þorp*, OHG *dorf* 'village'. Walde-P. 1.757.

Nir. *comhnuighim*, fr. *comhnaidhe* 'dwelling, abiding', Ir. *comnaide*, beside *irnaide*, Nir. *irnaide* 'waiting, watching', vbl. n. of Ir. *ar-neut* 'I expect', this a cpd. of **ni* 'down' and **sed-* 'sit'.

Lat. *sedēre* 'sit, remain', whence Rum. *ședea* 'sit' and also 'dwell'; cpd. *residēre* 'remain, abide', rarely 'dwell', whence Fr. *résider* (> NE *reside*), Sp. *resider* 'reside'.

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2. Nir. *galluanach*, *gallunach*, apparently fr. *gall* 'stone' and *uanach* 'foaming, frothing'.

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4. Boh. *mýdlo*, Pol. *mydło*, Russ. *mylo* (> Lith. *muilas*): ChSl. *myti* 'wash' (9.36).

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Nir. *comhnuighim*, fr. *comhnaidhe* 'dwelling, abiding', Ir. *comnaide*, beside *irnaide*, Nir. *irnaide* 'waiting, watching', vbl. n. of Ir. *ar-neut* 'I expect', this a cpd. of **ni* 'down' and **sed-* 'sit'.

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3. ON *þvāl*, Sw. *tvål* = OE *þwēal*, OHG *duahal*, Goth. *þwahl* 'washing, purification': Goth. *þwahan*, OE *þwean*, ON *þvā*, etc. 'wash' (9.36). Hellquist 1253.

ON *lauðr*, OE *læþor* 'washing-soda', fr. **lou-tro-*: Ir. *luath*, W. *lludw*, Br. *ludu* 'ashes' and Lat. *lavare*, Grk. *λούω* 'wash'. Walde-P. 2.441. Falk-Torp 568. NED s.v. *lather*, sb.

4. Boh. *mýdlo*, Pol. *mydło*, Russ. *mylo* (> Lith. *muilas*): ChSl. *myti* 'wash' (9.36).

5. Ir. 3 sg. *atreba* 'habitat', Nir. *aitreabhaim*, cpd. of *ad-* and *trebaim* 'inhabit, cultivate', Nir. *treabhaim* 'cultivate, plow': Ir., OW, OBr. *treb* 'dwelling', Umbr. *trebeit* 'versatur', Lat. *trabs* 'beam', Lith. *troba* 'building', OE *þorp*, OHG *dorf* 'village'. Walde-P. 1.757.

Nir. *comhnuighim*, fr. *comhnaidhe* 'dwelling, abiding', Ir. *comnaide*, beside *irnaide*, Nir. *irnaide* 'waiting, watching', vbl. n. of Ir. *ar-neut* 'I expect', this a cpd. of **ni* 'down' and **sed-* 'sit'.

Lat. *sedēre* 'sit, remain', whence Rum. *ședea* 'sit' and also 'dwell'; cpd. *residēre* 'remain, abide', rarely 'dwell', whence Fr. *résider* (> NE *reside*), Sp. *resider* 'reside'.

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4. Boh. *mýdlo*, Pol. *mydło*, Russ. *mylo* (> Lith. *muilas*): ChSl. *myti* 'wash' (9.36).

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Nir. *comhnuighim*, fr. *comhnaidhe* 'dwelling, abiding', Ir. *comnaide*, beside *irnaide*, Nir. *irnaide* 'waiting, watching', vbl. n. of Ir. *ar-neut* 'I expect', this a cpd. of **ni* 'down' and **sed-* 'sit'.

Lat. *sedēre* 'sit, remain', whence Rum. *ședea* 'sit' and also 'dwell'; cpd. *residēre* 'remain, abide', rarely 'dwell', whence Fr. *résider* (> NE *reside*), Sp. *res*

7.13 HUT

Grk.	καλύβη, καλία, κλισία	Goth.	.....
NG	καλύβα, καλύβη	ON	kofti, kot
Lat.	casa, tugurium	Dan.	hytte
It.	casupola, tugurio, capanna	Sw.	hydda
Fr.	hutte, cabane	OE	cot
Sp.	huta, cabana, choza	ME	cot, hutte
Rum.	calibă, bordeiu	NE	hut
Ir.	both, bothán	Du.	hut
Nir.	both, bothán	OHG	hutta
W.	buth, cut	MHG	hutte
Br.	log, logell	NHG	hutte

Words for 'hut' are from those denoting 'cover', 'rounded or hollow shape', or some special manner or material of construction. Some are diminutives of those for 'house'.

1. Grk. καλύβη fr. the stem of καλύπτω 'cover', also καλία and Skt. *calā*- 'house, stall, hut' fr. the same root, IE **kel-* 'cover, hide' in Lat. *occulere*, *cēlare*, Ir. *celim*, OE *helan*, etc. (12.26, 12.27). Walde-P. 1.432 ff.

NG *caliſba* is, through Turk., the source of SCR. *koliba*, Rum. *colibă*, etc. Berneker 546.

Grk. κλισία, Hom. κλισίη ('hut', also 'couch'): κλίνω 'incline, recline', κλίσιν 'couch', Goth. *hleipra* 'tent' (7.14), etc., IE **klei-*. Walde-P. 1.490. Boisacq 470 f.

2. Lat. *casa*, etym. dub., perh. as orig. 'wickerwork', fr. **kat-* in Lat. *catēna* 'chain', *cassis* 'net', etc. Walde-P. 1.338. Walde-H. 1.175 f.

It. *casupola*, dim. of *casa*, after it had become 'house'. REW 1752.

Lat. *tugurium* (> It. *tugurio*), *tegurium*, fr. *tegere* 'cover' (12.26). Ernout-M. 10.20.

Late Lat. *capanna* (Isid. 15.12.2 *tugurium casula est* . . . *hunc rustici capannam vocant*), orig. dub., perh. fr. *cannaba* 'booth' with form influenced by *capere*. Hence It. *capanna*, Sp. *cabaña*, NE *cabin*, etc. Ernout-M. 146. Walde-H. 1.156. REW 1624.

headquarters, emperor's tent', this fr. Lat. *cors*, *cortis* 'court' (7.15).

Rum. *gatră*, see below, 6, SCR. *šator*, etc.

3. Ir. *pupall*, etc., above, 2.

Br. *telt*, fr. OE *teld* (below, 4). Henry 262.

Br. *tinell*, fr. Fr. *tonnelle* 'arbor, bower'.

4. Goth. *hleipra*, *hlīja* : Grk. κλισία 'hut' (7.13), κλίνω 'couch', κλίσιν 'incline, recline', Lat. *inclinare* 'incline', Umbr. *kletram* 'litter', etc. Walde-P. 1.490. Feist 263.

ON *tjald*, Dan. *telt*, Sw. *tält*, OE *teld*, *geteld*, ME *teld*, *tild* (NE *tild*), MLG *telt* (> Lett. *telt*), OHG (*gi*)*zelt*, MHG (*ge*)*zelt*, NHG *zelt* : OE *beteldan* 'cover' (but this prob. fr. *teld*), outside root connection dub. Walde-P. 1.811. Falk-Torp 1253.

5. Lith. *palapinė*, neolog. for loanword *šėtra*, 'tent', used also for 'arbor' and formed fr. *lapas* 'leaf' under influence of NHG *laube*, *laubhütte*. Fraenkel, Z. sl. Ph. 6.87.

Lith. *šėtra*, fr. Russ. *šater* (below, 6).

7.15 YARD, COURT

Grk.	αὐλή	Goth.	rihsans, gards
NG	αὐλή	ON	garðr
Lat.	cōhōrs, aula	Dan.	gaard
It.	cortile	Sw.	gård
Fr.	cour	OE	geard
Sp.	pacio	ME	zerd, hawe
Rum.	curtie	NE	yard
Ir.	cúirt	Du.	hof, binnenplaats
Nir.	bannrach	OHG	hof
W.	ard	MHG	hof
Br.	porz	NHG	hof

The words listed here, while not altogether synonymous in their range, are intended to cover those commonly applied to the enclosed area attached to a house, whether outside or an inner court. Many of the words for 'court' have developed secondary meanings such as 'hall, palace, estate' and, with Fr. *cour*

6. In ChSL the Grk. *σκηνή* is taken over as *skiniſi*, once is rendered by *kronā* 'roof' (7.26), once (Supr.) by *kašta* : Bulg. *kāšta*, SCR. *kašta* 'house' (7.12).

SCR. *šator*, Pol. *szator*, Russ. *šater*, Rum. *gatră*, fr. Turk. *gadır*, NPers. *čādar* 'tent'. Berneker 133. Lokotsch 380.

Boh. *stan* : ChSL *stanū* 'camp', SCR. *stan* 'dwelling', Skt. *sthāna* 'place', fr. IE **stā*- 'stand'. Walde-P. 2.606. Development of 'tent' through the military 'headquarters' tent', as in Rum. *cort*, above, 2.

Pol. *namiot* : Russ. *namet* 'cover, roof, large tent', etc., cpd. of *na*- 'upon' and *met*- 'throw'. Berneker 240. Brückner 354.

Russ. *palatka*, dim. of *palata* 'official chamber, palace', fr. Byz. *παλάτιον*, fr. Lat. *palditium*. Development through 'headquarters' tent'.

7. Skt. *vastragṛha-* (rare), lit. 'cloth-house', cpd. of *vastra*- 'cloth, dress' and *gṛha*- 'house'.

7.15 YARD, COURT

Grk.	αὐλή	Goth.	rihsans, gards
NG	αὐλή	ON	garðr
Lat.	cōhōrs, aula	Dan.	gaard
It.	cortile	Sw.	gård
Fr.	cour	OE	geard
Sp.	pacio	ME	zerd, hawe
Rum.	curtie	NE	yard
Ir.	cúirt	Du.	hof, binnenplaats
Nir.	bannrach	OHG	hof
W.	ard	MHG	hof
Br.	porz	NHG	hof

leading the way, 'royal retinue', 'assembly of judges', etc. Some are now used only in such secondary senses and no longer applied to a 'courtyard', and so are omitted from the list.

Some that originally belonged to this group have come to denote the cultivated 'garden' (as Lat. *hortus*, NE *gar-*

rounded shape. Walde-P. 1.555 ff., 560. Falk-Torp 570.

OHG *hutta*, MHG, NHG *hütte* (> Fr. *hutte* > ME *hutte*, NE *hut*, Sp. *huta*; also > Dan. *hytte*), also ODan. *huddle*, Sw. *hydda*, all : Grk. *κεῖθω*, OE *hýdan* 'hide', etc. and so ultimately connected with OE *hūs* 'house' etc. (7.12). Walde-P. 2.546 ff., 551. Falk-Torp 445.

5. Lith. *bakūšė* (NSB, etc.), fr. MLG *backhūs* 'bakehouse'. Alminauskis 28.

Lith. *gryčia*, *grinčia*, shortened form of old *gryničia* 'servants hall', 'smoke-house' fr. WhRuss. **grīdnica*. Berneker 139. Skardžius 78.

6. Boh. *chatrě* beside dial. *chal* = Pol., Russ. dial. *chata*, loanword fr. Iran., Av.

7.14 TENT

Grk.	σκηνή	Goth.	hleipra, hlīja
NG	σκηνή, τίτρα	ON	tjald
Lat.	tabernāculum, tentorium	Dan.	telt
It.	tenda, padiglione	Sw.	tält
Fr.	tente, pavillon	OE	(ge)teld
Sp.	tienda, pabellón	ME	tente, teld, pavilion
Rum.	cort, gatră	NE	tent
Ir.	pupall	Du.	tent
Nir.	pavilion, puball	OHG	(gi)zelt
W.	pabell	MHG	(ge)zelt
Br.	telt, tinell	NHG	zelt

Words for 'tent' come from those denoting 'cover', 'stretch', 'shade', or simply 'dwelling'. Some denoted, at first, the military headquarters' tent. One group reflects the 'butterfly' appearance of the open tent.

1. Grk. *σκηνή*, Dor. *σκᾱνά* : *σκιά* 'shade' (1.63), etc. Walde-P. 2.535. Boisacq 874 f.

2. Lat. *tabernāculum*, dim. of *taberna* in its earlier sense of 'dwelling, hut', this prob. fr. **trabernā*- : Lat. *trabs* 'beam', Osc. *trithūm* 'building', Umbr. *trebeit kot*, *kote* (NHG *kot*, *kote* 'hovel', Du. *kot* 'hovel, sty, kennel'; fr. Gmc., OFr. *cotage* > NE *cottage*), fr. an extension of IE **geu-* in words denoting hollow or

den cognate with NE *yard*, etc.), and so are entered under that head (8.13).

1. Grk. αὐλή (> Lat. *aula*; NG > Turk. *avlu* > SCR. *avlija*), prob. at first an enclosed space near the house where the cattle slept, a 'cattleyard': αὐλῆς 'place for sleeping', αὐλιον 'cottage, fold, stable', fr. the root of *iaōs* 'sleep'. Walde-P. 1.19 ff. Boisacq 100.

2. Lat. *cōhōrs*, *cohōrtis* (later *cōrs*, *cōrtis*, also *curs* or *curtis*): Lat. *hortus* 'garden', Grk. *χόρος* 'farmyard', Ir. *gort* 'field of grain', W. *garth* 'enclosure, garden', Br. *garz* 'hedge', Skt. *hr-* 'take, hold, carry', Osc. *heriad* 'capiat', etc. Hence OFr. *cort*, *curt*, *court* (> ME *curt*, *court*, NE *court*), Fr. *cour*, Rum. *curte* (It., Sp. *corte* in secondary senses), deriv. It. *cortile*. Walde-P. 1.603. Ernout-M. 461. Walde-H. 1.242 f. REW 2032.

Sp. *patio*, prob. orig. a learned deriv. of Lat. *patēre* 'lie open'.

3. Ir. *cúirt*, fr. Lat. *cors*, *cortis*. Vendryes, De hib. voc. 134.

Nir. *bannrach* (with *b* fr. *m*, as often), fr. Ir. *mainder* (guttural stem, e.g. gen. pl. *mandrach*) 'enclosure, pen, fold', this, through MLat. *mandra*, fr. Grk. *μάνδρα* 'fold, pen for animals'.

W. *iard*, fr. NE *yard*.

Br. *porz*, fr. Lat. *porta* 'gate'. Loth, Mots lat. 197. Cf. the relation of 'door' and 'court' in Slavic, below, 6.

4. Goth. *rōhsans*, etym.? Feist 400.

Goth. *gards*, rarely 'court', mostly 'house' (6.12), ON *garðr*, Dan. *gaard*, Sw. *gård*, OE *geard*, ME *zerd*, NE *yard* (OHG *garto*, MHG, NHG *garten* 'garden'), uncertain whether fr. IE **ghordho-* : Skt. *grha*- 'house', or fr. **ghorhō-* : Lat. *cohōrs* 'court', *hortus* 'garden', etc. (above, 2), in either case fr. the same root. Walde-P. 1.608. Walde-H. 1.243. Falk-Torp 292 f. Feist 197 f.

kata- 'chamber, storeroom', NPers. *kad* 'house'. Berneker 385 f.

Boh. *chalupa*, Pol. *chatupa*, orig. dub. Berneker 383. Brückner 175 f.

Russ. *chižina*, dim. of *chiža* : Ukr. *chyža* 'hut', ChSL *chyžū* 'house', Bulg. *hiža* 'hut', etc., early loanword fr. Gmc., OHG *hūs*, etc. (7.12). Berneker 414. Stender-Petersen 240 ff.

Russ. *lačuga*, older *alačuga*, fr. Turk. *alačuk* 'hut of cloth or bark'. Berneker 682. Lokotsch 49.

7. Skt. *kuṭi-*, *kuṭi-* fr. **kṛt-* : Skt. *kṛt-* 'twist', Grk. *κάρπλος* 'basket', Lat. *crātis* 'wickerwork', etc. Walde-P. 1.421. Skt. *gālā*, above, 1.

Grk.	παλαπινέ, šetra	Lith.	palapinė, šetra
NG	παλαπινέ, šetra	ON	tjald
Lat.	tabernāculum, tentorium	Dan.	telt
It.	tenda, padiglione	Sw.	tält
Fr.	tente, pavillon	OE	(ge)teld
Sp.	tienda, pabellón	ME	tente, teld, pavilion
Rum.	cort, gatră	NE	tent
Ir.	pupall	Du.	tent
Nir.	pavilion, puball	OHG	(gi)zelt
W.	pabell	MHG	(ge)zelt
Br.	telt, tinell	NHG	zelt

tenta, fem. of pple., whence Byz., NG *τίτρα*, Fr. *tente* (> ME *tente*, NE *tent*, Du. *tent*); also MLat. *tenda* (with *d* from *tendere*), whence It. *tenda* 'tent, awning', Sp. *tienda* 'tent, shop', Rum. *tiindă* 'forecourt, vestibule'. Ernout-M. 1026. REW 8639.

Lat. *pāpiliō* 'butterfly' and a kind of open 'tent' : OE *fīfalde* 'butterfly', etc., prob. fr. IE **pel-* in Grk. *pállō* 'shake', etc. Hence It. *padiglione*, Fr. *pavillon* (> ME *pavilon* > Nir. *pailiūn*, NE *pavilion*), Sp. *pabellón*; also Ir. *pupall*, Nir. *puball*, W. *pabell*. Walde-P. 2.52. Ernout-M. 730. REW 6211.

Lat. *tentōrium*, fr. *tendere* 'stretch', pple. *tentus* (19.32). Replaced by MLat.

Rum. *cort*, fr. Byz. *κόρτη* 'military

tent', etc. Walde-P. 2.535. Boisacq 874 f.

2. Lat. *tabernāculum*, dim. of *taberna* in its earlier sense of 'dwelling, hut', this prob. fr. **trabernā*- : Lat. *trabs* 'beam', Osc. *trithūm* 'building', Umbr. *trebeit kot*, *kote* (NHG *kot*, *kote* 'hovel', Du. *kot* 'hovel, sty, kennel'; fr. Gmc., OFr. *cotage* > NE *cottage*), fr. an extension of IE **geu-* in words denoting hollow or

ME *hawe* ('yard' e.g. in Chaucer, NE obs. *haw*), fr. OE *haga* 'hedge, hedged or fenced-in enclosure', OHG *hag* 'enclosure', beside OE *hegg*, etc. 'hedge'. Walde-P. 1.337. NED s.v. *haw*, sb.1.

OHG-NHG *hof* (Du. *hof* 'court' and 'garden'; 'yard' also expressed by *plaats* 'place' or *binnenplaats*; ON *hof* 'temple', Norw. *hov* 'small hill', OE *hof* 'house, building'), etym. dub., perh. : OHG *hubil* 'hill', etc. Walde-P. 1.373. Falk-Torp 414. Weigand-H. 877.

5. Lith. *kiemas* : Lith. *kaimas*, Lett. *ciems* 'village', all loanwords fr. Gmc. or (with confusion of gutturals) cognate with Goth. *haims* 'village', etc., fr. IE **kei-* 'lie'. Walde-P. 1.360.

Lett. *pagalms*, prob. as orig. 'open space' : ChSL *golū* 'bare', OHG *kalo* 'bald', etc. Cf. OPol. *gola* 'open place'. Mühl-Endz. 3.27.

6. ChSL *dvorā*, etc., general Slavic (but Pol. *dwór* 'court' only in secondary senses, as also Lith. *dvaras* fr. Pol. or Russ.; for 'courtyard' Pol. *podwórze*, cpd. with *po* 'in, about') : Lat. *forum* 'public place, market-place', both prob., as orig. the 'doorway with the adjacent court', related to the words for 'door', Lith. *durys*, ChSL *dviri*, Lat. *forēs*, Grk. *thura*, etc. (7.22). Berneker 241. Ernout-M. 377 f., 383. Walde-P. 1.871 (but with separation of Lat. *forum*, as also Walde-H. 1.537 f.).

Pol. *dziedziniec*, formerly only 'court of a palace' : Pol. *dziedziņa*, Boh. *dědina* 'inherited property, inheritance', deriv. of ChSL *dēdi*, Boh. *děd*, etc. 'grandfather'. Berneker 191. Otherwise (: ChSL *dēle* 'child', etc.) Brückner 108 f.

7. Skt. *aṅgana-* 'walking' and (as place for walking) 'court, yard', fr. *aṅg-* 'go'.

7.21 ROOM (In a House)

Grk.	οἶκος, δῶμα, etc.	Goth.	.....
NG	δομάτιον(ν), κἀμαρα	ON	stofa
Lat.	conclāve (cubiculum, etc.)	Dan.	værelse, stue
It.	stanza, camera	Sw.	rum
Fr.	chambre	OE	cofa
Sp.	cuarto (pieza)	ME	chambre, roume
Rum.	odăie, cameră	NE	room (chamber)
Ir.	camra	Du.	kamer
Nir.	seomra	OHG	camara, chemindāt
W.	ystafell	MHG	stube, gemach, kamer
Br.	kambr	NHG	zimmer, stube, gemach

Words for 'a room' come in part by specialization from those denoting 'dwelling, abode', 'building', 'covering', 'space', etc.; in part by extension from those denoting originally a special room, as a 'bathroom, heated room', 'rest-room', 'light-room'.

1. In Greek 'a room' is generally expressed by words that are also used for 'house, dwelling' (7.12), as οἶκος, οἶκμα δῶμος, δῶμα, δομάτιον, τέγος (properly 'roof' 7.62), or words denoting a special room, as ἀνδρών 'man's room, γυναικείον 'woman's room', θάλαμος mostly 'bedroom' (: ὅθλος 'vaulted building', etc. Walde-P. 1.864), μέγαρον 'large hall' (etym.? Walde-P. 1.590), etc. Of these, δομάτιον, the NG lit. word for 'room', has been taken over in the pop. language (hence δομάτιον not δωματίον) and is now more common than κἀμαρα (below, 2) for 'room' in general (as πόσα δωματία; 'how many rooms?').

2. Lat. *conclāve*, cpd. of *clāvis* 'key' (7.24), hence a place that can be locked up. Otherwise only words for special rooms, as *cubiculum* mostly 'bedroom', fr. *cubāre* 'recline'; *trichlinium* 'dining-room', orig. the couch on three sides of the table, fr. Grk. *τρίκλινιον*.

Lat. *camera* (also *camara*) 'vaulted roof', fr. Grk. *καμάρα*, was used in VLat. for 'room'. Hence Byz., NG *κἀμαρα*, *κἀμερα*, It. *camera*, Fr. *chambre* (> ME

The 'door' of a house and the 'gate' of a wall or fence are often expressed by the same word, and even where commonly expressed by different words, separated by a semicolon in the list, the applications overlap. In several cases the word given first as 'door' may also be used for 'gate', even when there is another word for the latter.

1. IE **dhwer-*, with gradation. Some of the words are used mainly in the dual or plural. Walde-P. 1.870 ff. Ernout-M. 377 f. Walde-H. 1.529 f.

Grk. *thura*; Lat. *forēs* (pl.); Ir. *dorus*, Nir. *doras*, W. *drus* (Pedersen 2.20), W., Br. *dor*; Goth. *daur*, OE *durū*, OHG *turi*, etc., general Gmc. for 'door', beside OE *dor* 'gate' (but not always distinguished fr. *durū* 'door'), OHG-NHG *tor* 'gate'; Lith. *durys* (pl.), ChSL *dviri* (mostly pl. *dviri*), etc., general Balto-Slavic; Skt. *dvar-* (mostly in dual or pl.; *d* for *dh* by analogy of *dvāu* 'two'), *dvāra*, Av. *dvar-*, NPers. *dwara*, NPers. *dar*; Arm. *durin*; Alb. *derë*.

2. Grk. πόλη 'gate' (mostly pl. πόλαι) : Skt. *gopura*- 'town-gate', also(?) Skt. *pur-* 'fortress, town', Grk. πόλις 'city'. Walde-P. 2.51. Boisacq 826.

3. Lat. *porta* 'gate', orig. 'passage' : Av. *paratu-* 'passage, bridge', OE *ford* 'ford', Grk. πόρος 'passage, ford', περάω 'pass through', Skt., Av. *par-* 'pass through, carry across', etc., IE **per-*. Walde-P. 2.39 ff. Ernout-M. 792, 794. Hence, with extension to 'door' in VLat., NG πόρτα 'door', ἐξώπορτα 'gate', It. *porta*, Fr. *porte*, Sp. *puerta*, 'door' and 'gate'; as 'gate' Rum. *poartă*, W. *poorth*, OE, Dan., Sw. *port*, MLG *porte*, Du. *poort*, OHG *pforte*, MHG, NHG

5. Goth. *haurds*, ON *hurð*, orig. a door of 'lattice work' : OE *hyrdel*

Walde-P. 2.500, 528. Ernout-M. 927. REW 7867.

It. *toppa*, 'patch' and 'lock', beside *toppo* 'block', loanword fr. Gmc., MLG, NE *top*, etc. Cf. NE *top* in sense of 'cover' of a utensil, as *top* of a kettle.

Rum. *broască* 'frog' (etym.? REW 1329. Tiktin 227), applied first to a kind of hasp (from resemblance in shape; cf. NE *frog* on a garment), then to any lock.

3. Ir. glass, Nlr. *glas* : (or fr.?) ME *clasp* 'fastening'. Pedersen 1.75.

W. *clo* : Lat. *clāvis* 'key', etc. (7.24). Br. *krogen-alc* 'housz', fr. *krogen* 'shell' and *alc* 'housz' 'key' (7.24), lit. 'shell of the key'. Cf. *krogen ar penn* 'shell of the head' = 'skull'.

Br. *potailh*, *potenn*, prob. a loanword fr. Fr. *potéau* 'post, stake', with semantic development through 'barrier' or 'bar' to 'lock'. Henry 226.

4. ON *læss*, Dan. *laas*, Sw. *lås*, perh., as orig. a metal plate used as a bolt, fr. Gmc. **lamsa* : ON *lamar* 'hinges', Lat. *lamina* 'thin metal plate', etc. Walde-P. 2.385. Falk-Torp 614. Adversely Walde-H. 1.755.

ON *loka* (lok 'cover, lid'), OE *loc*, ME

7.24 KEY

Grk.	κλεις	Goth.	.....	Lith.	rakias
NG	κλει	ON	lyði	Lett.	slēdzeklis, slēdzamais
Lat.	clāvis	Dan.	nygle	ChSl.	ključ
It.	chiave	Sw.	nyckel	Scr.	ključ
Fr.	clef	OE	cæg	Boh.	klíč
Sp.	llave	ME	keie	Pol.	klucz
Rum.	cheie	NE	key	Russ.	ključ
Ir.	eochair	Du.	slutel	Skt.	kuñcikā-
Nlr.	eochair	OHG	sluz(z)il	Av.	.....
W.	allwedd (agoriad)	MHG	slüzel		
Br.	alc'housz	NHG	schlüssel		

1. IE **klāw-*, *klāwi-*, denoting the wooden peg which was the primitive 'key', cognate with words meaning 'peg' or 'nail' as Lat. *clāvus*, Ir. *clō*, and with verbs meaning 'hook' as Lith. *kliauti*, or 'shut' as Lat. *claudere*. Walde-P. I,

loke, NE *lock* : Goth. *galūkan*, ON *luka*, OE *lūcan* 'shut, fasten, lock' (12.25).

NED *s.v. lock* sb.². OE *clūstor*, fr. Lat. *claustrum* (above, 2).

Du. *slot*, OHG *sloz*, etc. beside Du. *slutel* 'key', etc., see 7.24.

5. Lith. *jušrina* ('lock' built into doors, etc. in contrast to a 'padlock'), fr. Russ. *nutrina* 'inner part' (Senn).

Lith. *spyna* (in part esp. 'padlock') : Lett. *spine* 'iron clamp' and 'padlock', perh. loanword fr. or cognate with Lat. *spina* 'thorn, spine' and orig. applied to the pin fastening a hasp. Walde-P. 2.653.

Lett. *atslēga* 'lock' or 'key', see 7.24.

6. Late ChSl. *zamka*, Boh., Pol. *zamek*, Russ. *zamok* (SCR. *zamka* 'trap') : ChSl. *zamknati*, Russ. *zamknut* 'shut', cpd. of ChSl. *māknati* sē 'move' : Lith. *mukti* 'flee', Skt. *muc-* 'release', etc. Walde-P. 2.254. Brückner 644.

SCR., Bulg. *brava*, Alb. *bravë*, orig.? Berneker 82.

7. Skt. *tāla*, *tālaka*, rarely 'lock, bar', *tāla* usually 'fan-palm' : Lat. *tālea* 'rod, bar', etc. Walde-P. 1.705.

1. Grk. *θυρίς* dim. of *θύρα* 'door' (7.22). Cf. Port. *janela* fr. dim. of Lat. *iānuā* 'door'.

NG *παράθυρο*, *παράθυρι*, fr. class. Grk. *παράθυρος* 'side door'.

2. Lat. *fenestra*, orig. dub., perh. loanword from Etruscan. Ernout-M. 344 f. Walde-H. 1.478.

Hence It. *fenestra*, OFr. *fenestre* (> ME *fenestre*; Br. *prenest(r)*, influenced by *prenna* 'shut', Henry s.v.), Fr. *fenêtre*, OSp. *pinestra*, Rum. *ferestră*; Ir. *senister*, W. *fenestr*; Sw. *fönster*, OHG *venstar*, NHG *fenster*. REW 3242. Pedersen 1.221.

Sp. *ventana*, deriv. of Lat. *ventus* 'wind'. REW 9212. Cf. the uses of NE *vent*.

Rum. *geam* properly 'pane of glass', but also used for 'window', fr. Turk. (orig. Pers.) *cam* 'glass'. Cf. NG *τζάμι* 'window pane'. Lokotsch 650.

3. Celtic words fr. Lat. *fenestra*, above, 2, or from ON *vindauga*, below, 4.

4. Goth. *augadawrō*, OE *ægðuru*, OHG *augatora*, lit. 'eye-door', cpd. of words for 'eye' and 'door'.

OE *ægþyrrel*, ME *eythurl*, lit. 'eye-hole', cpd. of *þyrel* 'hole', ME *thurl* also used alone for 'window'.

ON *vindauga* (> ME *window*, NE *window*; Ir. *fuindeche*, Nlr. *fuinneog*, Marstrand, Bidrag 90), Dan. *vindue*,

7.26 FLOOR

Grk.	ἄσπερον, δάπερον (ἀσπας)	Goth.	.....	Lith.	asla
NG	πάτωμα	ON	gulf	Lett.	grida
Lat.	pavimentum, solum	Dan.	gulv	ChSl.	(podū)
It.	pavimento	Sw.	golv	Scr.	pod, palas
Fr.	plancher	OE	flōr	Boh.	podlaha
Sp.	suelo	ME	stōre	Pol.	podłoga
Rum.	pardoseală, duşumea	NE	floor	Russ.	pol
Ir.	lár	Du.	vloer	Skt.	bhūmi-
Nlr.	urlár	OHG	dilla, astrih, arin	Av.	.....
W.	llaur	MHG	dille, esterich, ern		
Br.	leur	NHG	(fuss)boden (diēle, estrich)		

lit. 'wind-eye', cpd. of the words for 'wind' and 'eye'. Falk-Torp 1383. ON *glugg* (Sw. *glugg* 'hole, opening'), fr. Gmc. **glū-* beside *glō-* in ON *glōa*, OE *glōwan* 'glow', hence orig. 'opening for light' (cf. ON *ljōre* 'opening in the roof : ljōs 'light'). Walde-P. 1.627. Hellquist 288.

5. Lith. *langas*, Lett. *luogs*, OPruss. *lanzto*, etym.? Possibly orig. a swinging window and so : Lith. *linguot* 'swing back and forth' (Leskien, Ablaut 334 with?).

Late ChSl. *okno*, etc., general Slavic (but SCR. *okno* 'window pane') : ChSl. *oko*, Lith. *akis* 'eye', etc. Walde-P. 1.171. Brückner 377.

SCR. *prozor*, fr. *pro-zirati* 'look through'.

SCR. *pendžer*, fr. Turk. *pencere* 'window'. Lokotsch 650.

6. Skt. *vāṭayana-*, lit. 'wind-passage', cpd. of *vāta-* 'wind' and *ayana-* 'going, course'.

Skt. *gavākṣa-*, lit. 'ox-eye' (cf. NE *bull's-eye*), cpd. of *gava-* 'ox' and *akṣa-* 'eye'. Also *ghāṭṭṣa-* (rare) lit. 'house-eye'.

Skt. *jāla-* 'net', also 'lattice-work window'.

Av. *raočana-* (NPers. *rōzan*) : Skt. *rocana-* 'bright', *locana-* 'eye', etc. Barth. 1489.

later *kleis*, dim. *kleidiōn*, NG *kleidi* (also Ion. *κλειδιον*, Att. *κλειδιον*, *klei-* *θρον* the 'bar' used for fastening the door, 'lock'); Lat. *clāvis* (with *clāvus* 'nail', *claudere* 'shut') and its Romance derivs.; Ir. *clō* 'nail', W. *clo* 'lock', MBr. *clou* 'iron tool'; Gmc. words with init. *s-* (*skl-* > *sl-*), OS *slutil*, Du. *slutel*, OHG *sluzzel*, MHG *slüzel*, NHG *schlüssel*, also for 'lock', MLG, Du. *slot* (> ME *slot* 'bar, bolt'), OHG, MHG *sloz*, NHG *schloss*, also the verb for 'shut' MLG *slüten*, OHG *slūzian*, NHG *schliesen*, etc.; ChSl. *ključ*, etc., general Slavic, all dim. forms of *ključka* (SCR. *ključka*, Boh. *klika*, Pol. *kluka*, etc.) 'hook, crook'.

2. Ir. *eochair* : W. *agori* 'open' (whence *agorad* 'opening', also 'key' in North W.), root-connection? Pedersen 1.123. Morris Jones 151 (cf. Loth, RC 36.173 f.).

Let. *slēdzamais*, *slēdzeklis* : *slēgt* 'shut, lock' (12.25). Here also Lett. *atslēga* 'lock' or 'key', also distinguished as *atslēgas mate* 'lock', *atslēgas bernis* 'key' (lit. 'mother' or 'child' of the *atslēga*). Mühl-Endz. 1.193, 3.927, 928.

5. Skt. *kuñcikā-* : *kuñc-* 'make crooked'.

7.25 WINDOW

Grk.	θυρίς	Goth.	augadawrō	Lith.	langas
NG	παράθυρο, παράθυρι	ON	vindauga, glugg	Lett.	luogs
Lat.	fenestra	Dan.	vindue	ChSl.	okno
It.	fenestra	Sw.	fönster	Scr.	prozor, pendžer
Fr.	fenêtre	OE	ægðuru, ægþyrrel	Boh.	okno
Sp.	ventana	ME	okno	Pol.	okno
Rum.	ferestră (geam)			Russ.	okno
Ir.	senister, fuindeche	NE	window	Skt.	vāṭayana-, gavākṣa-, etc.
Nlr.	fuinneog	Du.	venster	Av.	raočana-
W.	fenestr	OHG	venstar, augatora		
Br.	prenest(r)	MHG	venster		
		NHG	fenster		

In contrast to the door, which belongs to the most primitive house, the window is a later development, a very early one in the Mediterranean region, even with panes of glass or similar transparent material, but long unknown in northern Europe, and in parts of Scandinavia not earlier than the 16th century. Cf. Ebert, Reallex. und Schrader, Reallex. s.v. *Fenster*. With the spread of the Roman type of window, the Lat.

fenestra was widely adopted, while in other cases the native word persisted. Cf., for example, Dan. *vindue*, but Sw. *fönster* (dial. *vindoga* used of the small window for throwing out dung), or ME *fenestre* beside *window*, with eventual victory of the latter, itself a loanword from Norse.

Words for 'window' are connected with those for 'door', 'light', 'wind', and 'eye'.

Words for 'floor' are mostly from general notions like 'bottom, ground', 'flat surface', but some reflect a particular material, especially 'board', or form of construction.

1. Grk. *δαπέρον* 'bottom, ground', and 'floor' (Hdt. +, Att. and Delian inscriptions), also poet. *oḗas* 'surface of the earth', 'ground', and 'floor' (as Hom. Od. 23.46), both words prob. cognate, but root connection dub. Walde-P. 1.254. Boisacq 215, 726.

Grk. *δαπέρον* 'ground, plain' and 'floor' (prose use for 'floor' attested in IG 4.823, 43, 45 and 952.44), cpd. of *da-*, fr. **dāp-* : *δῶμος* 'house', etc. and *πέδον* 'ground'. Walde-P. 1.787.

Grk. *πάτος* 'path', Byz. (with new meaning fr. *παῶ* 'tread') 'floor' (> SCR. *patos* 'floor'), NG 'bottom'. Hence also, or better fr. the verb *παῶ* 'tread', after the analogy of other derivs. in -ωμα, Byz., NG *πάτωμα* 'floor'.

2. Lat. *pavimentum*, the normal technical word for the Roman 'floor', fr. *pavire* 'beat, tread down' : Lith. *piaviti* 'cut', etc. Hence It. *pavimento* 'floor', while other Romance derivs. mean 'pavement' or Rum. *pāmint* 'earth' (1.21). Walde-P. 2.12. Ernout-M. 743. REW 6312.

Lat. *solum* 'bottom, ground, soil' (1.212), also 'floor'. Hence Sp. *suelo*, reg. word for 'floor'. REW 8079.

Fr. *plancher*, fr. *planche* 'board, plank'. REW 6455.

Rum. *pardoseală*, deriv. of (?Byz. *πάτος* 'floor', influenced by) *pardos* 'leopard', orig. a 'mosaic floor' fr. its resemblance to a leopard's skin. Tiktin 1122.

Rum. *duşumea*, fr. Turk. *döşme* 'floor' and 'furniture'. Tiktin 590. Lokotsch 534.

3. Ir. *lár*, Nlr. *urlár*, W. *llaur*, Br. *leur*; OE *flōr*, ME *flore*, NE *floor*, Du. *vloer* (ON *flōrr* only 'floor' of a stall;

MHG *fluor*, NHG *flur* 'field, plain' and 'vestibule'); all orig. 'flat surface', fr. the same root as Lat. *plānus* 'flat', etc. Walde-P. 2.61 f.

4. ON *golf*, Dan. *golv*, Sw. *golv*, in ON also 'an apartment', etym.? Falk-Torp 361. Hellquist 293.

OE *flōr*, etc., above, 3.

OHG *dil*, *dilla*, MHG *dil*, *dille*, NHG *diele* 'board' and 'wooden floor' : OPruss. *talus* 'floor', ChSl. *tilo* 'bottom, ground', Skt. *tala-* 'surface', etc. Walde-P. 1.740. Weigand-H. 1.354.

OHG *astrih*, MHG *esterich*, NHG *estrich* 'stone floor' or 'cement floor', fr. MLat. *astracum* 'floor', this fr. Grk. *δοσρακον* 'potsherd'. Kluge-G. 140. REW 6118.

NHG *boden* 'bottom, ground' (12.34), commonly used for 'floor' where the context or situation makes this sense clear, or more specifically *fussboden*.

OHG *arin*, MHG *ern*, fr. Lat. *arēna*. Walde-P. 1.79.

For the distribution of NHG (*fuss*) *boden* and *diele*, cf. Kretschmer, Wortgeogr. 174 f.

5. Lith. *asla*, etym.? (connection with L. *area* or OHG *astrih*, BB 16.207, unlikely).

Lett. *grīda* : Lith. *grinda* 'board', pl. *grindos* 'flooring, wooden floor', SCR. *greda* 'beam', ON *grind* 'lattice work', etc. Walde-P. 1.657. Berneker 348 f.

6. SCR. *pod* : ChSl. *podū* 'bottom, floor' (rare), Russ. *pod* 'bottom', Lith. *podas* 'sole of the foot', Grk. *πέδον* 'ground', etc. Walde-P. 2.24.

SCR. *palos*, fr. Byz. *πάτος* 'floor' (above, 1).

Boh. *podlaha*, Pol. *podłoga*, cpd. of *po-* and **dolga* in Boh. *dlaha* 'splint, board', *dlaziti* 'pave', Pol. *dlazić* 'press, trample' : OE *telga* 'branch', Ir. *dluigim* 'split', etc. fr. an extension of IE

**del-* 'split'. Berneker 207.

Russ. *pol* : ChSl. *polica* 'board, shelf', Boh. *police*, Russ. *polka* 'shelf', etc. (widespread Slavic group), Skt. *phalaka-* 'board, plank', ON *þjöl* 'thin board', Grk. *σφῆλας* 'footstool, pedestal', Skt.

phal- 'burst, split', OHG *spallan* 'split', etc. Walde-P. 2.677 ff. Brückner 429. 7. Skt. *bhūmi-* 'earth, ground' (1.21), also used for 'floor'. Other more specific words?

7.27 WALL (Of a Town; Partition Wall)

Grk.	τείχος; τοῖχος, τεῖχιον	Goth.	-waddjus	Lith.	mūras; siena
NG	τείχος	ON	mūr; veggr	Lett.	mūris; siena
Lat.	mūrus, moenia (pl.); paries	Dan.	mūr; væg	ChSl.	zidū, stēna
It.	muro; parete	Sw.	mūr; vägg	Scr.	zid, stjena
Fr.	mur, muraille	OE	wæll; wāg	Boh.	zid; stēna
Sp.	muro; pared	ME	wall (wau)	Pol.	mur; ściana
Rum.	zid; paret	NE	wall	Russ.	stena
Ir.	mūr; fraig	Du.	mūr; wand	Skt.	dehi-, prakāra-; ku-dya-
Nlr.	mūr; falla (fraigh)	OHG	mūra; want	Av.	uzdaži-
W.	mur, gual, magwyr; pared	MHG	mūr(e); want		
Br.	moger	NHG	mauer; wand		

While the notion of the outer 'wall' of a town, fortress, etc. does not properly belong in this chapter, it must be considered in connection with the partition 'wall' of a house, which may be expressed by the same word, as in NE *wall*.

Where there is a distinctive word for the partition 'wall', like NHG *wand*, this is separated in the table by a preceding semicolon. But even in several of these cases, the distinction is not rigorous, and the word preceding the semicolon may also be used for the partition wall, e.g. OE *wæll*, which glosses both Lat. *mūrus* and Lat. *paries*. For the outside wall of a house there is the greatest fluctuation, e.g. Lat. *paries*, less commonly *mūrus*, but It. *muro*, not *parete*.

Most of the words for 'wall' reflect in their origin some special type of construction.

1. Grk. *τείχος* (σ- stem), *τοῖχος* (ο- stem); both forms and uses merged in NG *toixos* : Osc. acc. pl. *felhūss* 'walls', Skt. (Ved.) *dehī-* 'wall, mound', OPrs. *didā-* 'fortress', Av. *uzdaži-* 'wall', Toch. A *tseke* 'piece of sculpture', fr.

IE **dheigh-* in Skt. *dih-* 'smear', Lat. *figere* 'mold', etc. (9.72). Here also prob., with metathesis, ChSl. *zidati* 'build', *zidū*, *zidū* 'wall', SCR. *zid* (> Rum. *zid*), Boh. *zed*, etc. (also OPruss. *seydis* 'wall'). Walde-P. 1.833 ff. Walde-H. 1.501 f.

2. Lat. *mūrus* (early *moerus*) and *moenia* (pl.) : Skt. *mi-* 'fix, build', etc. Walde-P. 2.239 f. Ernout-M. 624 f., 645 (without etym.).

From Lat. *mūrus* come It., Sp. *muro*, Fr. *mur*, *muraille*; Ir. *mūr*, W. *mur*; ON *mūrr*, Dan., Sw. *mur*; OE *mūr* (rare), MLG *müre* (> Lith. *mūras*, Lett. *mūris*, Pol. *mur*), Du. *muur*, OHG *mūra*, MHG *mūr(e)*, NHG *mauer*.

Lat. *paries*, etym. dub., perh. : Lith. *tvora* 'fence', vb. *tvirti* 'grasp, form', etc.; or : ChSl. *podū-para* 'a prop', *za-prēti* 'shut', OHG *sparro* 'beam', etc., and so orig. the supporting struts of a wall. Walde-P. 1.750 f., 2.655 f. Ernout-M. 734.

Hence It. *parete* (Fr. *paroi* not common; generally *mur*), Sp. *pared*, Rum. *părete*, W. *pared*.

roof', OHG *hirni-reba* 'skull', OHG *ripa*, OE *ribb* 'rib', etc. Walde-P. 2.371. NG *σκεπή* (or *σκεπή*) 'cover, shelter', also used for 'roof'.

3. Rum. *acoperiş*, fr. *acoperi* 'cover', Lat. *cooperire* 'cover'.

4. Nlr. *ceann* 'head' (4.20), 'top' and 'roof'.

Much later than the 'fireplace, hearth' (7.31), which, succeeding the fire in the open, dates from the primitive house, and the 'oven' for cooking (5.25), is the heating by a 'brazier' of live coals or by a closed apparatus which became the modern 'stove'. This developed in southern Europe primarily for heating the bath. The Greek and Latin words and others listed from an early period (as the Ir., ON, OE, and OHG words) are generally rendered by 'furnace'. Most of these and many of the modern words for 'stove' are the same as those for 'oven'.

1. Words already discussed under 'oven' (5.25). Grk. *lrvós*, Lat. *furnus* (> Ir. *sornn*, Nlr. *sorn*; dim. Sp. *hornillo*, Fr. *fourneau*, Br. *fornigell*), ON *ofn*, Sw. *ugn*, OE *ofen*, OHG *ovan*, NHG *ofen*, Scr. *peč*, Pol. *piec*, Russ. *peč'* (> Lith. *pečius*).

2. MLat. *stufa* (*stuba*, *stupa*), for *stufa*, Fr. *étuve*, Sp. *estufa*, used for hot bath, hothouse, etc. and finally (It., Sp.) for 'stove', OE *stofa* 'hot bath', OHG *stuba* 'bathroom, heated room',

MLG *stove* (> ME *stove* 'hot-air bath, sweating-room', also 'heated sitting-room or bedroom'; NE *stove* in present sense since about 1600; > Nlr. *stov*, W. *stof*, etc.) The continental Gmc. forms developed in the direction of 'room' and spread to Balto-Slavic mostly in this sense (cf. 7.21). But the development to 'stove', as in NE and Romance, shows itself in some of the Balkan derivs., namely (in form through Hung. *szoba*, now only 'room') Turk., Bulg. *soba*, Rum. *sobă*, NG *сόμπα* (*soba*). Stender-Petersen 249.

The ultimate origin of this group (and

even its unity, though this seems obvious) is much disputed, but it prob. rests on a back-formation fr. VLat. **estufāre* (It. *stufare*, OFr. *estuver*, NE *stew*, etc.), this fr. **tufus*, Grk. *τύφος* 'vapor'. Cf. REW 3108 (with separation of the Gmc. words), and other references given in 7.21.

3. Grk. *θερμάστρα* 'furnace' (Callim., Euphor.), lit. 'heater', fr. *θερμαίνω* 'heat' fr. *θερμός* 'hot' (15.85). Hence NG *θερμάστρα* 'stove', mostly in the literary language, the common word being *σόμπα* (above, 2).

4. Lat. *caminus* 'forge', etc., also used for heating a room (7.31). Hence, besides words for 'fireplace' (7.31) or 'chimney' (7.33), also some for 'stove', as It. *camino* mostly 'cookstove', Sw. *kamin* 'iron stove', Boh. *kamna* 'stove'.

Fr. *poêle*, formerly 'heated room', fr. Lat. (*balneae*) *pēnsilēs*, lit. 'hanging-bath', used of a bathroom with the floor heated from underneath. REW 6392. Gamillscheg 704.

5. Dan. *kakkelovn*, now any 'stove', orig. 'stove of tile', like Sw. *kakelvugn*, MLG, MHG *kacheloven*, NHG *kachel-ofen*, cpd. of Dan. *kakkel*, Sw. *kakel*, MLG *kachel* 'glazed tile' (> Du. *kachel* 'stove', Lith. *kakalys* 'stove'), fr. OHG *kachala* 'earthen pot', further orig. Dubg. Falk-Torp 484. Meringer, Wört. u. Sach. 3.156 ff.

6. Lith. *krosnis*, Lett. *krāsns*, orig. 'stove made of stones', 'heap of stones', prob. : Lett. *krāt* 'collect'. Buga, Kalba ir Senovė 178. Mühl.-Endz. 2.268.

7. Skt. *aśmantā*, fr. *aśman-* 'stone', and Skt. *cullī-*, etym. unknown, are both rare, but rendered by 'ofen' in BR.

7.33 CHIMNEY

Grk.	καπνόδοχος, κάπηνη	ON	reykberi, -háfr, skorsteinn	Lith.	kaminas
NG	καπνόδοχος (lit.), καμινάδα, θυγάτρο	Dan.	skorsten	Let.	skurstenis
Lat.	(caminus)	Sw.	skorsten	Boh.	dimnjak (odžak)
It.	camino	ME	chimney	Pol.	komin
Fr.	cheminée	NE	chimney	Russ.	komin
Sp.	chimenea	Du.	schoorsteen		truba
Rum.	coș	OHG	scor(en)stein		
Nlr.	simnē	MHG	schor(n)stein		
W.	simdde, simnai	NHG	schornstein (kamin, rauchfang)		
Br.	siminal				

The 'chimney' is no part of the primitive house, from which the smoke escaped by the door or an opening in the roof, and is relatively late in northern Europe. But it was known in ancient Greece and Rome, as attested by literary references, vase paintings, and actual remains. Cf. Daremberg et Saglio 1.860 ff.

The words are partly compounds or derivatives of those for 'smoke' (1.83), but come also from words for 'fireplace with chimney', or for 'pipe', 'basket', 'prop-stone'.

1. Grk. *καπνόδοχος* (later *-δόχη*), lit. 'smoke-receptacle', cpd. of *καπνός* 'smoke' and *δέχομαι* (*δέχομαι*) 'receive'. Hence the abbreviated *κάπηνη* in the comic poets.

NG *θυγάτρο*, fr. It. dial. *fogaro*, *fugaro*, deriv. of *fogo* = *fuoco* 'fire'. G. Meyer, Neugr. Stud. 4.97.

NG *καμινάδα*, see below, 2.

2. Lat. *caminus* (7.31) included the 'chimney', but is not quotable as applied to the 'chimney' only. Its derivs. are used for 'fireplace' (7.31), 'stove' (7.32), and 'chimney'. So as 'chimney' It. *camino*, MHG, NHG *kamin* (> Boh., Pol. *komin* > Lith. *kaminas*); through VLat. *camināta* 'room with heating apparatus', NG *καμινάδα*, fr. *cheminée* (> ME, NE *chimney* > Nlr. *simnē*,

W. *simdde*, *simnai*; Br. *siminal* fr. Fr.), Sp. *chimenea*. REW 1548. Gamillscheg 215.

Rum. *coș*, orig. 'basket', loanword fr. Slavie, ChSl. *koš* 'basket', etc. Bernerker 586. Tiktin s.v.

3. ON *reykberi*, *reykháfr*, cpds. of *reykr* 'smoke' and *bera* 'carry', *hafa* 'hold'. Cf. NHG *rauchfang*. Both words rare, usually *ljöri* 'opening in the roof' : *ljós* 'light' (Falk-Torp 650).

MLG *scor(en)stein*, *scorstēn* (> late ON *skorsteinn*, Dan., Sw. *skorsten*, Lett. *skurstenis*), Du. *schoorsteen*, MHG *schor(n)stein*, NHG *schornstein* (> Lith. *šiuurkštainis* in Pruss. Lith.), orig. the 'propstone' upon which the chimney rested, first part of the cpd. : ON *skorða*, MLG, ME *schore* 'prop' (NE *shore* in a shipyard). Falk-Torp 1019. Weigand-H. 2.781.

NHG *rauchfang*, lit. 'smoke-catcher', is the usual word for 'chimney' in Austria. For the local distribution of NHG *schornstein*, *kamin*, *rauchfang* (also *esse*, *schlot*), cf. Kretschmer, Wortgeogr. 436 ff.

4. Lith. *kaminas*, Boh., Pol. *komin*, above, 2.

Lith. *dūmalaide*, *dūmatakis* (NSB, but book words only?), cpds. of *dūmas* 'smoke' with *-laide* : *leidžu*, *leistis* 'let' and *-takis* : *teku*, *tekėti* 'run'.

SCR. *dimnjak*, deriv. of *dim* 'smoke'. SCR. *odžak*, common in eastern area, from Turk. *oak* 'fireplace, chimney'. Lokotsch 1587.

Russ. *dymnaja truba* 'smoke-pipe' or commonly *truba* 'pipe, trumpet' used alone for 'chimney' : ChSl. *truba* 'pipe,

trumpet', loanword fr. OHG *trumba* 'trumpet' (It. *tromba*, etc., REW 8952).

5. Skt. *dhūmanīrgama-* (rare and no evidence of an actual chimney) lit. 'smoke-outlet', cpd. of *dhūma-* 'smoke' and *nīrgama-* 'outgoing'.

7.41 FURNITURE

Grk.	ἐπιπλα	Goth.	....	Lith.	balđai, rakandai
NG	ἐπιπλα	ON	húsbūnaðr, -būningr	Let.	istabas lietas, mebele
Lat.	supellex	Dan.	møbler, husgeraad	ChSl.	....
It.	mobili, suppellettili	Sw.	möbler, husgeråd	Scr.	namjestaj, pokuštvo
Fr.	meubles	OE	idisc, inorf	Boh.	nabytek
Sp.	muebles	ME	(household, mobles)	Pol.	mebel, sprzęt
Rum.	mobile	NE	furnitura	Russ.	mebel, obstanovka
Ir.	intreb, fointreb	OHG	neubelen, husgeraad	Skt.	(upakaraṇāni)
Nlr.	troscaen	OHG	(giziugali, gaziavi)	Av.	....
W.	doðrefn	MHG	húsrāt, húserate		
Br.	annez, arrebauri	NHG	möbel, hausgerāt		

'Furniture' is understood here in the now prevailing sense of NE *furniture* (NED s.v., 7), that is as 'house furniture'. Some of the words are connected with those for 'house, dwelling'. But the majority had originally, and some still have, a wider scope, covering all sorts of movable property, equipment, utensils, etc.

The words are partly plural, partly singular forms used collectively.

1. Grk. *ἐπιπλα* (also 'utensils, fittings', but usually not so general as *σκεύη*) : *ἐπιπολή* 'surface', *ἐπιπόλαια* 'on the surface' (cf. Cret. *ἐπιπόλαια χρήματα* = *ἐπιπλα*), *ἐπιπόλαια* 'come upon', etc., IE **k^uel-*. Walde-P. 1.514 f.

2. Lat. *supellex*, gen. *-lectilis* (> It. *supellettile*), prob. fr. **super-lecti*-(li-) 'what lies or is laid over' : *lectus* 'bed', Goth. *ligan* 'lie', etc. Ernout-M. 1004 (with doubt).

It. *mobili*, Fr. *meubles* (sg. *meuble* > Dan. *møbel*, Sw. *möbel*, Du. *meubel* 'piece of furniture', pl. 'furniture', NHG coll. *möbel*, Lett. *mebele*, Pol. *mebel*, Russ. *mebel'*), Sp. *muebles*, Rum. *mobile*,

plurals of It. *mobile*, Fr. *meuble*, etc. 'piece of furniture', fr. Lat. *mobile* 'movable' (cf. *mobilis* 'movable goods, chattels'), deriv. of *movēre* 'move'.

3. Ir. *intreb*, *fointreb*, (Nlr. *intreab* 'property, wealth'), cpds. of ind- 'in', fo- 'under', and *treb* 'dwelling' (7.11).

Nlr. *troscaen* 'implements, baggage, clothes' (Gael. *trusan* 'clothes') and 'furniture' (or more specifically *troscaen tighe* 'furniture of the house'), loanword fr. ME *trusse* 'bundle, baggage', with added *trusse*. Macbain 378.

W. *doðrefn*, MW *deodrefen*, cpd. of *dy-* 'to' (often intensive), *go* 'sub', and *trefn* 'arrangement, order, system'.

Br. *annez* fr. MBr. *anhez* 'dwelling', *peuri* 'pasture' (3.16), with extension fr. 'farm accessories'. Henry 17.

4. ON *húsbūnaðr*, *húsbūningr*, cpds. of *hús* 'house' and *būnaðr*, *būningr* 'equipment', deriv. of *būa* 'prepare'.

OE *idisc(e)*, *inēddisc* (gl. Lat. *supellex*), deriv. of *ead* 'property, riches' (11.42).

OE *inorf*, *inirfe*, cpds. of *orf* 'cattle, livestock' (but orig. 'inheritance'), *yrf*, *ierfe* 'property, inheritance' : Goth. *arbi*, NHG *erbe* 'inheritance', etc. Falk-Torp 34.

OE *andlōman* and *gelōma* sometimes gloss. *supellex*, but here in their usual sense of 'utensil(s), tool(s)', whence NE *loom* (6.34).

ME *household* was sometimes used for 'household furniture' (NED s.v., 2).

ME *mobles* (fr. OFr. *mobles*) 'movable property' covered 'furniture' but never became specialized like the Fr. word.

NE *furniture*, formerly of more general scope, 'furnishing, furnishings, implements', etc., fr. Fr. *fourniture* 'furnishing, provision', deriv. of *fournir* 'supply, provide', this fr. OHG *frummen* 'perform, accomplish', deriv. of *fram* 'further'. Wartburg 3.829 ff. NED s.v.

OHG *giziugali*, *caziucali* (gl. Lat. *supellex*), deriv. of *giziug* 'material' (NHG *zeug*); OHG *gizavi* (also gl. *supellex*), whence NHG *gezáhe* 'miner's tools' : OE *geatwe* 'trappings, ornaments, etc.', Goth. *laujan* 'make', etc. Falk-Torp 1267. Walde-P. 1.779. But whether these OHG words were used for 'house furniture' is doubtful.

MHG *húsrāt*, *húserate*, MLG *husgerāt* (> Dan. *husgeraad*, Sw. *husgeråd*),

NHG *hausrat*, *hausgerat*, cpds. of *hús* 'house' and *rāt* 'provision', coll. *gerate* 'utensils', fr. OHG *rātan* 'prepare, counsel' : OE *rādan* 'counsel', etc. Falk-Torp 433, 865.

5. Lith. *balđai*, etym.? There is no apparent semantic connection with OLith. *baldas* 'pestle', *baldytis*, *bildėti* 'knock, make a noise' (Leskien, Ablaut 320). But cf. the curious history of NE *knickknacks* used of small ornaments, connected with *knack* 'trick' and this with the verb *knack* 'strike, knock', etc.

Lith. *rakandai*, orig. 'utensils', pl. of *rakandas* a kind of 'vessel' or 'utensil' beside *rakanda* a kind of 'basket', root connection? Leskien, Bildung d. Nom. 588 f.

Lett. *istabas lietas*, lit. 'things, implements' (*lietas*) of the room (*istaba*).

Lett. *mebele* (given by Drawneek, but not in Mühl.-Endz. or Ulmann), fr. NHG *möbel* (above, 2).

6. SCR. *namjestaj*, fr. *namjestiti* 'set up, place', deriv. of *mjesto* 'place'.

SCR. *pokuštvo*, fr. a verbal deriv. of *kuša* 'house' (7.12).

Boh. *nabytek*, fr. *nabyti* 'obtain, acquire', hence lit. 'acquisition'.

Pol. *sprzęt* 'utensils' and 'furniture' : *sprzątać* 'put a room in order', ChSl. *oprełati* 'take care of', etc. Brückner 436. Russ. *obstanovka* : *obstavil'* 'put around, set up'.

7. Skt. *upakaraṇāni*, mostly 'utensils', fr. *upa-kr-* 'bring near, prepare'.

7.42 BED

Grk.	κλίνη, κλίστρο, λέχος, εὐνή	Goth.	ligrs, badi	Lith.	lova, patalas
NG	κρεβάτι	ON	rekja, heila, sæing, beðr	Let.	gulta
Lat.	lectus	Dan.	seng	ChSl.	odla, lože
It.	letto	Sw.	säng, bädd	Scr.	postelja, krevet
Fr.	lit	OE	bedd	Boh.	lože, postel
Sp.	cama, lecho	ME	bed	Pol.	łóżko
Rum.	pat	NE	bed	Russ.	postel' (lože)
Ir.	lebadid, lige	Du.	bed	Skt.	talpa-, çayya-, çayana-
Nlr.	lebadid, lige	OHG	be(ð)li	Av.	stairis-
W.	gwele	MHG	bette, bet		
Br.	gwele	NHG	bett		

The majority of the words for 'bed' mean literally 'place for lying', from roots meaning 'lie' (12.13). Others are from various notions, like 'spread out', 'ground, floor', 'dug out', etc., applicable to the bed or to the more primitive resting places which were antecedent to the frame bed as a piece of furniture.

1. From IE **legh-* in Goth. *ligan* 'lie', etc. Walde-P. 2.424 f. Ernout-M. 534. Walde-H. 1.777 f.

Grk. *λέχος*; Lat. *lectus* (> It. *letto*, Fr. *lit*, Sp. *lecho*); Ir. *lige*, W. *gwele*, Br. *gwele* with prefix *gwe-* fr. *gwo-*, IE **upo-*; Goth. *ligrs*; ChSl., Boh. *lože*, Pol. *łóżko* (Russ. *lože* in restricted use).

2. Grk. *κλίνη*; *κλίστρομα* 'recline, lie', *κλίνω*, Lat. *-clīnāre* 'cause to lean', etc. Walde-P. 1.490.

Grk. *κλίστρο*, Skt. *çayyā-*, *çayana-* : Grk. *κείμεναι* 'lie', Skt. *çete* 'lies', IE **kei-*. Walde-P. 1.358.

Grk. *εὐνή*, etym. dub. Walde-P. 1.110. Boisacq 295 f.

NG *κρεβάτι*, fr. dim. of *κράββατος* (*κράβατος*, etc.), first in comic poets, freq. in NT and later, orig. a kind of 'mean bed, pallet', prob. a loanword, but of unknown source. Cf. Moulton-Milligan s.v. Hence (through Turk.) SCR. *krevet*.

3. Sp. *cama* (cf. Isid. 20.11.2 *cama est brevis et circa terram*), either fr. Grk.

χαμαί 'on the ground', or an old Iberian word. Walde-H. 1.145. REW 1537.

Rum. *pat* fr. Byz. *πάρος* 'floor' (7.26). Ir. *lige*, etc. above, 1.

Ir. *lebadid*, Nlr. *lebadidh*, etym.? Macbain 224.

5. Goth. *badi*, ON *beðr* ('bed' and 'pillow'; Dan. *bed* only 'bed' in the garden), Sw. *bädd*, OE *bedd*, ME, NE, Du. *bed*, OHG *beti*, *beti*, MHG *bette*, *bet*, NHG *bett*, the most widespread Gmc. word, best explained as orig. 'dug-out place, den, lair' for man and beast : Lat. *fodere* 'dig', W. *bedd* 'grave', etc. Walde-P. 2.188. Walde-H. 1.542. Falk-Torp 66. Feist 73. NED s.v. *bed*, sb.

ON *sæng*, Dan. *seng*, Sw. *säng* (OE *sæccing*, *song*, fr. Norse), etym. dub. Falk-Torp 959. Helguist 1148.

ON *rekja*, fr. *rekja* 'spread out' : Goth. *ufraþjan*, OE *reccan* 'stretch out', etc. (Walde-P. 2.364).

ON *hvila* ('bed' fr. 'rest') : Goth. *hweila* 'time', OE *hwil* (NE *while*), etc. Falk-Torp 440.

6. Lith. *lova* : Lith. *lāva*, Russ. *lava* 'bench', perh. ON *lōfi* 'threshing floor', orig. a 'piece of board', fr. **leu-* in Skt. *lunāti* 'cuts off'? Walde-P. 2.407. Bernerker 695.

Lith. *patalas* : OPruss. *talus* 'floor', Skt. *talā* 'flat surface', etc. Walde-P. 1.740. Buga, Kalba ir Senovė 262.

Lett. *gulta*, fr. the root of *gult*, Lith. *gulti* 'lie down, go to bed'. Cf. also Lith. *guolis* 'bed, lair', Lett. *guol'a* 'nest, lair'. Mühl.-Endz. 1.679.

7. ChSl. *odŕu* (in Gospels most common word for *κράββατος* and *κλίνη*) = Russ. *odr* 'couch, bier', Boh. *odr* 'post, scaffolding', etym. dub., perh. : OE *eodor* 'hedge, fence', etc. Walde-P. 1.121.

SCR. *postelja* (ChSl. rare), Boh. *postel*, Russ. *postel'* : ChSl. *po-stelja*, -*stliti* 'spread out', Lat. *lātus* 'broad', etc., IE

**stel-*. Walde-P. 2.843. Trautmann 286.

ChSl., Boh. *lože*, Pol. *łóżko*, Russ. *lože*, above, 1.

8. Skt. *çayyā*, *çayana-*, above, 2. Skt. *talpa-*, perh. : Lith. *talpa* 'spatial capacity, room for', *telpu*, *tilpti* 'have room for'. Walde-P. 1.741. Cf. ON *rām* 'space', Av. *gātu-* 'place', both sometimes used for 'resting place, bed'.

Av. *stairis-* (prob. only a 'carpet, rug' on which one lies or sits), fr. *star-* 'spread out' (9.34). Barth. 1599. Cf. Lat. *stratum* sometimes 'bedding' or 'bed', SCR. *postelja*, etc., above, 7.

7.43 CHAIR

Grk.	καθίστα, θρόνα	Goth.	stils
NG	καθίστα	ON	stōll
Lat.	sella, cathedra	Dan.	stol
It.	seggiola, sedia	Sw.	stol
Fr.	chaise	OE	stōl
Sp.	silla	ME	stole,
Rum.	scaun	NE	chair
Ir.	cathair	Du.	stoel
Nl.	cathaoir	OHG	stuol
W.	cadair	MHG	stuel
Br.	kador	NHG	stuhl

Oil lamps made of stone date from prehistoric times in Greece, followed by the common earthenware and the ornamental bronze lamps. From Greece they were introduced into Rome, where candles, unknown in ancient Greece, were in earlier use. From Greece and Rome they spread to the rest of Europe, where the earlier illumination had been from the light of the fire on the hearth or from pine torches. Cf. Daremberg et Saglio and Pauly-Wissowa s.v. *lucerna*, Schrader, Reallex. 2.6 ff.

Like the article itself, the Greek and Latin words were largely adopted. But there are some early Gmc. and Slavic terms, derived from words for 'light'.

1. Grk. *λύχνος* (> early Lat. *lucnus*, *lucinus*; NG *λυχνάρι*), Lat. *lucerna* (> It. *lucerna*, Ir. *lúchann*, Nlr. *lúchann*, W. *lusern*, Goth. *lukarn*), fr. the root of Grk. *λεῦκός* 'bright', Lat. *lūx* 'light', *lūcere* 'be light', OE *leoht* 'light', etc. (1.61). Walde-P. 2.408ff. Ernout-M. 573.

2. Grk. *λαμπάς*, -άδος 'torch', fr. *λάμπω* 'give light, shine': OPruss. *lopis* 'flame', etc. Walde-P. 2.383. Only 'torch' in class. Grk., but later 'lamp' (so, beside *λύχνος*, in NT, as Mt. 25.1 ff.). Hence Lat. *lampas*, -adis 'torch', later 'lamp', the source of the present almost universal mod. Eur. word for 'lamp', in large part through Fr. *lampe*.

3. Br. *kreuzeul* fr. OFr. *croisel* 'night-lamp', this ultimately fr. a Celt.-Gmc. word for 'earthenware pot' (OE *crocca*, Mlr. *crocan*, etc., 5.26). Henry 81. Gamillscheg 277.

4. ON *ljōsker*, OE *leohtfæt*, OHG *liohtfaz*, MHG *liehtvaz*, all cpds. of words for 'light' (1.61) and 'vessel' (ON *ker*, OE *fæt*, etc.).

5. ChSl. *světlitnikŭ*, fr. *světiti* 'give light', denom. of *světŭ* 'light' (1.61). Similarly SCR. *svjetiljka*.

6. Skt. *dīpa*, fr. *dīp-* 'shine', an extension of *di-* 'shine'. Walde-P. 1.772 ff.

7.46 CANDLE

Grk.	Goth.	Lith. <i>žvakė</i>
NG <i>kepi</i>	ON <i>ljōs, kerti</i>	Lett. <i>svēce</i>
Lat. <i>candēla</i>	Dan. <i>lys</i>	ChSl. <i>(svěsta)</i>
It. <i>candela</i>	Sw. <i>ljus</i>	SCR. <i>svēca</i>
Fr. <i>bougie (chandelle)</i>	OE <i>leoht, candel, tapor</i>	Boh. <i>svíce</i>
Sp. <i>vela (bugia, candela)</i>	ME <i>candel, taper</i>	Pol. <i>świeca</i>
Rum. <i>luminare</i>	NE <i>candle</i>	Russ. <i>свеча</i>
Ir. <i>caindel</i>	Du. <i>kaars</i>	
Nlr. <i>coinnel</i>	OHG <i>kerza, lioht</i>	
W. <i>cannwyl</i>	MHG <i>kerze, lieht</i>	
Br. <i>goulou, kantol</i>	NHG <i>kerze, licht</i>	

Candles were unknown in ancient Greece (besides lamps there were various kinds of torches) but were common from very early times among the Romans and the Etruscans. Cf. Daremberg et Saglio, s.v. *candela*.

Most of the words are derived from those for 'light' or 'shine', with specialization to 'candle'. Some are from other sources, as 'vigil, watch', name of a

town, some material used, as wax. But several words for 'wax candles' are used only for those in ceremonial, not in domestic, use.

1. NG *kepi*, fr. Grk. *κηπίον*, dim. of *κηπός* 'wax' (*κηπώ* 'wax candles' from 3d cent. A.D.), whence Lat. *cēra* 'wax', *cēreus* 'wax-candle' (> It. *cerò*, Sp. *cirio*, OFr. *cirge* > ME *cerge*). Ernout-M. 176. Walde-H. 1.202. REW 1829.

2. Lat. *candēla*, the common tallow candle, fr. *candēre* 'be bright, shine': Skt. *cand-* 'shine', etc. Walde-P. 1.352. Hence It., Sp. *candela*, Fr. *chandelle*, Ir. *caindel*, Nlr. *coinnel*, W. *cannwyl*, Br. *kantol*, OE, ME *candel*, NE *candle*; NG *kanthēla* a kind of small lamp with disk floating in oil. Late Lat. *candēla* also 'chandelier' (*candelae vitreae ingentes pendent*, Peregrinatio 247). REW 1578. Vendryes, De hib. voc. 120.

Port. *lume de Bugia*, Sp. *bujia*, OFr. *chandelle de Bougie*, Fr. *bougie* (It. *bugia* 'candlestick'), fr. the name of the Algerian town *Bugia*, and referring orig. to the 'wax', of which much was imported from Algeria. REW 1375. Wartburg 1.600.

Sp. *vela* 'vigil, watch' and 'candle' (*vela de sebo, de cera*): It. *veglia* 'watch', etc., denom. of Lat. *vigilāre* 'keep awake, watch'. REW 9326.

Rum. *luminare*, fr. Lat. *lūmināre* used in late Latin of a small lamp, deriv. of *lūmen* 'light'.

3. Br. *goulou* 'light' (1.61) and 'candle', also with *koar* 'wax' or *soav* 'tallow'.

4. ON *ljōs*, OE *leoht*, OHG *lioht*, etc.

'light' (1.61) were also applied to any form of artificial light, as still NE *light* (*put out the light*), NHG *licht*, etc., but especially the 'candle', for which Dan. *lys*, Sw. *ljus* are the current words. For this use in OE and ME cf. NED s.v. *light*, sb. 5.b and for NHG, cf. Kretschmer, Wortgeogr. 326 f.

MLG *kerte* (> late ON *kerti*, Dan. *kjerte*), Du. *kaars*, OHG *kerza*, MHG, NHG *kerze*, beside OHG *charz* 'wick', prob. fr. Lat. *charta* 'papyrus', the pith of the papyrus being used for the wick of a candle, though *charta* is not quotable in such connection, as is *papyrus*. The latter is glossed by *uocce* and *taper* in OE vocabularies (Wright 126.29, 267.12), and is the source of Sp. *pabulo*, etc., 'wick' (REW 6218.3), and prob. of OE *tapor*, ME *taper*. Falk-Torp 517. Kluge-G. 296. NED s.v. *taper*, sb. 1.

5. Lith. *žvakė*: Lat. *faz, facula* 'torch'. Walde-P. 1.645.

6. SCR. *svēca*, Boh. *svíce*, Pol. *świeca*, Russ. *свеча* (ChSl. *svěsta* 'light, lamp, torch'), fr. *světiti* 'give light', denom. of *světŭ* 'light' (1.61). Hence Lett. *svēce*, but perh. blended with a native word. Mühl.-Endz. 3.1145.

AGRICULTURE, VEGETATION

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'Farmer' is understood in the present common use of NE *farmer* (NED s.v. 5), that of Lat. *agricola*. Dictionaries of other languages are apt to take this in an older sense and render it by Fr. *fermier*, *métayer*, NHG *pächter*, etc. Such words for special classes of farmers, according to form of tenure, are not included. On the other hand, words for 'peasant', lit. 'countryman', since the peasant and farming class coincide in large measure, may be those in common use for 'farmer', while the stricter equivalents are more or less learned or archaic (cf. Fr. *paysan* vs. *agriculteur*, NHG *bauer* vs. *ackermann*, etc.). Hence several words for 'peasant' which are commonly so used are included in the list. Many of these have also a derogatory use, which does not concern us here.

1. Grk. *γεωργός*, fr. **γρηργός*, beside Boeot. *γάργεργός*, Lac. *γάβεργόρ*, cpd. of *γῆ* 'earth, land' (1.21) and the root of *ἐργον* 'work' (9.12).

NG (beside *γεωργός*) *χωριάς*, *χωριάτης*, prop. 'peasant', derivs. of *χώρα* 'country', *χωρίον* 'village'.

2. Lat. *agricola*, cpd. of *ager* 'field' (8.12) and the root of *colere* 'cultivate, inhabit'. Ernout-M. 22.205. Walde-H. 1.247.

It. *agricoltore*, Fr. *agriculteur*, Sp., Rum. *agricultor*, learned borrowing fr. Lat. *agricultor* (late), *agrī cultor*, with the same elements as the old *agricola*.

It. *coltivatore*, Fr. *cultivateur*, deriv. of It. *cultivare*, Fr. *cultiver*, MLat. *cultivāre*, this through late *cultivus* fr. Lat. *cultus*, pple. of *colere*.

It. *contadino* 'peasant', deriv. of *contado* 'country region', once 'county': Fr. *comté* etc., deriv. of Lat. *comes*, -itis in its later sense of 'count'. REW 2078.

Fr. *paysan* 'peasant' (OFr. *paisant* > ME *peysant*, NE *peasant*), deriv. of *pays* 'country' (19.11). REW 6145.

Sp. *labrador*, fr. *labrar* 'work, make', esp. 'cultivate, till' (8.15).

Rum. *țăran* 'peasant', deriv. of *țara* 'land, country' (1.21).

3. Ir. *bríugu*, *brúgaid* 'landowner, farmer, yeoman' (K. Meyer, Contrib. 263, 275. Laws, Gloss. 109) fr. *brúig* 'inhabited land, country, district' (19.14).

Nlr. *feirmoer*, W. *ffermwr*, *farmwr*, fr. NE *farmer* (below).

W. *amaethur*, older *amaeth* (Laws 'plowman'): Gallo-Lat. *ambactus* 'servant, dependent' (orig. perh. this sense in Welsh, whence 'farm-laborer', 'plowman', 'farmer'): Ir. *imm-agim* 'drive, go about', Lat. *agere*, etc. Walde-P. 1.35.

Br. *gounideg* fr. *gounid* 'profit', vb. *gounit* 'gain, earn' and 'cultivate' (8.15).

Br. *kouer* 'peasant', perh. fr. OFr. *coillier* 'gatherer', in sense of 'harvester'. Henry 77.

4. Goth. *waurstuja* deriv. of *waurstu* 'work' (9.12), renders *ἐργάτης* 'workman' and also reg. *γεωργός* (once with *airhōs* 'of the earth').

ON *bōndi* (older *būandi*) 'settled landowner, head of a household', Dan., Sw. *bonde* 'peasant', fr. ON *bāa* 'dwell, inhabit' (7.11).

ON *akrmaðr*, Sw. *åkerman*, OE *acerceorl*, *acerman*, ME *acerman*, OHG *ackercharman*, MHG *ackerman*, NHG *ackermann*, (also Du. *akkerman*) cpds. of *akr*, etc. 'field' and words for 'man'.

ON *akrgerðarmaðr*, *akrverksmaðr* lit. 'field-work's man'.

Dan. *dyrker* fr. *dyrke* 'cultivate, till' (8.15).

Dan. *landmand*, Sw. *landtman*, Du. *landman*, MHG *lantman*, NHG *landmann*, cpd. of *land* 'country' and 'man'.

Sw. *jordbrukare*, cpd. of *jord* 'earth, land' and *brukare* fr. *bruka* 'use'.

OE *tilia* (also *eorð-tilia* Gospels, Jn. 15.1; Lindsf. *lond-buend*) : *tilian* 'labor,

strive for, attend to', late also 'cultivate, till' (see 8.15).

OE *gebūr*, MDu. *ghebuur*, Du. *boer*, OHG *gibūr(o)*, MHG *būr, gebūr(e)*, NHG *bauer*, cpd. of *ge-*, *gi-* here 'with' and *OEH bār*, OHG *bār*, etc. 'house', fr. OE, OHG *bāan* 'dwell, inhabit' (7.11). Weigand-H. 1.168, 169. Franck-v. W. 77.101.

ME *husbonde*, *husbondman*, NE *husbandman* (so reg. in our Bible, but now arch.), fr. late OE *husbonda* 'master of a house', this fr. ON *hūsbonði* 'master of a house, husband' (in the latter sense also ME *husbonde*, NE *husband*, 2.33), cpd. of *hūs* 'house' and *bōndi* (above).

NE *farmer*, earlier 'one who rents land for the purpose of cultivation', fr. ME *fermour* 'one who undertakes the collection of taxes or revenues, etc. by payment of a fixed sum for the proceeds', Anglo-Fr. *fermier* (Fr. *fermier*), fr. MLat. *fīrmārius* lit. 'one who fixes, makes fast', fr. *fīrmus* 'fast, firm'. However, the word is felt in modern speech to be the agent noun of the vb. *farm*. NED s.v.

Du. *landbouwer*, cpd. of *land* 'land' and *bouwen* fr. *bouwen* 'dwell, cultivate'.

OHG *accarbigango*, *accarbigengiri* ('agricola' reg. in Tatian), fr. *acchur* 'field' and *bigango* 'cultor': *bigangan* 'go over, frequent, till'.

5. Lith. *ūkininkas* (the preferred word in Lalis, Senn, Lit. Sprachl., and Hermann, Lit.-deutsches Gesprächs. 120 f.) fr. *ūkis* 'farm, farming' (: *junkti* 'be accustomed'). Walde-P. 1.111).

Lith. *laukininkas*, Lett. *laucinieks*, fr. Lith. *laukas*, Lett. *lauks* 'field' (1.23).

Lith. *žemdirbis*, cpd. of *žemė* 'earth' and root of *dirbti* 'work' (9.13).

Lith. *būras*, fr. MLG *būr* (= NHG *bauer*, etc., above, 4).

Lett. *zemnieks*, fr. *zeme* 'land, earth'.

cultivation') : *firs* 'clean, pure' (cf. *firi lauki*, Lith. *tyrai laukai* 'cleared land'). Mühl.-Endz. 204.

7. ChSl. *selo* (in Gospels reg. for *ἀγρός*, later sometimes 'village' as SCR., Russ. *selo*, Pol. *sielo*), prob. : OHG *sal* 'dwelling, hall', ON *salr* 'hall, room', Lat. *solum* 'bottom, soil', etc. (but in Slavic partly mixed with the deriv. of IE **sed-* 'sit', Slov. *sedlo* 'seat', etc.). Walde-P. 2.503. Ernout-M. 953. Meillet, Études 419. Trautmann 248. Brückner 491 f.

ChSl. *niva* (in Gospels for *χώρα* 'earth, ground', later for *ἀγρός*; cf. Jagić, Entstehungsgesch. 393), SCR. *nīva*, Russ. *nīva* (also Boh. *niva* 'field, plain') : Grk. *νείος* 'fallow land' (fr. 'depression'), *νείαρος* 'lowest', Skt. *nī-*, OHG *nidar*, OE *nīper* 'down', etc. Walde-P. 1.335.

8. Skt. *uvarā-* (in Gospels for *χώρα* 'earth, ground', later for *ἀγρός*; cf. Jagić, Entstehungsgesch. 393), SCR. *nīva*, Russ. *nīva* (also Boh. *niva* 'field, plain') : Grk. *νείος* 'fallow land' (fr. 'depression'), *νείαρος* 'lowest', Skt. *nī-*, OHG *nidar*, OE *nīper* 'down', etc. Walde-P. 1.335.

Grk. <i>κῆπος</i>	Goth. <i>aurtigards</i>	Lith. <i>daržas</i>
NG <i>κῆπος</i> , <i>περιβόλι</i>	ON <i>garðr</i>	Lett. <i>dārzs</i>
Lat. <i>hortus</i>	Dan. <i>have</i>	ChSl. <i>vr̥tŭ, vr̥togradŭ (ogradŭ)</i>
It. <i>giardino; orto</i>	Sw. <i>trädgård</i>	SCR. <i>vr̥t, baṣṭa</i>
Fr. <i>jardin</i>	OE <i>ortgeard, wyrtlūn</i>	Boh. <i>zahradá</i>
Sp. <i>giardín, huerta</i>	ME <i>garden, orchard</i>	Pol. <i>ogród</i>
Rum. <i>grădini</i>	NE <i>gărdin</i>	Russ. <i>sad, ogorod</i>
Ir. <i>lubbort, garda</i>	Du. <i>tuin</i>	Skt. <i>vāṭikā, udyāna- (paṭidāṭṭa-)</i>
Nlr. <i>garðhka, gārdin</i>	OHG <i>garto</i>	
W. <i>gardd</i>	MHG <i>garde</i>	
Br. <i>liors</i>	NHG <i>garten</i>	

'Garden' is often a specialization of 'yard', and several of the words entered here belong to groups already discussed under that head (7.15). Most of the others are from a similar notion of 'enclosure'. There may be specialization of 'garden' to 'flower garden', 'vegetable garden', or 'tree garden, orchard'. A converse generalization is seen in Sw. *trädgård*, lit. 'tree-garden'.

1. Grk. *κῆπος*, Dor. *kāpos* : OHG *huoba*, 'piece of land' (NHG *hufe, hube*), prob. also OE *geard* 'yard' (7.15), OHG *garto* 'garden', root connection? Walde-P. 1.345 f.

NG *περιβόλι*, fr. dim. of Grk. *περίβολος* 'circuit, enclosure' : *περιβάλλω* 'surround, put about'.

2. Lat. *hortus* (> It. *orto* 'vegetable garden', Sp. *huerto* 'orchard', *huerta* 'vegetable garden'), Osc. *hūrz* 'hortus, lucus' : Lat. *cohors* 'yard, court', Grk. *χόρος* 'farmyard', Ir. *gort* 'field', *lub-gort* 'garden' (cpd. with *lub* 'plant'), Br. *liors* 'garden' (by contraction, cf. MCorn. *lowarth* id., Pedersen 1.116), prob. also OE *geard* 'yard' (7.15), OHG *garto* 'garden', root connection? Walde-P. 1.345 f.

6. ChSl. *dělatelŭ* (freq. in Gospels for *ἐργάτης* and *γεωργός*), fr. *dělati* 'work' (9.13).

ChSl. *težatelj, težari*, SCR. *težak* (Boh. *těžať* 'cultivator, miner'), fr. ChSl. *težati* 'work', etc. : ChSl. *tegnati* 'pull, draw' (9.33). Semantic development through 'stretch, strain' to 'work, work in the field'. Miklosich 350. For ChSl. distribution, cf. Jagić, Entstehungsgesch. 342.

Late ChSl. *rataŭi*, SCR. *ratar, rataj*, lit. 'plow-man' : ChSl. *orati* 'plow', etc. (8.21).

SCR. *seljak*, fr. *selo* 'village, country' : ChSl. *selo* 'field', etc. Similarly also Boh. *sedlák*, orig. fr. *selo* 'village, field', but in form as if from *sedlo* 'saddle', orig. 'seat' (see under *selo*, 8.12).

Boh. *rolník*, Pol. *rolnik*, fr. Boh. *role*, Pol. *rola* 'field' (8.12).

Pol. *chłop* : Russ. *cholop* 'serf', Boh. *chlap* 'churl, fellow', ChSl. *chlapŭ* 'serving man, servant', etc., ultimate origin obscure. Berneker 394.

Russ. *zemledec*, fr. *zemlja* 'earth' and *-dec* fr. *delat* 'do, work'.

Russ. *krest'janin*, earlier 'Christian', then 'man (in general)', whence 'peasant', ChSl. *krist'janiŭ, krist'janiŭ* 'Christian', through OHG *krist'jani* fr. Grk. *χριστιανός*. Berneker 635.

Russ. *mužik* 'peasant', deriv. of *muž* 'man'.

7. Skt. *kṣetrakarṣaka*, *kṣetrapati* fr. *kṣetra* 'field' with *karṣaka* 'plowing, cultivating' (fr. *kṛṣ-* 'plow') and *pati* 'owner, master'.

Av. *vāstrya-*, sb. form of adj. *vāstrya-* 'pertaining to husbandry, agriculture' : *vāstra* 'pasture, field'. Barth. 1416.

8. Skt. *uvarā-* (in Gospels for *χώρα* 'earth, ground', later for *ἀγρός*; cf. Jagić, Entstehungsgesch. 393), SCR. *nīva*, Russ. *nīva* (also Boh. *niva* 'field, plain') : Grk. *νείος* 'fallow land' (fr. 'depression'), *νείαρος* 'lowest', Skt. *nī-*, OHG *nidar*, OE *nīper* 'down', etc. Walde-P. 1.335.

8. Skt. *uvarā-* (in Gospels for *χώρα* 'earth, ground', later for *ἀγρός*; cf. Jagić, Entstehungsgesch. 393), SCR. *nīva*, Russ. *nīva* (also Boh. *niva* 'field, plain') : Grk. *νείος* 'fallow land' (fr. 'depression'), *νείαρος* 'lowest', Skt. *nī-*, OHG *nidar*, OE *nīper* 'down', etc. Walde-P. 1.335.

8. Skt. *uvarā-* (in Gospels for *χώρα* 'earth, ground', later for *ἀγρός*; cf. Jagić, Entstehungsgesch. 393), SCR. *nīva*, Russ. *nīva* (also Boh. *niva* 'field, plain') : Grk. *νείος* 'fallow land' (fr. 'depression'), *νείαρος* 'lowest', Skt. *nī-*, OHG *nidar*, OE *nīper* 'down', etc. Walde-P. 1.335.

8. Skt. *uvarā-* (in Gospels for *χώρα* 'earth, ground', later for *ἀγρός*; cf. Jagić, Entstehungsgesch. 393), SCR. *nīva*, Russ. *nīva* (also Boh. *niva* 'field, plain') : Grk. *νείος* 'fallow land' (fr. 'depression'), *νείαρος* 'lowest', Skt. *nī-*, OHG *nidar*, OE *nīper* 'down', etc. Walde-P. 1.335.

8. Skt. *uvarā-* (in Gospels for *χώρα* 'earth, ground', later for *ἀγρός*; cf. Jagić, Entstehungsgesch. 393), SCR. *nīva*, Russ. *nīva* (also Boh. *niva* 'field, plain') : Grk. *νείος* 'fallow land' (fr. 'depression'), *νείαρος* 'lowest', Skt. *nī-*, OHG *nidar*, OE *nīper* 'down', etc. Walde-P. 1.335.

8. Skt. *uvarā-* (in Gospels for *χώρα* 'earth, ground', later for *ἀγρός*; cf. Jagić, Entstehungsgesch. 393), SCR. *nīva*, Russ. *nīva* (also Boh. *niva* 'field, plain') : Grk. *νείος* 'fallow land' (fr. 'depression'), *νείαρος* 'lowest', Skt. *nī-*, OHG *nidar*, OE *nīper* 'down', etc. Walde-P. 1.335.

8. Skt. *uvarā-* (in Gospels for *χώρα* 'earth, ground', later for *ἀγρός*; cf. Jagić, Entstehungsgesch. 393), SCR. *n*

8.14 BARN

Grk.	σῖτοθολών, ἀροθήκη	Goth.	bansta	Lith.	daržinė, skūnė
NG	σῖταροθῆκη, σῖτοθολών	ON	hlāða	Lett.	šk'ānis
Lat.	horreum, grānāria	Dan.	lade	ChSl.	žitnica
It.	granaio	Sw.	lada	SCr.	žagelj, žitnica, ambar
Fr.	grenier, grange	OE	berern, beren	Boh.	stodola
Sp.	granero	ME	bern	Pol.	stodola
Rum.	șură, hambar	NE	barn	Russ.	žitnica, ambar
Ir.	saball	Du.	schuur	Skt.	kuṣūla
Nir.	scioból	OHG	sciura, scugin, stadal	Av.	yavan-
W.	ysgubor	MHG	sciur(e), schiune, stadel		yavan-
Br.	granch	NHG	scheune, scheuer (stadel)		

Words for 'barn', as a storehouse for grain or other farm produce, are partly specializations of 'storehouse' and partly from words for 'grain' (or some particular kind of grain, as 'barley' in the case of NE *barn*). But since the farmer's barn may also be the place where the farm animals are kept, there is sometimes confusion with the notion of 'stable'. So a few of the words for 'barn' probably rest on this latter notion (Goth. *bansta*, Ir. *saball*). Conversely in NE *barn* in U.S. usage the secondary association with the place where the cattle and horses are kept is so strong that in the country it is the common word covering 'stable', and it is by this analogy (rather than the notion of 'storehouse') that one uses *car barn* of the place where street cars stand when not on their run.

Some of the words included in the list denote any storage place for grain, with no resemblance to our *barn*, for which there may be no good equivalent.

1. Grk. ἀροθήκη 'storehouse' in general, including one for grain (as reg. in NT, Mt. 6.26, etc.), fr. ἀροτίζω 'put away, store up', cpd. of τίθημι 'put, place'. NG σῖταροθῆκη, cpd. with σῖτος 'grain' (8.42).

Grk. σῖτοθολών (no NG), also -βολέω, -βόλιον, -βόλον, cpds. of σῖτος 'grain', with derivs. of βάλλω 'throw'.

ON *vinna* 'work, gain' (9.13), also sometimes 'cultivate'.

Dan. *dyrke* = ON *dýrkja* 'glorify, exalt', fr. *dýrr* 'dear, costly'. Falk-Torp 173.

Sw. *bruika* 'use' (9.423), also with *jorden*, etc. 'cultivate'.

Sw. *odal*, fr. *odal*, ON *oðal* 'property, homestead': OE *oðel*, *ēþel* 'home, native country', etc. Hellquist 724, 723. Falk-Torp 787.

OE *būan*, mostly 'dwell, inhabit', sometimes 'cultivate' (cf. Bosworth-Toller, Suppl. and *land-buend* 'agricola' in Lindisf. Gospels, Jn. 15.1), OHG *būan*, MHG, Du. *bouwen* 'dwell, inhabit' and 'cultivate', in latter sense now mostly NHG *bebauen*, Du. *bebouwen*, all ultimately fr. IE *bhu- 'become, be'. See under 'dwell' (7.11). Walde-P. 2.140 f. Feist 83 f.

NHG *ackern*, fr. *acker* 'field' (8.12).

OE *tilian* 'labor, strive, attend to', late (c. 1200+) 'till, cultivate', as ME *tille* mostly and NE *till* now only in this sense: Du. *telen* 'breed, raise, cultivate', Goth. *gatilōn* 'attain', OHG *zīlon* 'strive', etc., outside root connections dub. Walde-P. 809. Feist 477. NED s.v. *till*, vb.¹

NE *cultivate*, fr. pass. pple. of MLat. *cultivāre* (above, 2).

5. Lith. *apdirbti*, Lett. *apstrādāt*, cpds. of Lith. *dirbti*, Lett. *strādēt* 'work' (9.13).

6. ChSl. *dělati* 'work' (9.13), also 'cultivate' (cf. *dělati* 'farmer'). Here also Boh. *vz-dělavati*.

SCr. *obraditi*, cpd. of *raditi* 'work' (9.13).

Pol. *uprawić*, cpd. of *prawić*, but in the earlier sense seen in ChSl. *praviti* 'set right', etc.

Russ. *pachať* 'plow' (8.21), also used in wider sense 'cultivate'.

7. Skt. *kṛṣ-* 'plow' (8.21), also 'cultivate' (?).

4. ON *yrkja* 'work' (= OE *wyrcean* 'work', etc. 9.13), but often esp. 'cultivate'.

Lith. *kloti* 'spread out', ChSl. *klasti* 'load, lay'. Walde-P. 1.489. Falk-Torp 617.

OE *berern*, *beren*, ME *berne*, *bern*, NE *barn*, fr. **berē-ern*, cpd. of *berē* 'barley' (8.45) and *ern* 'house', in cpds. 'place': ON *rann*, Goth. *razn* 'house', etc. (7.12). NED s.v. *barn*.

Du. *sciura*, MLG *schūr(e)*, OHG *sciura*, *scūra*, MHG *sciur(e)*, NHG *scheuer* (*schauer*): OHG *scūr*, MHG *schūr* 'cover, shelter', fr. the same root as OHG *scugin*, *scugina*, MHG *schüene*, NHG *scheune*, all derivs. of IE *(s)keu-

'cover', in Skt. *skunāti* 'protects', Grk. *σύντρος* 'hide', Lat. *obscurus* 'dark', etc. Walde-P. 2.548. Weigand-H. 2.700.

OHG *stadal*, MHG *stadel* (NHG dial. *stadel*; Kretschmer, Wortgeogr. 408): ON *stǫðull* 'milking-pen', OE *stapol* 'place, foundation', etc., derivs. of IE **stā-* 'stand'. Walde-P. 2.606. Falk-Torp 1199. Possibly through notion

of 'standing-place' for animals, but there is no trace of this in the actual usage, and a direct development of 'standing-place' to 'storage place' is easy.

5. Lith. *daržinė*, fem. of adj. *daržinis* 'pertaining to a garden', deriv. of *daržas* 'garden' (8.13), hence orig. a storehouse for garden produce.

Lith. *skūnė*, Lett. *šk'ānis*, fr. MLG *schüne* = NHG *scheune* (above, 4).

6. ChSl. *žitnica*, SCr., Russ. *žitnica*, fr. ChSl. *žito* 'grain' (8.42).

Boh. *stodola*, Pol. *stodola*, prob. also SCr. *žagelj*, fr. OHG *stadal*, MHG *stadel* (above, 4). Miklosich 323. Brückner 516.

7. Skt. *kuṣūla-*, etym. dub., but perh. : *koṣa-* 'container', fr. extension of *(s)keu- in OHG *sciura*, etc. (above, 4). Uhlenbeck 60.

Av. *yavan-* fr. *yava-* 'grain' (8.42). Barth. 1.267.

8.15 CULTIVATE, TILL

Grk.	γεωργία	Goth.	...	Lith.	apdirbti
NG	γεωργῶ, καλλιέργω	ON	yrkja, vinna	Lett.	apstrādāt
Lat.	colere	Dan.	dyrke	ChSl.	dělati
It.	cultivare	Sw.	bruika, odla	SCr.	obraditi
Fr.	cultiver, labourer	OE	būan, tilian	Boh.	stodolavati
Sp.	cultivar, labrar	ME	tille	Pol.	uprawić
Rum.	cultiva	NE	cultivāte, till	Russ.	pachať
Ir.	airim	Du.	bebouwen	Skt.	kṛṣ- (?)
Nir.	oibrightim, saothruighim	OHG	būan	Av.	aiwi-vəraz-
W.	diwyllio, trin, amaethu	MHG	bouwen		
Br.	gounit	NHG	bebauen, ackern		

Verbs for 'work' (9.13) may be used transitively with objects like 'land, soil' in the special sense of 'cultivate', like NE *work the land*. Several of these, or their compounds, are the usual, or at least very common, expressions for this notion. Some verbs for 'plow' (8.21) are also used in the broader sense 'cultivate', partly by extension from 'plow', partly from a common source. Two important

groups, formally unrelated, have the twofold sense of 'dwell, inhabit' and 'cultivate', through a common notion of 'be busy with, be accustomed', or the like. Among other semantic sources are 'strive, gain, attain', 'make use of', 'make unwill', 'make valuable'.

1. Grk. *γεωργία*, deriv. of *γεωρός* 'farmer' (8.11).

NG *καλλιέργω* (late Grk. 'make beautiful', etc. 9.13), but often esp. 'cultivate'.

8.21 PLOW

Grk.	ἀρόω, ἀροτρον	Goth.	arjan; hōha	Lith.	arti; plāgas, arklas, žagrė
NG	ἀρόω, γεωργαίω; ἀρότρον	ON	erja, plējja; arðr, plōgr	Lett.	art; arklis
Lat.	arāre; arātrum	Dan.	pløje; plow	ChSl.	orati; ralo
It.	arare, solcare; aratro	Sw.	plöja; plog	SCr.	orati; plug
Fr.	labourer; charrue	OE	erian; sulh	Boh.	orati; pluk
Sp.	arar; arado	ME	ere; plogh	Pol.	orati; plug
Rum.	ara; plug	NE	plow; plov	Russ.	pachať (orati); plug
Ir.	airim; arathar, cēcht	Du.	ploegen; ploeg		
Nir.	treabhaim; cēachta	OHG	erren; pflug	Skt.	kṛṣ-; lāṅgala-, sira-, hala-
W.	aredig; aradr	MHG	pflügen, ern; pflug	Av.	karš-; aṭša-
Br.	arat; arar	NHG	pflügen; pflug		

The verbs and nouns for 'plow' ('plough') go together in large measure, but not always. In the inherited group the verbs have, on the whole, been the more persistent. In the evolution of the implement, from the primitive crooked stick to the modern plow, the old name may persist, or new words may arise (hence again, in part, new verbs) and spread as loanwords. In several languages there are different words for the modern plow and a more primitive wooden plow still used by peasants.

1. IE **ar-* (**arā-*, **ara-*) in vbs. and sbs. common to the European languages and Armenian, but unknown in Indo-Iranian. Walde-P. 1.78. Ernout-M. 75. Walde-H. 1.69.

Vbs.: Grk. *ἀρόω*; Lat. *arāre* (> It. *arare*, Sp. *arar*, Rum. *ara*); Ir. *airim*, W. *aredig*, Br. *arat*; Goth. *arjan*, ON *erja*, OE *erian*, ME *ere*, OHG *erren*, MHG *ern*; Lith. *arti*, Lett. *art*; ChSl. *SCr.*, Boh. *orati*, Pol. *orati* (Russ. *orati* arch.).

Sbs.: Grk. *ἀροτρον*, NG *ἀρότρον*, dial. *ἀρότρον* by dissim. (Hatzidakis, *Mez.* 1.328); Lat. *arātrum* (> It. *aratro*, Sp. *arado*); Ir. *arathar*, W. *aradr*, Br. *arar*; Lith. *arklas*, Lett. *arklis*; ChSl. *ralo* fr. **radlo*, **ordlo* (but SCr. *ralo*, Boh. *radlo*, Pol. *radio*, Russ. *ralo*, *oralo*, now used only of a primitive plow, or 'plow-handle', 'plowshare', otherwise replaced by the Gmc. word); Arm. *araur*; Toch. *A. āre*.

2. NG *ἀρόω*, fr. *ἀροτρον* dial. 'work'. Similarly, *καματρίω*, fr. *κάματος* 'labor', is locally (Sparta, etc.) the common verb for 'plow'. Cf. Fr. *labourer*.

NG *γεωργαίω*, fr. *γεωργία* 'team of oxen', class. Grk. *γεωργίον*, dim. of *γεῖνος* 'team'.

3. It. *solcare*, fr. Lat. *sulcāre* 'furrow, plow' (poet.), deriv. of *sulcus* 'furrow' (8.212).

Fr. *labourer*, also in wider sense 'cultivate, till'. See 8.15.

Fr. *charrue*, fr. Gallo-Lat. *carrūca* 'wagon, wheeled plow', deriv. of Gallo-Lat. *carrus* 'wagon'. REW 1720. Gamillscheg 210. Wartburg 2.424 ff.

Rum. *plug*, through Slavic fr. Gmc. (below, 5).

4. Nir. *treabhaim* = Mir. *trebaim* 'inhabit, cultivate', beside *treb* 'dwelling place', etc. (7.11).

Ir. *cēcht*, Nir. *cēachta* : W. *caine* 'branch', ChSl. *sākū* 'branch', Skt. *gan̄ku-* 'stake, post', also (forms without nasal) Skt. *śākhā-* 'branch', Goth. *hōha* 'plow', OHG *huohili* 'aratiuncula', prob. also Slavic *socha* (below, 7). 'Plow' fr. 'branch, stick'. Walde-P. 1.335. Pedersen 1.126. Feist 266.

5. Goth. *hōha*, see just above.

ON *plōgr*, Dan. *plow*, Sw. *plog*, ME *plogh* (this sense prob. fr. Norse, cf. OE *plōg* 'a certain measure of land'), NE *plow*, Du. *ploeg*, OHG *pflug*, *pfluoh*,

MHG *pfluoc*, NHG *pflug*; hence the vbs. ON *plægja*, etc.; now general Gmc. for sb. and vb., the sb. also widely spread as loanword in eastern Europe (Lith. *plūgas*, Russ. *plug*, etc.). Origin much disputed and quite uncertain. Walde-P. 1.812. Falk-Torp 838. Schrader, *Reallex.* 2.186 f. Kluge-G. 442.

OE *sulh* : Lat. *sulcus* 'furrow', etc. (8.212).

6. Lith. *plūgas*, fr. Gmc., for the modern plow. For wooden plow either the old *arklas* (above, 1), or *žagrė* : *žagaras* 'dry limb', OHG *kegil* 'peg, stake', Sw. *kage* 'tree-stump'. Walde-P. 1.569 f.

7. ChSl. *orati*, *ralo*, etc., above, 1.

SCr. *plug*, etc., general Slavic for the modern plow, loanword fr. Gmc. (above, 5).

Russ. *socha* 'wooden plow' : ChSl. *socha* 'cudgel' (Boh., Pol. 'forked stick plow-handle', etc.), outside connection disputed, perh. : Skt. *śākhā-* 'branch', Goth. *hōha* 'plow', etc. (above, 4).

Walde-P. 1.335. Stender-Petersen 409 f.

Russ. *pachať* (also *pašnja* 'plow-land' : late ChSl. *pachati* 'shake, fan', Russ.

pachnūt 'blow', *pachnuť* 'smell', etc. Brückner 389. 'Plow' fr. 'shake up' or the like.

8. Skt. *kṛṣ-*, Av. *karš-*, both also 'draw, pull', beside : Skt. *karṣā-*, Av. *karša-* 'a furrow', outside connections dub. Walde-P. 1.429. Barth. 456 f.

Skt. *lāṅgala-* (RV+) perh. with *lāṅgula-* 'tail, penis' : Lith. *linguotī* 'swing, rock'. Walde-P. 2.436. Otherwise as loanword fr. a pre-Aryan language, Przulski, BSL 22.118 f.

Skt. *sira-* (RV+), perh., with *sita-* 'furrow', fr. IE **sē(i)-* 'throw' and 'sow' (8.31), and denoting a kind of 'drill-plow' (i.e. for plowing and sowing) such as is attested for ancient Mesopotamia and modern India. Bloch, *La charrie védique*, Bull. School of Or. Studies 8.414 ff.

Skt. *hala-*, perh. : Arm. *jol* 'post, stake', Lith. *žuolis* 'stick, tree-trunk'; or : Arm. *jlem* 'plow' (vb.), all of dub. root connection. Walde-P. 1.629.

Av. *aēša-*, NPers. *zeš* prob. : Skt. *īṣā-* 'pole of a plow or wagon', Grk. *oiāz* 'rudder-handle', etc. (Walde-P. 1.167, without *aēša-*). Barth. 32.

8.212 FURROW

Grk.	αῖλαξ	Goth.	...	Lith.	vaga
NG	αῖλαξ	ON	for	Lett.	vaga
Lat.	sulcus	Dan.	fure	ChSl.	brazda
It.	solco	Sw.	fåra	SCr.	brazda
Fr.	sillon	OE	furh	Boh.	brazda
Sp.	surco	ME	furrow	Fol.	brazda
Rum.	brazdă	NE	furrow	Russ.	brazda
Ir.	atrech	Du.	voor	Skt.	sīdā-, karṣā-
Nir.	clais (eitre)	OHG	furh, furuh	Av.	karšā-
W.	rhych	MHG	vurch, vurch		
Br.	ero, erv	NHG	furche		

Words for 'furrow' (here, of course, that made by the plow) are in part derived from verbs for 'draw', 'dig', or 'sow'(?). But in the case of Fr. *sillon* and probably some of the others the development was through the ridge of the furrow.

1. Grk. *αῖλαξ*, fr. **ἀρλακ-* (beside **ἀρολακ-*, **ἀρλοκ-* in Hom. *ᾠδ.* Att. *ᾠδ.*) : Lith. *vilkis*, *velku*, ChSl. *vlēsti*, *vlēka* 'draw' (9.33). Hence NG *αῖλαξ*.

2. Lat. *sulcus* (> It. *solco*, Sp. *surco*) : Grk. *δακ* 'draw' (9.33), *δακός* 'track,

cavar, fr. Lat. (*ex-*)*cavāre* 'make hollow, excavate, deriv. of *cavus* 'hollow' (12.72), REW 1788, 2964.

Fr. *creuser*, fr. *creux* 'hollow' (12.72).

Fr. *fouiller* 'dig', but mostly as archeological term for 'excavate'; the pop. sense of the word is 'rummage', fr. **fodiculare* extended fr. Lat. *fodiculare* 'dig, pierce', fr. *fodere* (above). REW 3404. Wartburg 3.666 f.

Rum. *săpa* (cf. Fr. *saper* 'undermine', It. *zappare* 'dig up'), deriv. of *sapā* 'hoe', MLat. *sappa* (8.25).

3. Ir. *claidim* (Nir. *claidhim* 'excavate', W. *claddu* 'bury', old 'dig'; now for 'dig' W. *cloddio*, fr. *clawdd* 'mine, quarry', arch. 'ditch'), Br. *klaza* : Lat. *clādēs* 'injury', *-cellere* 'strike', etc. fr. an extension of **kel-* in words for 'strike, cut, etc.'. Walde-P. 1.439. Walde-H. 1.225.

Nir. *rōmharaīm* (W. arch. *rhoryorio*), fr. Nir. *rōmhara*, Mir. *ruamor* 'effossio' : ChSl. *ryti* 'dig' (below, 6). Walde-P. 2.352. Stokes 234. Otherwise Loth, RC 34.146 f. (taking as cpd. of *ro-* and *mor-*, *mār-* : Fr. *marre* 'hoe', Lat. *marra*, but this is not a Gallic word, cf. Walde-H. 2.43).

W. *palu*, fr. *pal* 'spade' (8.23).

Br. *kava*, fr. *kao*, *kav* 'cellar, cave', fr. Fr. *cave* 'cellar' (Lat. *cavus* 'hollow', cf. Sp. *cavar* 'dig', above). Henry 54, 56.

8.23 SPADE

Grk.	ἄμω, σκαφέιον(?)	Goth.	...	Lith.	spatas, kasiklis
NG	ἀμω, σκαφέιον	ON	pāl, reka	Lett.	lāpsta
Lat.	pāla	Dan.	spade	ChSl.	rylo
It.	vanga	Sw.	spade	SCr.	asov, lopata
Fr.	trèche	OE	spadu, pāl	Boh.	ryk, lopata
Rum.	lăpa	ME	spade	Pol.	rydel
Ir.	lōpatā	NE	spade	Russ.	zastup, lopata
Nir.	rāme, laige	Du.	spade	Skt.	khanitra-
W.	rāmhan, laighe	OHG	spade	Av.	kaptra-
Br.	pal, rhaw	MHG	grabschil		
	pal	NHG	spaten (grabscheit)		

8.23 SPADE

4. Goth. *graban*, OE *graban*, etc., general Gmc. : Lett. *grebt* 'scrape, hollow out', ChSl. *po-grebi* 'bury', etc., IE **ghrebh-*. Walde-P. 1.653 f. Feist 218 f.

ME *digge* (14th cent.), NE *dig*, prob. fr. OFr. *diguer* 'make a dike, hollow

Russ. *zastup* (but *lopata* usual for 'spade' as well as 'shovel'), fr. *zastupit'* 'tread on' (secondarily 'replace'), cpd. of *stupit'* 'tread, step' (ChSl. *stapiti*), applied to the spade with reference to the fact that one steps on it to push it into the ground.

7. Skt. *khanitra-*, Av. *kastra-*: Skt. *khan-*, Av. *kan-* 'dig' (8.24).

8.24 SHOVEL

Grk.	πίλον	Goth.	-skaurō	Lith.	šiupele, lopeta
NG	φυνάρι	ON	reka	Let.	lāpa
Lat.	pāla	Dan.	skovl	ChSl.	lopata
It.	pala	Sw.	skovel	SCr.	lopata
Fr.	pelie	OE	scōf	Boh.	lopata
Sp.	pala	ME	schovel	Pol.	lopata, szufa
Rum.	lopata	NE	shovel	Russ.	lopata
Ir.	sluasat	Du.	schop	Skt.	khanitra-
Nlr.	sluasad	OHG	schuvala (scora)	Av.	....
W.	rhuav, sieft	MHG	schüvele, schüfel		
Br.	pal	NHG	schauvel		

'Shovel' and 'spade', though implements of different purpose, are, from their similar shape, in part expressed by the same words. According as one or the other application seems the earlier, they are discussed in 8.23 or here.

1. Grk. *πιλον* 'winnowing-shovel', late dim. *πυνάριον*, whence NG *φυνάρι* (*φυνάρι*) 'shovel', perh. (with unexplained *pi* as in *πτόλις* beside *πόλις*, and orig. sense of 'purifier' hence 'winnowing-shovel'): Lat. *pūrus* 'pure', Skt. *pā-* 'cleanse', OHG *foven* 'sift grain', etc. Walde-P. 2.13. Boisacq 824.

2. Lat. *pāla* 'spade' (8.23), later 'shovel', whence in latter sense It., Sp. *pala*, Fr. *pelie*.

Rum. *lopata*, fr. Slavic (below, 5).

3. Ir. *sluasat*, Nlr. *sluasad*, etym.?

W. *rhuav*, also 'spade' (8.23).

W. *sieft*, fr. NE *shovel*.

Br. *pal*, also 'spade' (8.23).

4. Goth. *skaurō* in *winþi-skaurō* 'win-

nowing-shovel', OHG *scora* (rare), MHG *schor* (also 'hoe'): ON *skora* 'make an incision, score'. Walde-P. 2.552. Feist 566.

ON *reka* ('shovel' also in Norw.): OE *racu*, etc. 'rake', Goth. *rikan* 'heap up'. See 8.27.

Dan. *skovl*, Sw. *skovel*, OE *scōf*, ME *schovel*, NE *shovel*, OHG *schuvala*, MHG *schüvele*, *schüfel* (LG > Lith. *šiupele*, Pol. *szufa*), NHG *schauvel*, also with different suffix, Du. *schop* (like NHG *schuppe* 'scoop'): ON *skilja*, OE *scāfan*, OHG *scioban*, etc. 'shove' (10.67). Walde-P. 2.556. Falk-Torp 1020 f.

5. Lith. *lopeta*, Lett. *lāpsta* (also 'spade'), OPruss. *lopto* 'spade', Slavic *lopata* (in part also 'spade'): Lith. *lopa*, Russ. *lapa* 'paw', Goth. *lōfa*, OE *lōf* 'palm of hand', etc. Walde-P. 2.428. Berneker 733.

6. Skt. *khanitra-* 'spade' or 'shovel', etc. 8.23.

howe, NE *hoe*), MHG *houwe*, NHG *haue* (still the usual word for 'hoe' in the south, *hacke* in the north; cf. Kretschmer, Wortgeogr. 223), Du. *houweel*, fr. OHG *houwan* (NHG *hauen*), etc. 'strike, hew' (9.22). NED s.v. *hoe* sb.².

MHG, NHG *hacke* (MLG > Dan. *hakke*, Sw. *hacka*): vb. MHG *hacken* 'hack'. Cf. also NED s.v. *hack*, sb.¹.

8.26 FORK

Grk.	δικράων	Goth.	....	Lith.	šakės
NG	δικράων	ON	kvisl, tjūga	Let.	dakša
Lat.	furca	Dan.	greb, tyv, gaffel	ChSl.	....
It.	forcone, forca	Sw.	gaffel, grep(e)	SCr.	vile
Fr.	fourche	OE	geafel, forca	Boh.	vidle
Sp.	horca	ME	forke	Pol.	widly
Rum.	furcă	NE	fork	Russ.	vily
Ir.	forc	Du.	vork	Skt.	....
Nlr.	pice	OHG	gabala, furka	Av.	....
W.	fiorch	MHG	gabell(e), furke		
Br.	forc'h	NHG	gabell		

Several of the words for 'fork' as an agricultural implement, 'pitchfork', are connected with words for 'branch', or as orig. 'two-pronged' derived fr. words for 'two'.

1. Grk. *δικράων* (rare, but *δικράνιζω* in pap., and NG *δικράνι* in common use), sb. of *δικράνως* 'two-headed': *κάρα* 'head' (4.20).

2. Lat. *furca* (> Romance words), etym.? Ernout-M. 403 f. Walde-H. 1.569 f.

3. Ir. *forc*, W. *fiorch*, Br. *forc'h* fr. Lat. *furca*. Vendryes, De hib. voc. 144. Loth, Mots lat. 169.

Nlr. *pice*, also 'pike, long spear' fr. NE *pike*, used also in the sense 'pitchfork' (cf. NED *pike*, sb.¹ 3b).

4. ON *kvisl* (esp. cpd. *myki-kvisl* 'dung-fork'), also 'branch or fork of a tree or river', prob. (with initial *k* for *t*): OE *twisla* 'branch of a river', OHG *zwisla* 'forked object, branch', derivs. of ON *tveir*, etc. 'two'. Falk-Torp 607 f.

ON *tjūga*, Dan. *tyv* (usually cpd.

heyjtjūga, *høtyv* 'pitchfork'), deriv. of ON *tveir*, etc. 'two'. Falk-Torp 450 f.

Dan. *greb*, Sw. *grip(e)*: Dan. *gribe*, Sw. *gripa* 'grasp, seize'. Falk-Torp 343.

OE *geafel*, OHG *gabala*, MHG, NHG *gabell*, MLG *gaffel* (> Dan., Sw. *gaffel*): Ir. *gabul* 'fork', esp. 'forked branch', W. *gaff* 'fork', Gallo-Lat. *gabalus* 'gal-lows', root connection? Walde-P. 1.533. Falk-Torp 294 (deriving Gmc. words fr. Celtic).

OE *forca*, *force*, ME *forke*, NE *fork*, Du. *forch*, OHG *furka*, MHG *furke*, fr. Lat. *furca*.

5. Lith. *šakės* (pl.): Lith. *šaka* 'branch', Lett. *sakas* (pl.) 'hames', Skt. *gākhā-* 'branch', etc. Walde-P. 1.335.

Lett. *dakša*, perh.: MLG *tagge*, NHG *zacke* 'prong, point', Du. *tak* 'branch'. Mühl.-Endz. 1.433 f.

6. SCr. *vile*, Boh. *vidle*, Pol. *widly*, Russ. *vily* (all pl.): ChSl. *viti* 'wind, twist', *vēja* 'branch', etc. Brückner 613.

7. There seem to be no Skt. or Av. references to a 'fork'.

8.25 HOE

Grk.	σκαπάνη, σμίνη, etc.	Goth.	....	Lith.	matikas, kaplysa
NG	σάπα, σκαλιστήρι	ON	....	Let.	kaplis
Lat.	ligō, sarculum	Dan.	hakke	ChSl.	motyka
It.	zappa	SCr.	hakca	Boh.	motika
Fr.	houe	OE	haca	Pol.	motyka
Sp.	azada	ME	houe	Russ.	motyka
Rum.	sapă	NE	hoe	Skt.	....
Ir.	....	Du.	houweel	Av.	....
Nlr.	grafân, grafög	OHG	houwa		
W.	hof	MHG	houwe, hacke		
Br.	pigell	NHG	hacke, haue		

The numerous types of 'hoe' have this in common, that with them one hacks the soil and pulls toward one (in contrast to the spade, which one pushes). A crude hoe was man's earliest agricultural implement. Some of the words listed cover the combination tool, with transverse hoe-like blade at one end, at the other either a pick or a narrow ax-like blade, the 'mattock' (but to me a *pickax*, *mattock* being only a book word).

1. Grk. *σκαπάνη*, prob. 'hoe' or 'mattock' (NG lit. *σκαπάνη* is 'mattock'), fr. *σκάπτω* 'dig' (9.22).

Grk. *σκαλίσ*, late *σκαλιστήριον*, NG *σκαλίσ*, *σκαλιστήρι* (a small weeding hoe vs. *σάπα*, the heavy hoe in common use): *σκάλλω* 'stir up, hoe', ON *skilja* 'divide', etc. From a by-form of the same root also *δι-κελλα* 'two-pronged hoe'. Walde-P. 2.591, 1.436.

Grk. *σμίνη* ('hoe' or 'mattock'?): *σμίλη* 'chisel', OE *smiþ* 'smith', etc. Walde-P. 2.686.

Grk. *μάκελλα* 'mattock', etym.? Boisacq 602. Prellwitz 116.

NG *σάπα*, fr. It. *zappa* (below, 2).

2. Lat. *ligō* (> Sp. *logón*, a tool used in mining), perh.: late Grk. *λίγος* ('*Λιγ-σος*'), *λιγάριον*, NG dial. *λιγάρι*, 'a kind of spade', OE *slicc* 'hammer', etc., but all dub. Walde-P. 2.707. Ernout-M. 550. Walde-H. 1.800.

Lat. *sarculum* 'weeding hoe', fr. *sar-rīre* 'weed', etym.? Ernout-M. 896.

OHG *houwa* (> Fr. *houe* > ME

Lat. *bidēns*, lit. 'with two teeth', used of a 'heavy two-pronged hoe'.

It. *zappa* (> NGr. *σάπα*, Fr. *sape*), Rum. *sapă*, prob. fr. a pop. term for a 'he-goat' appearing as *zappu* in a gloss, Rum. *zap*, etc. (3.37), hence applied first to the two-pronged grub-hoe, from its resemblance to the he-goat's horns. REW 9599. Rohlf, Z. rom. Ph. 45.662 ff.

Fr. *houe*, fr. the Gmc. (below, 4).

Sp. *azada* (also augment. *azadón*) fr. VLat. **asciata*, deriv. of *ascia* 'adze', late also 'hoe': Grk. *ἀξίνα*, Goth. *agizi* 'ax', etc. (9.25). REW 697.

3. Nlr. *grafân*, *grafög*, fr. *grafaim* 'write, scrape, carve', *graf* 'mark', of the same orig. as *grafnim* 'write' (18.51).

W. *hof*, fr. ME *houe*, NE *hoe*, dial. *how*.

Br. *pigell*, dim. of *pik*, fr. Fr. *pic* 'pickax' (of obscure origin, cf. Gamill-scheg 692). Henry 223.

4. OE *matloc*, *matluc* (simple 'hoe' or already the combination tool like NE *mattock*?), prob. fr. a VLat. **matteuca* (> Fr. *massue* 'club', etc. REW 5426), deriv. of **mattea* 'club' (> Fr. *masse*, NE *mace*, etc., REW 5425; cf. Lat. *mateola* 'mallet'), this: ChSl. *motyka* 'mattock', Skt. *matya-* 'harrow', etc. Pokorny, Z. sl. Ph. 5.393 f. Walde-P. 2.229 (but taking OE *matloc* as Gmc. cognate). Walde-H. 2.49.

OHG *houwa* (> Fr. *houe* > ME

8.27 RAKE

Grk.	ἀράγη	Goth.	....	Lith.	grėblys
NG	τσουγκράνα	ON	hrifa	Let.	grėbeklis
Lat.	rāstrum, rastellus	Dan.	rive	ChSl.	....
It.	rastrello	Sw.	rāfsa	SCr.	grablje
Fr.	râteau	OE	racu, raca	Boh.	hrábě
Sp.	rastrillo, rastro	ME	rake	Pol.	grabie
Rum.	greblă	NE	rake	Russ.	grabiti
Ir.	rastal	Du.	hark	Skt.	....
Nlr.	raca, rastal	OHG	rehho, recho	Av.	....
W.	cribin, rhaca	MHG	reche		
Br.	rastell	NHG	rechen, harkē		

1. Grk. *ἀράγη* 'hook' and 'rake' (rare): *ἀράγω* 'snatch away', *ἀραξά* 'robber', *ἀρηγί* 'sickle', Lat. *sarpere* 'prune', etc. Walde-P. 2.501.

NG *τσουγκράνα*, orig.? Reminds one of NG *τσουγκρίζω*, dial. *τσουγκρώ* 'strike together', etc., of imitative origin (G. Meyer, Neugr. Stud. 2.90), but no apparent connection.

2. Lat. *rāstrum* (> Sp. *rastro*), dim. *rāstellus* (> Fr. *râteau*, and, by crossing with *rāstrum*, It. *rastrello*, Sp. *rastrillo*): Lat. *rādere* 'shave, scrape, scratch', W. *rhathu* 'rub, smooth', etc. Walde-P. 2.369. Ernout-M. 849 f. REW 7078-79.

Rum. *greblă* fr. Slavic (below, 5).

3. Ir. *rastal*, Br. *rastell*, fr. Lat. *rāstellus* (above, 2).

Nlr. *raca*, W. *rhaca*, fr. NF *rake* (below, 4).

W. *cribin* (cf. *crib* 'comb, crest, ridge'): Ir. *crich* 'border', Grk. *κρίνω* 'judge', Lat. *cernere* 'separate, distinguish', etc., fr. an extension of IE **(s)ker-* 'cut'. Walde-P. 2.584.

4. ON *hrifa*, Dan. *rive*, Sw. dial. *riva*: ON *hrifa* 'snatch after, scratch',

East Fris. *rīfen*, Du. *rījven* 'rake', Lat. *scribere* 'write', fr. extensions of IE **(s)ker-* 'cut'. Walde-P. 2.586. Falk-Torp 906.

Sw. *rāfsa*: *rāfsa* 'scratch, rummage', Dan. *rapse* 'snatch away, scrape together', OHG *raspōn* 'scrape together'. Falk-Torp 880. Hellquist 867.

OE *racu*, *raca*, ME, NE *rake*, OHG *rehho*, *rehho*, MHG *reche*, NHG *rechen*: ON *reka* 'shovel', Goth. *rikan* 'heap up', collect', OHG *rehhan* 'scrape together', perh. fr. the same root as OHG *richten*, Lat. *regere* 'direct', Grk. *ῥέγω* 'stretch out', etc., with development fr. 'stretch out the hand' to 'collect'. Walde-P. 2.364 ff. Falk-Torp 870.

Du. *hark*, NHG *harke* (in the north, elsewhere *rechen*; cf. Kretschmer, Wortgeogr. 231): LG *harken* 'scrape, scratch', ON *harka* 'drag with a scraping sound', prob. Skt. *kharj-* 'creak', etc. Walde-P. 1.415. Falk-Torp 381.

5. Lith. *grėblys*, Lett. *grėbeklis*, SCr. *grablje*, Boh. *hrábě* (pl.), Pol. *grabie*, Russ. *grabli* (pl.): Lith. *grėbti*, Lett. *grābt*, ChSl. *grabiti* 'snatch, seize, tear away, etc.', IE **grēbh-*. Walde-P. 1.653. Berneker 344.

8.28 HARROW

Grk.	ἀξίνα, ἀγρείφω	Goth.	....	Lith.	akėžis, ekėžis
NG	βωλοκόπος, σθάρα	ON	herfi	Let.	ecėša
Lat.	irpez, occa, crātis	Dan.	harv	ChSl.	....
It.	erpice	Sw.	harv	SCr.	brana, drljaža
Fr.	herse	OE	egeþe, fealh	Boh.	brany, vlačičlo
Sp.	grada	ME	harwe	Pol.	brana
Rum.	grăpă	NE	harrow	Russ.	borna
Ir.	brāca	Du.	eg, egge	Skt.	matya-
Nlr.	brāca	OHG	egida	Av.	....
W.	og, oged	MHG	egede, egde, ege		
Br.	oged	NHG	egge		

1. A related group, prob. fr. IE **ak-* in words for 'sharp, pointed', Grk. *ἀκρος*, *ἀξίς*, Lat. *acer*, etc. Walde-P. 1.31 f. Schrader, Reallex. 1.215. Ernout-M. 695. Weigand-H. 1.404 f.

Grk. *ἀξίνα* (Hesych.); Lat. *occa*: W. *oged*, og, Br. *oged*; OE *egeþe*, OHG *egida*, MHG *eg(e)de* (later *ege*, NHG *egge*, Du. *eg*, *egge* formed after deriv. vbs.); Lith. *akėžis*, *ekėžis*, Lett. *ecėša*.

2. Grk. *ἀγρίφω*, *ἀγρείφω* (both rare, and uncertain whether 'harrow' or 'rake'), prob. (with *á-* cop.): *γράφω* (Hesych.) 'write, scrape, scratch'. Walde-P. 1.607.

NG *βωλοκόπος*, in class. Grk. adj. 'clod-breaking', cpd. of *βῆλος* 'clod' and the root of *κόπτω* 'strike, cut'.

NG pop. *σθάρα*, fr. Slavic, SCr. *brana*, etc. (below, 6). G. Meyer, Neugr. Stud. 2.56.

3. Lat. *irpez* (**hirpez*, also **herpez*, *erpica* > It. *erpice*, Fr. *herse* > ME *herse*, now *hearse* in different sense), orig. dial. word, deriv. of Samnite *hirpus* 'wolf', hence 'harrow' from its sharp teeth, like Lat. (*fr̥num*) *lupātum* 'curb with sharp teeth' fr. *lupus* 'wolf'. Ernout-M. 455. Walde-H. 1.651. REW 4141.

Lat. *crātis* 'wickerwork, hurdle', and (as orig. a frame of wickerwork with teeth, *crātēs dentatōe*) 'harrow' (> Sp. *grada*): OHG *hurt* 'wickerwork', Goth.

OE *fealh* (gl. *occa*), perh. fr. notion of 'crooked, bent': OE *felg*, OHG *felga* 'rim of a wheel' (NE *felloe*, *felly*), of which the further root connection is disputed. Walde-P. 1.516. Falk-Torp 288.

6. Lith., Lett. forms, above, 1.

7. SCr. *brana*, etc., general Slavic, fr. **borchna*, **bhorsnā*: ON *burst*, OE *byrst* *grada*): OHG *hurt* 'wickerwork', Goth.

haurds 'door', Grk. *κάρπας* 'basket', etc. Walde-P. 1.421. Ernout-M. 228. REW 2304.

Lat. *occa*, above, 1.
Rum. *grăpă*, orig. 'hook': It. *grappa* 'clamp', Sp. *grapa* 'clamp', etc., all loanwords fr. Gmc., OHG *crapfo* 'hook, claw', etc. Tiktin 697. REW 4760.

4. Ir. *clath* 'wickerwork' (: W. *clwyd* 'hurdle', etc. Walde-P. 1.490 ff.), also 'harrow' (cf. K. Meyer, Contrib., s.v.), a semantic borrowing fr. Lat. *crātis*.

Nlr. *brāca* (also a carding implement), fr. NE *brake* 'instrument for breaking flax' and 'harrow' (NED *brake*, sb.).

W. *og*, *oged*, Br. *oged*, above, 1.

5. ON *herfi*, Dan. Sw. *harv*, ME *harwe* (loanword fr. Norse?), NE *harrow* prob.: Lat. *carpere* 'pluck', Lett. *kārpīt* 'scrape', etc., fr. an extension of **(s)ker-* 'cut'. Walde-P. 2.581. Walde-H. 1.172. Falk-Torp 3

Σάγκλα, Δάκλῃ. Niedermann, op. cit. 24. Ernout-M. 327. Walde-H. 1.449 f. Sp. *dalle*, Cat. *dalla*, OFr. *dail*, *daile* (Fr. dial. *dal*, etc.), late Lat. *daculum* (in glosses), perh. of the same ultimate origin as Lat. *falx*. Niedermann, op. cit. 29. f. REW 2458.

Sp. *guadaña*, back-formation to *guadañar* 'mow' (8.52).

Rum. *secere* fr. VLat. **sicilis*, fr. *sicilis* (Ennius), influenced by *secāre* 'cut'(?). Cf. also Lat. *secula* > OE *sicol*, etc. (below, 5). Ernout-M. 896. REW 7900.

Rum. *coasă*, fr. Slavic (below, 7). 4. Ir. *corrán* : *cirrim* 'cut off', Grk. *καρπός* 'harvest', Lat. *carpere* 'pluck', OE *hærfest* 'harvest', Lith. *kirpti* 'cut with shears', etc. Walde-P. 2.581. Pedersen 1.94.

Ir. *spel*, Nlr. *speal*, etym. dub., perh. (*sp/ps*) : Grk. *φαλίσ* 'shears'. Stokes ap. Macbain 338.

W. *cryman*, fr. *crwm* 'bent, crooked' (cf. Ir. *cromán* 'a crooked surgical instrument', fr. *cromm* = W. *crwm*). Pedersen 2.27.

W. *pladur*, MW *paladur*, with agent suffix *-adur* (fr. Lat. *-ādrem*), perh. first applied to a sharp digging instrument of some sort, fr. *palu* 'dig', cf. *pal* 'spade' (8.23).

Br. *fals* fr. OFr. *fals* (> Fr. *fauz*); Br. *falc'h*, fr. Lat. *falx* (falcem). Henry 120.

5. Goth. *gīlþa*, perh. : OE *gielm* 'sheaf', Arm. *jelm* 'furrow', Skt. *hala-* 'plow', fr. an IE **ǵhel-* 'cut'(?). Walde-P. 1.629. Feist 215.

ON *lē*, Dan. *le*, Sw. *lie*, MLG *lē* (**leuan*) : Skt. *lavitra-* 'sickle', *lā-* 'cut off, mow' (3.32). Walde-P. 2.407. Falk-Torp 650.

ON *sigðr*, OE *sīðe*, ME *sithe*, NE *scythe*, and with different suffix OHG *segansa*, MHG *segens(e)*, NHG *sense*, Du. *zeis*, fr. Gmc. **seg-*, IE **sek-* in Lat. *secāre* 'cut', etc. (9.22). Walde-P. 2.475. Falk-Torp 963.

OE *sicol*, OHG *sihila*, etc., general WGMc. (and Dan. *segl* fr. MLG *sekle*), fr. Lat. *secula* 'sickle' (Varro), deriv. of *secāre* 'cut'. Walde-P. 2.475. Falk-Torp 953. Kluge-G. 561.

Sw. *skära*, fr. vb. *skära* 'cut' = NE *shear*, NHG *scheren*, etc. (9.22).

6. Lith. *piautuwas*, OLith. *piuklas* (now 'saw'), OPruss. *piuclan* : *piauti* (now 'saw') (8.32).

Lith. *dalgis* (> Lett. dial. *dalgs*, *dal-g'is*), OPruss. *doalgis* : Ir. *dlongim*, Mlr. *dluigim* 'split', ON *telgja* 'whittle', fr. **delgh-* (**dlegh-*), extension of **del-* in Skt. *dal-* 'split, burst', etc. Walde-P. 1.812. Berneker 207.

Lett. *cirpa*, through Esth. *tsirp*, fr. ORuss. *širpā* (ChSl. *srūpā*, above, 1). Leskien, Bildung d. Nom. 269. Thomsen, Beröringer 78. Walde-P. 2.582. Otherwise (fr. *cirpi* 'shear') Mühl-Endz. 1.386.

Lett. *siirpis*, above, 1. Lett. *izkaps*, fr. *iz-kapāt* 'hew, cut out' : Lith. *iskapoti* 'chop', ChSl. *iskopiti* 'dig out', cpd. of *kopati* 'dig' (8.22). Mühl-Endz. 1.748.

7. ChSl. *srūpā*, etc., above, 1. Slavic *kosa* (> Rum. *coasă*, NG *kōsa*), prob. (with k fr. f by dissim.) : Skt. *śas-* 'cut', *castra-* 'knife', Lat. *castrāre* 'castrate', etc. Meillet, Études 178. Walde-P. 1.448. Berneker 581.

8. Skt. *dātra-*, fr. *dā-* 'mow' (8.32). Skt. *spṛi-*, above, 1.

Skt. *lavitra-*, above, 5 (ON *lē*, etc.).

8.34 THRESH

Grk.	ἀλῶω, τριῖω	Goth.	þriskan	Lith.	kulti
NG	ἀλωνίω	ON	þreskja	Lett.	kult
Lat.	terere	Dan.	terseke	ChSl.	mlatiti, vršiti
It.	battere, tribbiare	Sw.	tröska	SCr.	mlatiti, vrijeti
Fr.	battre	OE	þrescan	Boh.	mlatiti
Sp.	trillar	ME	þresche	Pol.	mlócić
Rum.	treara	NE	þresch (thrash)	Russ.	molotiti
Ir.	do-fuairce (3 sg.)	Du.	dorschen	Skt.	mr-, prati-han-
Nlr.	buailim	OHG	drescan	Av.	z'asta- 'threshed'
W.	dyrnau	MHG	dreschen		
Br.	dourna	NHG	dreschen		

Words for 'thresh' are (apart from the Grk. derivs. of 'threshing-floor') from the notions of 'rub', 'beat', or (rarely) 'drag', orig. applied to different methods, namely, (1) the rubbing with the hands (most primitive of all methods), extended to the treading by oxen, etc., (2) the beating with a flail, and (3) the use of a dragging implement, a kind of threshing-sled, such as is still used by peasants in various parts of Europe. Cf. Meyer-Lübke, Wört. u. Sach. 1.211 ff. (with details of word distribution in Romance). Schrader, Reallex. 1.204 ff. Pauly-Wissowa s.v. *dreschen*.

1. Grk. ἀλῶω, NG ἀλωνίω, derivs. of words for 'threshing-floor' (8.35). Grk. τριῖω 'rub' (9.31), used for 'thresh' (by oxen) in Hom. II. 20.496.

2. Lat. *terere* 'rub' (9.31) is the usual expression. But also, for certain processes, *tundere* 'beat' and *excutere* 'shake out'.

It. *tribbiare*, Sp. *trillar*, Rum. *treara* (*triera*), fr. Lat. *tribulāre* 'press, oppress', deriv. of *tribulum* 'threshing-sled' (in form like a harrow), fr. root of *terere* (above). Ernout-M. 1033. REW 8885.

It. *battere*, Fr. *battre*, lit. 'beat', fr. Lat. *battuere* 'beat' (9.21).

3. Ir. 3 sg. *do-fuairce* (Wb. 10d6) lit. 'crushes', cpd. of *to-fo-* and *org-* 'strike, destroy'. Pedersen 2.250, 590. Thurneysen, Gram. 532.

Nlr. *buailim* 'strike, beat' (9.21) and 'thresh'.

W. *dyrnau*, Br. *dourna*, orig. 'beat with the hand', fr. W. *durn* 'fist', Br. *dourn* 'hand' (4.33).

4. Goth. *þriskan*, OE *þrescan*, OHG *drescan*, etc., general Gmc. (in lit. NE tendency to differentiate *þresch* in old sense from *thrash* in secondary, but latter also the usual form among farmers), perh. : Lith. *trėškėti* 'crack, rattle', ChSl. *trėskū* 'crash'; or/and fr. the root **ter-* in Lat. *terere* 'rub' (cf. above, 2), etc. Walde-P. 1.730. Falk-Torp 1255. Feist 503. NED s.v. *thrash*.

5. Lith. *kulti*, Lett. *kult*, lit. 'strike, beat' : Lith. *kalti*, Lett. *kalt* 'strike, hammer, forge', ChSl. *kolja*, *klati*, 'stick, slaughter', Lat. *percellere* 'strike down', etc. Walde-P. 1.436 f. Walde-H. 1.226.

6. ChSl. *mlatiti*, etc., general Slavic : *mlatū* 'hammer', *mlėti* 'grind', etc. (5.56). Walde-P. 2.284 ff. Berneker 2.73.

Late ChSl. *vršiti*, *vrācha*, SCr. *vrijeti* (cf. also ChSl. *vrachū* 'threshing', Russ. *voroch* 'heap of grain'), prob. as orig. applied to threshing by dragging : Lat. *vertere* 'sweep', etc. Walde-P. 1.292. Miklosich 383.

7. Skt. *mr-* 'crush' (: Lat. *molere* 'grind', etc., 5.56) is the technical expression for 'thresh' in Qat. Br. 1.6.1.3, Pedersen, KZ 38.203, 39.380.

Pol. *gumno* now mostly 'barnyard', perh. an obscured cpd. **gu-mīno*, the first part : Skt. *gāus*, Grk. *βοῦς*, etc. 'ox', and the second : ChSl. *meiti* 'press', Lith. *minti* 'tread'. Berneker 362. Schrader, Reallex. 1.206.

Boh. *mlat* : *mlatiti* 'thresh' (8.34).

Pol. *klepisko* : *klepać*, ChSl. *klepati* 'strike, pound'. Berneker 512 f.

Russ. *tok* 'current, stream' (1.36), also used locally for 'threshing-floor' (hence Pol. *tok* sometimes in this sense).

7. Skt. *khala-* (RV, etc.), etym.?

Pedersen, KZ 38.203, 39.380.

8.41 CROP, HARVEST

Grk.	καρπός, θέρος, συγκομιδή	Goth.	akran, asans	Lith.	piūlis
NG	θέρος, συγκομιδή	ON	lōð, auvztr	Lett.	pl'āums
Lat.	frūgēs, seges, messis	Dan.	hst, grde	ChSl.	plodū, želva
It.	messe, raccolta	Sw.	gröda	SCr.	želva, prirod
Fr.	moisson, récolte	OE	wasim, rip	Boh.	žet, úroda
Sp.	mies, cosecha	ME	frut(es), crop, ripe	Pol.	żniwo, uroжай
Rum.	seceris, recoliā	NE	crop, harvest	Russ.	žatva, uroжай
Ir.	torad, buain	Du.	oogst	Skt.	sasya-
Nlr.	barr, toradh, fōghmar	OHG	wahsmo, aran	Av.	...
W.	cnwd, cynhaeaf	MHG	erne		
Br.	eost	NHG	ernte, ertrag		

Many of the words listed originally denoted 'harvest' as the act or season of harvesting and only secondarily (some only occasionally, others commonly) were extended to cover the resulting 'crop, harvest'. These are mostly derivs. of vbs. for 'mow, reap' (8.32). But association between the harvest and its season also accounts for several. The words that are used only for 'harvest' as 'crop' are from the general notions of 'fruit, product, growth, gathering', applied esp. to 'fruits of the field'.

1. Grk. *καρπός* 'fruit' in general, also 'crop, harvest' : OE *hærfest*, OHG *herbist* 'harvest time', etc. (below, 4), Lat. *carpere* 'pluck'. Walde-P. 2.581. Ernout-M. 157. Walde-H. 1.179. Falk-Torp 454 f.

2. Lat. *frūgēs*, *fructus* 'product' and esp. 'fruits of the field' : *frui* 'enjoy', Goth. *brūkjan*, OHG *brūhhan*, OE *brūcan*, etc. 'use, enjoy'. Walde-P. 2.208. Ernout-M. 395. Walde-H. 1.552.

Lat. *seges* 'grain-field', later 'crop' : W. *he* 'seed', *haw* 'sow', fr. a root **seg-* (related to **se-* 'sow'). Walde-P. 2.480. Ernout-M. 920.

Lat. *messis* (> It. *messe*, Sp. *mies*) and *messiō* (> Fr. *moisson*), orig. the act of 'reaping', but also for the resulting 'crop', fr. *metere* 'reap' (8.32). Ernout-M. 613. REW 5542-43.

It. *raccolla* (> Fr. *récolte*), Rum. *recolliā*, fr. pple. of Lat. *recolligere* 'gather up'. REW 7127.

Sp. *cosecha*, fr. MLat. *collecta* 'harvest', fr. pple. of Lat. *colligere* 'collect'. REW 2045.

Rum. *seceris*, fr. *secera* 'mow, reap' (8.32).

3. Ir. *torad*, Nlr. *toradh*, in general 'fruit, product', cpd. *to-rad*, *to-ret* :

rethim 'run', hence orig. sense 'income'. Pedersen 2.600, 677.

Ir. *buain*, vbl. n. of *bongaim* 'reap' (8.32).

Nlr. *barr*, also and orig. 'top, tip' (12.33), with development similar to, and perh. influenced by, that in NE *crop* (below, 4).

Nlr. *fōghmar*, also and orig. 'autumn' (14.67).

W. *cynhaeaf* 'harvest-time, autumn' (14.67), now sometimes 'harvest'.

W. *cnwd*, orig.?

Br. *eost* orig. 'August' (the 'harvest month'), as also Du. *oogst* (below, 4). Henry 115.

4. Goth. *akran* (= *καρπός*) : ON *akarn* 'wild fruit, mast', OE *acern* 'acorn', prob. deriv. of Goth. *akrs* 'field', etc. (8.12). Falk-Torp 16. Feist 32 f. Otherwise Walde-P. 1.173.

Goth. *asans* (= *θερισμός*, once *θερος* 'summer'), OHG *aran*, MHG *erne*, NHG *ernte*, all orig. with reference to the 'harvest-season' : OE *earnian*, OHG *arnen* 'earn', *arnōn* 'reap', ChSl. *jesenī* 'autumn'. Walde-P. 1.161. Feist 58 f.

ON *auvztr*, OE *waestm*, OHG *wahsmo*, all orig. 'growth', fr. ON *vaza*, OE *weazan*, OHG *wahsan* 'grow' (12.53).

ON *lōð* : ON *lōð* 'land', Goth. *unlōds*, OE *unlōd* 'poor', all fr. notion of 'property'. Walde-P. 2.394. Falk-Torp 650. Feist 521.

Dan. *grøde*, Sw. *gröda* : Dan., Sw. *gro*, OE *grūwan* 'grow', etc. (12.53). Falk-Torp 356. Hellquist 307.

OE *rip*, ME *ripe*, fr. OE *ripan* 'reap' (8.32).

OE *hærfest*, OHG *herbist*, NHG *herbst*, Du. *herfst*, Sw. *höst*, all used mainly or only for the 'harvest season, autumn', but NE *harvest* and Dan. *høst* for 'crop, harvest', all : Grk. *καρπός*, etc. (above, 1).

ME *frut(es)*, NE *fruii(s)*, reg. for *καρπός* in Bible from Wyclif on, but now arch. in this sense.

ME, NE *crop*, fr. OE *crop(p)* 'top of a plant', as 'ear of corn', etc., orig. 'bunch, lump', identical with *crop* (of fowls) : NHG *kropf*, etc. Falk-Torp 582. NED s.v.

Du. *oogst*, orig. 'August' the harvest month (now *Oogst-maand*), fr. Lat. *Augustus*. Franck-v. W. 474.

NHG *ertrag* 'income, yield', but esp. 'crop', fr. *ertragen* in older sense 'yield' (now 'bear, suffer'), cpd. of *tragen* 'carry'. Weigand-H. 1.471. Cf. NE *yield* in a good yield, etc.

5. Lith. *piūlis*, Lett. *pl'āums* fr. Lith. *piauti*, Lett. *pl'aut* 'mow, reap' (8.32).

Lett. *auglis*, in general 'fruit, growth', fr. Lett. *augt* 'grow' (12.53).

6. ChSl. *plodū* (= *καρπός*), and the general Slavic word for 'fruit, product', outside connections dub. Walde-P. 2.103.

ChSl. *želva* (= *θερισμός*), SCr. *žetva*, Boh. *žet*, Pol. *żniwo*, Russ. *žatva*, fr. the root of ChSl. *žeti*, etc. 'reap' (8.32).

SCr. *prirod*, Boh. *úroda*, Pol. *urodzaj*, Russ. *uroжай* : ChSl. *rodū* 'birth, race, family', etc. (19.23).

7. Skt. *sasya-* 'grain' (8.42), also used for 'crop, harvest'.

man', and ultimate relationship, perh. fr. a notion of 'rub' (whence 'rub down, wear out' in Skt. and Grk.; elsewhere 'something rubbed fine, grain'), though disputed, is probable. Walde-P. 1.599 f. Ernout-M. 432. Feist 309 f.

Lat. *grānum* 'a grain', but generic 'grain' reflected in *grānārium* 'granary', and common to the derivs., It., Sp. *grano*, Fr. *grain* (> ME *greyn*, grayn, NE *grain*), Rum. *grīne* (pl.; sg. *grīu* 'wheat'), also Du. *graan*; Goth. *kaurn*, OE *corn*, etc., general Gmc. (but NE *corn* specialized to 'maize' in U.S.; NHG *korn* mostly 'rye', Sw. *korn* esp. 'barley'); but Ir. *grān*, W. *grawn* only in older sense, likewise ChSl. *zrāno*, SCr. *zrno*, while Lith. *žirnas*, Lett. *zirnis* are specialized to 'pea'.

3. Grk. *σίτος* 'grain' (also 'bread, food'), but already 'wheat' in Hellenistic times (NT, pap.) as in NG (pop. *σίταρι*), orig.? Walde-P. 1.470. Boisacq 866 ff. Hence adj. *σίτηνός*, whence *σίτηρά* 'cereal products' (also lit. NG).

Grk. *ζώνημα* 'product' (fr. *γεννώ* 'beget, bear', 4.71), hence pl. *γεννώματα* 'fruits of the field' (Polyb., NT, etc.), NG esp. 'cereals, grain'.

4. Lat. *frumentum* (> It. *frumento*, generic esp. in pl., sg. mostly 'wheat', Fr. *froment* 'wheat'), fr. the same root as *frūgēs* 'fruits of the field' (8.41), *fructus* 'fruit', frui 'enjoy', etc. Walde-P. 2.208. Ernout-M. 393.

Fr. *blé* (both generic, esp. pl. *les blés*, and 'wheat'; cf. *cf. ce mot de blé ... est pris généralement pour tous les grains, jusques aux légumes bons à manger. En plusieurs endroits de ce royaume, par le blé est entendu le pur froment*, quoted from early 17th cent.), It. *biada* ('fodder', esp. 'oats', pl. *biade* more generic), MLat. *biadum*, fr. a Frank. **blād* = OE *blād*, MDu. *blāt* 'fruit of the field', this

fr. the same root as OHG *blat* 'leaf', etc. (8.56). REW 1160. Wartburg 1.391 f.

5. Ir. *ith*, W. *yd*, Br. *ed*, orig. 'nourishment, food' (hence Ir. *ithim* 'eat') : Skt., Av. *pitru* 'food', ChSl. *pišti* 'feed, nourish', etc. (5.12). Walde-P. 2.73 f. Pedersen 1.41.

Ir. *arbar*, Nlr. *arbar*, esp. 'un-threshed or standing grain' : Lat. *arvum*, Grk. *ἀρουρα* 'plow-land, field' (8.12). Walde-P. 1.78 f. Pedersen 1.63.

6. Goth. *kaurn*, etc., also NE *grain*, Du. *graan*, see above, 2.

Sw. *sād* = Dan. *sad* 'seed, semen', OE *sad* 'seed', etc. (8.31).

NHG *getreide*, fr. MHG *getrege*, deriv. of *tragen* 'carry, bear, wear', and used with diverse applications, 'clothing, burden', etc. and esp. what is born of the earth, whence the present application. Weigand-H. 1.712. Kluge-G. 204.

7. Lith. *grūdai*, pl. of *grūdas* 'a grain' = Lett. *grūds* = SCr. *gruda* 'clod, lump' : ON *grjót* 'stones, gravel', OHG *grupa* 'sand, shore-gravel', NE *grit*, etc. Walde-P. 1.648 f.

Lith. *javai* (pl.), above, 1.

Lett. *labība* lit. 'goods, the good', deriv. of *lābs* 'good' (16.71).

8. ChSl. *žito* (in Gospels once = *γεννώματα* 'fruits of the field'; as 'grain' in derivs. *žitnica* 'granary, barn', etc.); reg. *plšenica* for *σίτος*, but here prob. understood as 'wheat', cf. 8.43), SCr. *žito*, orig. 'food, nourishment, means of life' : OPruss. *geits* 'bread', OCorn. *buit* 'food', W. *bugd* 'victuals', etc., fr. the root of ChSl. *žiti*, Lat. *vivere*, etc. 'live' (4.74). Walde-P. 1.669.

Boh. *obilí* : ChSl. *obilje* 'abundance', *obilí* 'abundant', etym. dub. Meillet, Études 413.

Pol. *zboże*, 'grain' for earlier 'wealth, income', cf. Boh. *zboží* 'goods, commodity, wares' : ChSl. *bogatū*, etc. 'rich',

grass', also prob. Lith. *dirva* 'field' (8.12). Walde-P. 1.803. Franck-v. W. 689.

5. Lith. *kvičėi*, Lett. *kvičēi*, fr. Gmc. (Goth. *hwaiteis*, etc., above, 4).

Lith. *pūrai*, Lett. *pūrī*, above, 1.

6. ChSl. *plěnica*, SCr. Russ. *plěnica*, Boh. *plěnice*, Pol. *pszenica*, orig. 'grain

destined for grinding': ChSl. *pichati* 'strike', *pišeno* 'meal', Lat. *pinsera* 'crush', etc. Walde-P. 2.1.

7. Skt. *godhūma*, by pop. etym. (as cpd. of *go* 'cow' and *dhūma* 'smoke') for **gandhuma* = Av. *gantuma*, NPers. *gandum* 'wheat', root connection? Barth. 493. Hübschmann, Pers. Stud. 95.

8.44 BARLEY

Grk. *κριθή*, NG *κριθάρι*, Lat. *hordeum*, It. *orzo*, Fr. *orge*, Sp. *cebada*, Rum. *orzo*, Ir. *corna*, Nlr. *corna*, W. *haidd*, Br. *heiz*

Goth. *barizeins* (adj.), ON *bygg*, Dan. *byg*, Sw. *bjugg*, korn, ME *bere*, *baric* (below), NE *berē*, *barī*, OHG *gerst*, MHG *gerste*, NHG *gerste*

4. Goth. *barizeins* adj. 'κριθινος', ON *barr* (also 'pine needles'), OE *bere*, *baric*, ME *bere*, *barī*, NE *barley*, dial. *bear* : Lat. *far*, *farris*, 'spelt', prob. so-called fr. the spikes of the grain, and fr. the root in Skt. *bhr̥ṣti* 'point, tip', ON *burst*, OE *byrst*, etc. 'bristle'. Walde-P. 2.134.

Walde-H. 1.455 f. Feist 81.

ON *bygg*, Dan. *byg*, Sw. *bjugg*, OE *bēow* (rare) = OS *beo* 'crop, produce', fr. the root of ON *būa* 'till, dwell', Goth. *bauan* 'dwell', etc. Hence orig. 'the cultivated crop' and then specialized to 'barley'. Falk-Torp 121. Hellquist 74.

Sw. *korn*, also and orig. 'grain' (8.42).

5. Lith. *miežiai*, Lett. *mieži* (pl.), OPruss. *moasis*, beside Lett. *maize* 'bread', etym.? Mühl-Endz. 2.553, 657.

6. ChSl. *ječtiněu*, *ječtinū* adj. 'κριθινος', SCr. *ječam*, etc., general Slavic, prob. (as 'prickly, bearded') : ChSl. *akotū* 'hook', Lat. *uncus* 'bent, hook', etc. Berneker 268. Walde-P. 1.61.

7. Skt. *yava*, earlier 'grain' (8.42).

W. *haidd*, Br. *heiz* : Skt. *sasya*, Av. *hahya* 'grain' (8.42). Walde-P. 2.454. Pedersen 1.69.

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3. Ir. *coirce*, W. *ceirch*, Br. *ker'h*, etym. uncertain, but possibly : *serc* and Norw. dial. *hagre* 'oats'. Walde-P. 1.348. Pedersen 1.188.

4. ON *hafri* (ME *hafyr*, NE *haver* fr. Norse), Dan. *havre*, Du. *haver*, OHG *habaro*, MHG *haber*(e), NHG *hafer* (LG for HG *haber*), perh. as 'goats' food' (cf. Grk. *αἰγίλωψ* a kind of 'wild oats' : αἰζ 'goat') : ON *hafri* 'he-goat', Lat. *capre*, etc. Walde-P. 1.348. Falk-Torp 387 f. Hellquist 341.

OE *āte*, ME *ote*(s), NE *oats*, orig. denoting the single grain (cf. NED s.v.) and prob. : ON *eitill* 'module in stone,

iron, etc.', Norw. *eitel* 'knot in a tree', Pol. *jadro*, Russ. *jadro* 'kernel' (cf. also Norw. dial. *hagre* 'oats'. Walde-P. 1.348. Pedersen 1.188.

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Grk. (βρίφα) NG *σκαλη*, βρίφα Lat. *secale*, centenium It. *seigle* Fr. *seigle* Sp. *centeno* Rum. *secară* Ir. *secul* Nlr. *seagal* W. *rhuy* Br. *segal*

Goth. ON *rugr* Dan. *rug* Sw. *rdg* OE *ryge* ME *rye* NE *rye* Du. *rog* OHG *rocko*, *roggo* MHG *rocke*, *rogge* NHG *roggen*

1. Rye was unknown in ancient Greece. *βρίφα*, quoted by Galen as the native name of 'rye' raised in Thrace and Macedonia, is a Thracian word. Connection with ON *rugr*, etc. (below, 4) is assumed by Hirt, Idg. Gram. 2.94, but doubtful.

Byz. *σκαλος*, NG *σκαλη* fr. Lat. (below, 2).

2. Rye was likewise unknown in ancient Italy, and *secale* (Pliny), *sicale* (Edict. Diocl.) is doubtless a loanword, of unknown source. Hence It. *seigle*, Fr. *seigle*, Rum. *secară*, also Ir. *secul*, Nlr. *seagal*, Br. *segal*, NG *σκαλη*, Alb. *thekërë*. REW 7763.

Sp. *centeno*, Port. *centeio*, fr. late Lat. *centenium* 'rye' (Edict. Diocl.), fr. cen-

tēri 'hundred each', because of the alleged 'hundred-fold yield' (Pliny, NH 18.16, 40 *nascitur (secale) qualicumque solo cum centesimo grano*). Ernout-M. 1746. REW 1811.

3. Ir. *secul*, etc., fr. Lat. *secale* (above, 2).

W. *rhuy*, fr. OE *ryge* (below, 4).

4. ON *rugr*, OE *ryge*, OHG *rocko*, etc. general Gmc., Lith. *rugiai*, Lett. *rudzi* (pl., sg. 'grain of rye'), late ChSl. *rūži*, SCr. *raž*, etc., general Slavic, all plainly connected, but perh. loanwords fr. some unknown source. Walde-P. 2.374 f. Weigand-H. 1.599. Kluge-G. 484 f.

5. Boh. *žito*, Pol. *żyto*, also gen. 'grain' (8.42).

W. *rhuy*, fr. OE *ryge* (below, 4).

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'paw, claw'), orig.? REW 1271. Wartburg 1.498. Gamillscheg 139 f.

Rum. *cracă*, fr. Slavic, cf. Bulg. *krak*, *kraka* 'leg, foot', SCR. *krak* 'long leg', etc., also in ChSl. *dlǫgo-krakǫ* 'sort of insect' (lit. 'long-leg'). Tiktin 429. Berneker 571 f.

4. Ir. *cráb*, Nlr. *crabb* (also a 'tree', as in Gael.), etym.? Macbain 104.

Ir. *gēscā*, *gēc*, Nlr. *gēag*, W. *cangen*, *caine*, Lith. *šaka*, Russ. *suk* (ChSl. *sakū* 'twig', Boh. *suk* 'knot' in wood), Skt. *śākhā*, Arm. *caz* : Skt. *gaṇka* 'peg', Lith. *šaknis*, Lett. *sakne*, OPruss. *sagnis* 'root', Goth. *hōha*, Ir. *cēcht* 'plow' ('forked stick'), etc. Walde-P. 1.335. Pedersen 1.126, 494.

Br. *barr* 'top' (12.33), also 'branch' (as 'tip', cf. Du. *tak*, below, 5).

Br. *branch*, fr. a dial. form of Fr. *branche* (above, 3).

5. Goth. *asts*, OHG *ast*, etc., above, 1. ON *kviṣt*, mostly 'small branch, twig' (Dan. *kviṣt*, Sw. *qvist* 'twig'), ME *twist*, *twyste* (cf. NED s.v.), cf. ON *kviṣt* 'fork, branch' (of a river, etc.), fr. Gmc. *twis-* (Goth. *twis-* 'apart'), IE **dwis* in Lat. *bis*, early Lat. *duis* 'twice': IE *dwis* 'two' (cf. below, OE *twig*, etc.). Walde-P. 1.820. Falk-Torp 607 f.

ON *grein*, Dan., Sw. *gren* : Sw. *gren* 'fork between two branches', Sw. dial. *grena* 'spread the legs', MHG *grien*, id., Goth. *griþs* 'step', etc., connections outside Gmc. uncertain, but semantic development clearly 'fork, angle' > 'branch'. Falk-Torp 345. Walde-P. 1.652.

OE *telga*, OHG *zelge* (with *zu-* for *z-* fr. *zwig*), MHG *zelge*, *zelch* (ON *talga* 'thin limb, long arm', rare) : ON *talga* 'whittle', Ir. *alongim*, *dluigim* 'split', Lith. *dalgis* 'scythe'. Walde-P. 1.812. Falk-Torp 1252.

OE *bōg*, *bōh*, ME *bow(e)*, NE *bough*, same word as OE *bōg* 'shoulder' : OHG

buog 'shoulder', Skt. *bāhu-*, Grk. *παῖς* 'arm', etc. (4.31). Early and usual specialization to 'bough' of a tree. NED s.v. *bough*, sb.

OE *twig*, *twigge* (ME, NE *twig* 'small branch, twig', but in OE general 'branch', cf. Gospels, Mk. 13.28, Mt. 24.32, of the branches of the fig tree, also Jn. 12.13 *palm-tree* *twiga*), Du. *twijg*, OHG *zwig* (mostly 'twig', cf. Graff 5.729; but also 'branch', cf. Tatian 116.4, 5), MHG *zwic* (likewise mostly 'twig, sprout, cutting'), NHG *zweig*, all derivs. of IE **dwī-*, **dwēi-* : **dwōu* 'two', like ON *kviṣt*, etc., above. Here also OHG *zwog*, OS *tōg*, with vowel from the numeral. Walde-P. 1.819. Note the opposite tendencies of usage in English ('branch' > 'twig') and German ('twig' > 'branch').

ME *braunche*, NE *branch*, fr. Fr. *branche* (above, 3).

Du. *tak*, fr. MDu. *tacke*, *tac* 'point, branch' = MHG *zacke*, NHG *zacken* 'point, prong', NE *tack*, etc. root connection dub. Franck-v. W. 685. Walde-P. 1.785.

6. Lith. *šaka*, above, 4. Lett. *zars*, prob. : Lith. *žaras* 'beam of light' (Lalis), *žėrėti* 'shine, glitter', etc. Cf. the opposite semantic development in OE *beam*, NE *beam* for 'beam of light' (NED s.v. 19). Mühl-Endz. 4.691.

7. ChSl. *vělv*, Boh. *vělev*, Russ. *vetv* : Lith. *vytis* 'osier', Lett. *vitvols*, OPruss. *vitvau*, ON *vǫðir*, OHG *vīda* 'willow', etc., *t*-formations of IE **weī-* in ChSl. *vēja*, Skt. *vayā* 'branch', Ir. *fē* 'rod, measuring-rod', Lat. *viēre* 'plait, weave', Lith. *vyti* 'twist', ChSl. *uti* 'wind, twist', etc. Jokl, Arch. sl. Ph. 29.44. Walde-P. 1.224, 225.

Skr. (Bulg., Slov.) *grana*, Ukr. *hranok* (Russ. *gran'ka* 'tuft, wisp') : Russ. *gran'* 'facet, limit', *granica* 'frontier', Pol.

grani, Boh. *hrana* 'corner, edge', etc., all from the notion of 'point' : ON *grpn*, Ir. *grend* 'beard', OHG *grani* 'bearded', etc. Walde-P. 1.606. Berneker 346.

Pol. *gałąź*, Boh. *haluz*, Ukr. *hātuź*, Russ. dial. *galyuka*, as *gala-zi* : Russ. *gol'ja* (rare) 'bough', Boh. *hál* 'staff, stick', etc., Arm. *kotr* 'branch', root connection? Berneker 292, 326. Brückner 133.

Russ. *suk*, above, 4. 8. Skt. *śākhā*, above, 4. Skt. *vayā* : ChSl. *vēja*, etc. (above, 7). Av. *yazāti-* (in cpds. *θri-yazāti-*, etc.)

8.56 LEAF

Grk. <i>φύλλον</i>	Goth. <i>laufs</i>	Lith. <i>lapas</i>
NG <i>φύλλον</i>	ON <i>laufsblāð</i> (<i>lauf</i> , <i>blāð</i>)	Lett. <i>lapa</i>
Lat. <i>folium</i>	Dan. <i>blad</i> (<i>lǿf</i>)	ChSl. <i>listǫ</i>
It. <i>foglia</i>	Sw. <i>blad</i> (<i>lǿf</i>)	SCR. <i>list</i>
Fr. <i>feuille</i>	OE <i>lǣf</i> (<i>blād</i>)	Boh. <i>líst</i>
Sp. <i>hoja</i>	ME <i>leaf</i>	Pol. <i>liść</i>
Rum. <i>frunză</i> (<i>foaie</i>)	NE <i>leaf</i>	Russ. <i>list</i>
Ir. <i>duille</i>	Du. <i>blad</i> (<i>loof</i>)	Skt. <i>parva-</i> , <i>paltra-</i>
Nlr. <i>duilleog</i> , <i>bileog</i>	OHG <i>blat</i> , <i>loub</i>	Av. <i>varaka-</i>
W. <i>deilen</i> , <i>dalen</i>	MHG <i>blat</i> , <i>loup</i>	
Br. <i>delenn</i>	NHG <i>blatt</i> (<i>laub</i>)	

Words for 'leaf' are connected with words for 'bloom, flower' (orig. 'swell'), for 'peel, strip off', and for 'wing, feather', the last reflecting the notion of lightness, fluttering.

1. From a root **bhel-*, seen also in words for 'flower' (5.57), and perh. ultimately the same as that in words resting on the notion of 'swell' (Lat. *foliis* 'leather bag', Grk. *φάλλος* 'phallic emblem', NE *ball*, etc.).

2. Rum. *frunză*, fr. MLat. *frondia* formed after the analogy of *folia* fr. Lat. *frōns*, *frondis* 'leafy branch, foliage', itself of dub. orig. Puschariu 659. REW 3530.

3. Ir. *duille*, *duillen*, Nlr. *duilleog*, W. *deilen* (and *dalen*, coll. *dail*), Br. *de-lienn* (coll. *deill*), OCorn. *delen* gl. *folium*, cf. Gall. *πευρε-δουλα* 'πευράφυλλον' : Grk. *θάλλω* 'bloom, flourish, abound', *θαλλός* 'sprout, young twig', Alb. *dal* 'sprout, go forth', Arm. *dalar* 'green, fresh', etc. Walde-P. 1.825. Pedersen 1.375. Lat. *folium* could also be put with this group, instead of as above, 1. Cf. Ernout-M. s.v.

= Skt. *yaśhi-* 'staff, stick', root connections dub. Walde-P. 1.443. Barth. 809, 1236.

Av. *frasparəya-*, lit. 'that which shoots forth' (cpd. of *fra* = Skt. *pra-*, and *sparəya* : Skt. *spūrj-* 'burst forth, roar') and *fravāzš-* (cpd. of *fra* and *vazš-* 'grow') in this sequence, Yasna 10.5, are taken as 'branch'-'twig' by Darmesteter and Mills (also *frasparəya* rendered by *śākhā* in Skt. translation), but as 'twig'-'stem, branch' by Barth. (*frasparəya* rendered by *spik* 'twig' in Fahlavi translation). Barth. 991, 1003.

	8.61 OAK	8.62 BEECH	8.63 BIRCH	8.64 PINE (Pinus)	8.65 FIR (Abies)
Grk. <i>δρῦς</i> , <i>φηγός</i>	<i>δρῦς</i> , <i>φηγός</i>	<i>δρῦς</i> , <i>φηγός</i>	<i>σμύδα</i> (?)	<i>πείκη</i> , <i>πίκνος</i>	<i>ἐλάτη</i> , <i>ἐλάτης</i> , <i>ἐλάτος</i>
NG <i>βελανιδιά</i>	<i>βελανιδιά</i>	<i>βελανιδιά</i>	<i>σμύδα</i>	<i>πέκη</i> , <i>πέκος</i>	<i>ἐλάτης</i> , <i>ἐλάτος</i>
Lat. <i>quercus</i> (<i>rōbur</i>)	<i>quercus</i> (<i>rōbur</i>)	<i>quercus</i> (<i>rōbur</i>)	<i>betula</i> (<i>lila</i>)	<i>pinus</i>	<i>abies</i>
It. <i>quercia</i> (<i>rovvere</i>)	<i>quercia</i> (<i>rovvere</i>)	<i>quercia</i> (<i>rovvere</i>)	<i>betula</i>	<i>pinus</i>	<i>abete</i>
Fr. <i>chêne</i> (<i>rouvre</i>)	<i>chêne</i> (<i>rouvre</i>)	<i>chêne</i> (<i>rouvre</i>)	<i>bouleau</i>	<i>pin</i>	<i>sapin</i>
Sp. <i>roble</i>	<i>roble</i>	<i>roble</i>	<i>abetul</i>	<i>pinus</i>	<i>abeto</i>
Rum. <i>stejar</i>	<i>stejar</i>	<i>stejar</i>	<i>mesteacăn</i>	<i>pin</i>	<i>brad</i>
Ir. <i>dair</i>	<i>dair</i>	<i>dair</i>	<i>beith</i>	<i>pinus</i> , <i>ochtach</i>	<i>pinus</i> , <i>pinus</i>
Nlr. <i>dair</i>	<i>dair</i>	<i>dair</i>	<i>beith</i>	<i>pinus</i> , <i>pinus</i>	<i>pinus</i> , <i>pinus</i>
W. <i>derwen</i>	<i>derwen</i>	<i>derwen</i>	<i>bedwen</i>	<i>pinus</i> , <i>pinus</i>	<i>pinus</i> , <i>pinus</i>
Br. <i>derwenn</i>	<i>derwenn</i>	<i>derwenn</i>	<i>derwenn</i>	<i>pin</i>	<i>pin</i>
Goth. <i>eik</i>	<i>eik</i>	<i>eik</i>	<i>björk</i>	<i>fura</i>	<i>grpn</i>
ON <i>eik</i>	<i>eik</i>	<i>eik</i>	<i>björk</i>	<i>fyr</i>	<i>gran</i>
Dan. <i>eg</i>	<i>eg</i>	<i>eg</i>	<i>björk</i>	<i>tall</i> , <i>fura</i>	<i>gran</i>
Sw. <i>ek</i>	<i>ek</i>	<i>ek</i>	<i>björk</i>	<i>pinbäm</i> , <i>furh</i>	<i>säppe</i> , <i>gyr</i>
OE <i>ac</i>	<i>ac</i>	<i>ac</i>	<i>beorc</i>	<i>pine</i>	<i>fyrre</i>
ME <i>oke</i>	<i>oke</i>	<i>oke</i>	<i>birch</i>	<i>pine</i>	<i>fyrre</i>
NE <i>oak</i>	<i>oak</i>	<i>oak</i>	<i>birch</i>	<i>pine</i>	<i>fyrre</i>
Du. <i>eik</i>	<i>eik</i>	<i>eik</i>	<i>berk</i>	<i>pinj</i> (<i>boum</i>)	<i>den</i>
OHG <i>eih</i>	<i>eih</i>	<i>eih</i>	<i>bircha</i> , <i>birihha</i>	<i>pinboun</i> , <i>forha</i> , <i>fiolta</i>	<i>tanna</i>
MHG <i>eich(e)</i>	<i>eich(e)</i>	<i>eich(e)</i>	<i>birke</i> , <i>birche</i>	<i>tanne</i> , <i>vichte</i>	<i>tanne</i> , <i>vichte</i>
NHG <i>eiche</i>	<i>eiche</i>	<i>eiche</i>	<i>birke</i>	<i>kiefer</i> , <i>föhre</i>	<i>egle</i>
Lith. <i>ąžuolas</i>	<i>ąžuolas</i>	<i>ąžuolas</i>	<i>beržas</i>	<i>pušis</i>	<i>egle</i>
Lett. <i>uozulis</i>	<i>uozulis</i>	<i>uozulis</i>	<i>berza</i>	<i>priede</i>	<i>jela</i>
ChSl. <i>...</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>berza</i>	<i>bor</i>	<i>jela</i>
SCR. <i>hrast</i> , <i>dub</i>	<i>hrast</i> , <i>dub</i>	<i>hrast</i> , <i>dub</i>	<i>briza</i>	<i>soana</i> , <i>smrk</i>	<i>jodla</i>
Boh. <i>dub</i>	<i>dub</i>	<i>dub</i>	<i>brzosa</i>	<i>soana</i>	<i>jodla</i>
Pol. <i>dąb</i>	<i>dąb</i>	<i>dąb</i>	<i>berza</i>	<i>pitudaru</i> , <i>devadaru</i> , etc.	<i>el</i>
Russ. <i>dub</i>	<i>dub</i>	<i>dub</i>	<i>berza</i>	<i>pitudaru</i> , <i>devadaru</i> , etc.	<i>el</i>
Skt. <i>...</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>dhārja-</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>...</i>
Av. <i>...</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>...</i>

8.61-8.65. As illustrative of specific tree names are chosen those for 'oak', 'beech', 'birch', 'pine', and 'fir'. For these and some others (as 'elm', 'yew', 'willow') there are cognate groups common to several of the European branches of IE, but only in a few cases extending to Indo-Iranian. The root connections are mostly obscure. The interest of such tree names lies mainly in their bearing on the moot question of the IE flora and the IE home, and further in the shift of application, connected with differences in the flora of different regions. So of 'beech' to 'oak' in Grk. *φηγός* (8.62), of 'oak' to 'fir' in Gmc. words for 'fir' (8.65), of 'yew' to 'willow' (OE *iw*,

etc. 'yew', but Slavic *iva* 'willow'), between 'pine' and 'fir' (8.64, 8.65), 'beech' and 'oak' or 'elm' (8.62), etc.

Noteworthy is the primacy of the oak, as shown in mythology and in the recurring use of 'oak', as the tree par excellence, for 'tree', also in some derivatives for 'mountain' and 'forest'.

Schrader, Reallex. 2.629 ff. and in separate items, *Eiche*, etc. Hoops, Wald-bäume und Kulturpflanzen.

8.61. 'Oak'. 1. IE **derwo-*, *dru-*, etc. in words for 'oak' and for 'tree, wood' (1.42), the former, specific, use being probably the earlier. Walde-P. 1.804 ff. Osthoff, Parerga 169 ff.

more remotely Russ. *grab* 'hornbeam', etc. Walde-P. 1.171.

Lett. *viksna* 'elm' and 'beech' : Lith. *vinškna*, Skr. *vez*, Russ. *vjaz*, OE *vice* (NE *witch*), LG *wieke* 'elm'. Walde-P. 1.314.

8.63. 'Birch'. 1. Derivatives of **bherag-* (**bhrēg-*, **bhr̥g-*) in Skt. *bhrāj-* 'shine', Goth. *bairhts*, OE *beorht* 'bright', etc., applied to the 'birch' on account of its white bark. Walde-P. 2.170 f. Walde-H. 1.544. Falk-Torp 74.

ON *björk*, OE *beorc*, OHG *birihha*, *bircha*, etc., general Gmc.; Lith. *beržas*, Lett. *berzs*, SCR. *breza*, etc., general Slavic; Skt. *bhārja-*, Osset. *bärz*; here also prob. Lat. *farnus*, *frazinus* 'ash'.

2. Grk. *σμύδα* (Theophr. HP 3.14.4, 5.7.7), formerly taken as 'birch' (but identification uncertain) and hence NG use to render the (foreign) birch; prob. a loanword of unknown source.

3. Lat. *betu(l)la* (> It. *betula*, OFr. *beoul*, deriv. Fr. *bouleau*, Sp. *abetul*; REW 1068, 1069), Gallic word : Ir. *beith*, Nlr. *beith*, W. *bedwen*, Br. *bevern* 'birch'; so named according to Pliny (HN 15.75) because *bitumen ex ea Galli excoquant*, therefore may be connected with Lat. *bitumen* 'bitumen, mineral pitch' (this as based on a Gallic or Osc. Umb. form) : Skt. *jatu-* 'lac, gum', OE *cwudu* 'cud' (*hwit cwudu* 'white cud, mastich'), OHG *cuti* 'gluten'. Walde-P. 1.672. Ernout-M. 108, 111. Walde-H. 1.103, 107.

Rum. *mesteacăn*, fr. late Lat. *masticus* 'of mastic', applied to the 'birch', which yields a sap used for a drink (cf. NE *birch beer*, *birch wine*), like that of the mastic tree. Tiktin 970.

8.64. 'Pine'. There is some confusion between 'pine' (*pinus*) and 'fir' (*abies*), as of the coniferous trees in general, and

some of the words listed differ in application according to the period and region.

1. Derivs. of **pt-* in words for 'fat, sap, pitch', as Grk. *πίτυς*, Skt. *pīna-* 'fat' (adj.), Grk. *πίτα*, Skt. *pīvas* 'fat' (sb.), Grk. *πίσσα*, Lat. *piz* 'pitch', etc., applied to the very resinous 'pine'. Walde-P. 2.73 ff.

Grk. *πίτυς*; Skt. *pītu-dāru*; Lat. *pinus* (also *picea*, fem. of adj. *piceus*, fr. *piz* 'pitch'), whence It. *pinus*, Fr. *pin*, Rum. *pin*, also OE *pīn-bēam*, *pīn-trēow*, ME, NE *pine* (> Nlr. *peine*), OHG *pīn-boum* (usual gl. to Lat. *pinus*), Du. *pijn* (-*boum*), W. *pin*, also *pīn-uydd-en* (with *gwydd* 'woods', 1.41).

2. Grk. *πέικη*, NG pop. also *πέικα* and *ρό πέικα*, OHG *fiolta* (Steinmeyer-Sievers, Ahd. Glossen 4.63.19; cf. ib. 3.195.63 *pinus pinbom vel vichetech vel chien*), MHG *vichte*, NHG *fichte* (but 'spruce'), Lith. *pušis*, OPruss. *peuse*, perh. also Ir. *ochtach* (cf. Stokes KZ 33.73) : Grk. *ἔχε*, *περὶ-πέικης* 'sharp', hence 'pine' fr. its needles. Walde-P. 2.15.

3. Ir. *gius* (*grand gius* gl. *pinus*), Nlr. *giūs* 'pine' or 'fir', etym.? W. *fynidwydden*, cpd. like *pin-wydd-en*, first part deriv. of *ffon* 'stick' (with reference to the needles).

4. ON, Sw. *fura*, Dan. *fyr*, OE *furh*, *furh-wudu* (gl. *pinus*); but ME *fyrre*, *fyrre-tre* glosses *abies* in 15th cent., Wright Vocab. 560.7, 646.20, etc.; cf. also *fyrre* 'sappin' in 16th cent., this shift complete in NE fr., except that in Scotland the native pine is still called *fir*; ME > W. *ffyr* 'pine' or 'fir', OHG *forha* (usual gl. to Lat. *picea*), MHG *vorhe*, NHG *föhre* (dial. = *kiefer*), all with transfer to 'pine' fr. 'oak' : Lat. *quercus* 'oak' (8.61).

NHG *kiefer*, fr. *kien-föhre*, cpd. of preceding with *kien* 'resinous wood, pine resin'. Cf. also OHG *chien*, *kinboun*

Grk. *δρῦς*, Ir. *dair*, Nlr. *dair*, W. *derwen* (pl. *derw*), Br. *derwenn*, all 'oak' (and so also *dru-* in Ir. *drui* 'druid', Gall. *Druides*, Thurneysen Z. celt. Ph. 16.277) : Grk. *δόρυ* 'tree' (rare), 'beam, shaft, spear', OE *trēow* 'tree, wood', ChSl. *drěvo* 'tree', Skt. *dāru*, *dru-* 'wood', *druma-* 'tree', etc.

2. Grk. *φηγός*, orig. 'beech', see 8.62. NG pop. *βελανιδιά*, fr. *βελανιδιά* 'acorn' (8.66).

3. Lat. *quercus* (adj. *quercus*, fem. *quercia* > It. *quercia*), fr. **perk'u-* (assim. as in *quinque* fr. **penk'e*, etc.) : OHG *fereh-eih*, Langob. *fereha*, NHG *vereiche* 'oak', Swiss *ferch* 'oak wood' (Weigand-H. 1.566), OHG *furha*, etc. with shift to 'pine' or 'fir' (8.64, 8.65), also Goth. *fairguni*, OE *firgen* 'mountain' (1.22). Walde-P. 2.47 ff. Ernout-M. 838.

Lat. *rōbur*, a special kind of oak (as It. *rovere*, Fr. *rouvre*, but Sp., Port. *roble* generic 'oak'), early form *rōbus* (whence *rōbustus* 'of oak, hard, strong'), named from its reddish heart-wood, and with dial. *ō* : Lat. *ruber* 'red', etc. Walde-P. 2.358. Ernout-M. 867.

Fr. *chêne*, OFr. *chaisne* (influenced by *frasinne*, *frêne* 'ash'), *chasne*, fr. a Gall. **cassanus* (orig. Celtic?). REW 1740. Wartburg 2.459 ff. Gamillscheg 215.

Rum. *stejar* 'oak' beside *stejar* 'pole, stake' (in a threshing floor), fr. parallel forms of the same Slavic word, ChSl. *stežerū* 'prop', Bulg. *stožar* 'pole' (of a hayrick), 'mast', SCR. *stožer* 'doorpost', etc., with Rum. shift fr. '(oaken) pole' to 'oak'. Tiktin 1490.

4. ON *eik*, OE *ac*, OHG *eih*, etc., general Gmc. (in Iceland, where there are no trees, used for 'tree') : Grk. *αἰγίλαος* 'sort of oak tree', perh. Lat. *aesculus* 'species of oak sacred to Jupiter'. Walde-P. 1.10. Falk-Torp 182.

5. Lith. *ąžuolas*, Lett. *uozulis*,

OPruss. *ansonis*, etym.? Walde-P. 1.83. Mühl-Endz. 4.427.

6. (ChSl. *dąb* 'tree'), SCR., Boh., Russ. *dub*, Pol. *dąb* (orig. meaning 'oak'; ChSl. 'tree' secondary), etym. dub., possibly, with reference to the dark heart-wood (cf. Lat. <

8.66 ACORN

Grk.	βάλανος	Goth.	....	Lith.	gilė
NG	βελανίδι	Let.	(akarn)	Let.	džile
Lat.	glāns	Dan.	agern	ChSl.	želadī
It.	ghiana	Sw.	ekollon	Scr.	žir
Fr.	gland	OE	acern	Boh.	žalud
Sp.	bellota	ME	akern	Pol.	żóładź
Rum.	ghindă	NE	acorn	Russ.	żolud'
Ir.	davigne	Du.	eikel	Skt.	....
Nlr.	daraighe, measóg	OHG	eihhila	Av.	....
W.	mesen	MHG	eichel		
Br.	mezenn	NHG	eichel		

Of the words for 'acorn' only a few are derived from those for 'oak'. Most of them either belong to an independent inherited group or represent a specialization of 'fruit of the field' or 'food' through 'mast' (nuts, acorns, etc., esp. as food for swine) to 'acorns'.

1. IE **g^o-el-* in various forms, ultimate root connection and underlying sense dub. Walde-P. 1.690. Ernout-M. 424. Walde-H. 1.604 f.

Grk. βάλανος, NG pop. βελανίδι, βελάνι (also βάλ-); Lat. glāns, glandis (> It. ghiana, Fr. gland, OSP., Port. lande, Rum. ghindă; REW 3778); Lith. gilė, OPruss. gile, Lett. džile; ChSl. želadī, etc., general Slavic (but SCR. želud replaced by žir); Arm. katin.

2. Sp. bellota, fr. Arab. ballāt 'acorn'. REW 1025. Lokotsch 206.

3. Ir. davigne (K. Meyer, Contrib. 593), Nlr. daraighe, deriv. of Ir. daur 'oak' (8.61). Nlr. also cnō darach 'nut of the oak'.

Nlr. measóg, W. mesen, Br. mezenn : Ir. mess 'mast', i.e. 'nuts, acorns', etc.

(cf. Laws, Gloss. 559), OE mast 'mast', etc. Walde-P. 2.231. Henry 201.

4. ON akarn ('fruit of wild trees, mast', including but not restricted to acorns), Dan. agern, OE acern (rarely 'fruit' or 'mast', mostly 'acorn'), ME akern, NE acorn (numerous forms influenced by pop. etym.) : Goth. akran 'fruit of the field, harvest' (8.41). Falk-Torp 16. NED s.v. acorn.

OHG eihhila, MHG, NHG eichel, Du. eikel, derivs. of words for 'oak', OHG eih, etc. (8.61).

Sw. ekollon, cpd. of ek 'oak' and ollon 'mast, acorn' : ON aldin 'fruit of trees', fr. the root of ON ala 'bear, feed', Lat. alere 'nourish', etc. Falk-Torp 789 f. Hellquist 728 f.

5. Lith. gilė, ChSl. želadī, etc., above, 1.

SCR. žir in form = late ChSl. žirū 'pasturage', Pol. żer 'fodder' fr. root of žiti 'live', with successive specializations of 'means of life' > 'fodder' > 'mast' > 'acorns'. Miklosich 411 f. Brückner 669.

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Nlr. measóg, W. mesen, Br. mezenn : Ir. mess 'mast', i.e. 'nuts, acorns', etc.

8.67 VINE

Grk.	ἀμπελος	Goth.	weinatriu	Lith.	vynmedis
NG	ἀμπίλι	ON	vintrē (-vīr)	Let.	vīna kuoks
Lat.	vitis	Dan.	vinranke (-stok)	ChSl.	loza
It.	vite, vigne (pl.)	Sw.	vinranka (-stok)	Scr.	loza
Fr.	vigne	OE	winegeard, wintrēow	Boh.	réva, vinný keř
Sp.	vid	ME	vyme, vynetree	Pol.	winorośl
Rum.	vița	NE	vine	Russ.	vinograd
Ir.	finemain	Du.	wijnstok	Skt.	drākṣā-
Nlr.	fineamhain	OHG	(win)reba	Av.	....
W.	gwinwydden	MHG	(win)rebe, winstok		
Br.	gwinnienn	NHG	weinstock, rebe		

For the 'vine' there are a few old distinctive words, which, so far as the etymology is clear, are connected with verbs for 'twist, wind', 'creep', or 'run' (?) and so were not confined to the grapevine, though this was the most conspicuous and important vine. But many are based on the words for 'wine' (5.92), mostly compounds with words for 'tree' (1.42), 'stem, stalk, tendril, growth'. In several cases words for 'vineyard' have come to be used for 'vine'.

1. Grk. ἀμπελος, NG ἀμπίλι, etym.? Boisacq 55.

2. Lat. vītis (> It. vite, Sp. vid), fr. IE **wei-* in Lat. vītre 'twist, plait', Lith. vytis, ChSl. viti 'twist, wind', Lith. vytis 'willow twig', Grk. tréa 'willow', etc. Hence adj. vīteus, fem. vītea (> Rum. vița). Walde-P. 1.224. Ernout-M. 1107, 1116 f. REW 9388, 9395.

It. vigna 'vineyard', pl. vigne 'vines', Fr. vigne 'vineyard', and 'vine', fr. Lat. vinea 'vineyard', deriv. of vīnum 'wine'. REW 9350.

3. Ir. finemain (OIr. gen. pl. finime), Nlr. fineamhain 'vineyard' and 'vine', fr. Lat. vindemia 'grape-gathering, vinetage', cpd. of vīnum 'wine', with second part fr. demere 'take away'. Ernout-M. 1111. Pedersen 1.214. Vendryes, De hib. voc. 142.

W. gwinwydden, cpd. of gwin 'wine' and gwydd 'woods, trees' (1.41).

Br. gwinnienn, deriv. of gwin 'wine'.

4. Goth. weinatriu, ON vintrē, vin-viðr, OE wintrēow, ME vintrē, vynetree, cpds. of words for 'wine' and 'tree'.

OE winegeard, cpd. with gearð 'yard' and so properly 'vineyard', but also usual word for 'vine' (e.g. Gospels, Jn. 15.1, 5, etc., where Lindisf. has wintrēow). Dan. vinranke, Sw. vinranka, cpds. with ranke, ranka 'tendril', fr. MLG ranke id. : OE wrencan 'twist', etc. Falk-Torp 878.

MHG winstok, NHG weinstock, Du. wijnstok, Dan. vinstok, Sw. vinstock, cpds. with words for 'stem, stalk', OHG stoc, etc.

OHG reba, MHG, NHG rebe (also OHG winreba, etc.), prob. : Lat. repere 'creep', etc. (10.41). Falk-Torp 894. Walde-P. 1.277. Kluge-G. 473. Otherwise : OHG ribba 'rib', etc.) Weigand-H. 2.544.

ME vyme, NE vine, fr. OFr. vine, vigne (above, 2).

5. Lith. vynmedis, Lett. vīna kuoks, both fr. words for 'wine' and 'tree'.

6. ChSl., Bulg., SCR. loza = Pol. loza, Russ. loza 'switch, willow', Russ. vino-gradnaja loza or even loza alone (e.g. NT Jn. 15.5) 'vine' (Berneker 736), prob. : NPers. raz 'vine'. Tedesco, JAOS 63.149 ff.

Boh. réva, fr. MHG, NHG rebe (above, 4).

Boh. vinný keř, Pol. krzew winny,

Boh. vinný keř, Pol. krzew winny,

Boh. vinný keř, Pol. krzew winny,

Boh. vinný keř, Pol. krzew winny,

Boh. vinný keř, Pol. krzew winny,

Boh. vinný keř, Pol. krzew winny,

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CHAPTER 9

MISCELLANEOUS PHYSICAL ACTS AND THOSE PERTAINING TO CERTAIN SPECIAL ARTS AND CRAFTS,¹ WITH SOME IMPLEMENTS, MATERIALS, AND PRODUCTS; OTHER MISCELLANEOUS NOTIONS

9.11 DO, MAKE	9.44 BUILD
9.12 WORK (sb.)	9.45 HEW
9.13 WORK (vb.)	9.46 BORE
9.14 BEND (vb. trans.)	9.47 AUGER
9.15 FOLD (vb. trans.)	9.48 SAW (sb.)
9.16 BIND (vb. trans.)	9.49 HAMMER
9.17 BOND	9.50 NAIL
9.18 CHAIN	9.51 BEAM
9.19 ROPE, CORD	9.52 BOARD
9.192 KNOT (sb.)	9.53 MASON
9.21 STRIKE (Hit, Beat)	9.54 BRICK
9.22 CUT (vb.)	9.55 MORTAR
9.23 KNIFE	9.60 SMITH
9.24 SCISSORS, SHEARS	9.61 FORGE (vb.)
9.25 AX	9.62 ANVIL
9.26 BREAK (vb. trans.)	9.63 CAST (Metals)
9.27 SPLIT (vb. trans.)	9.64 GOLD
9.28 TEAR (vb. trans.)	9.65 SILVER
9.29 PLAY, SKIN	9.66 COPPER, BRONZE
9.31 RUB	9.67 IRON
9.32 STRETCH	9.68 LEAD
9.33 DRAW, PULL	9.69 TIN; TIN-PLATE
9.34 SPREAD OUT, STREW	9.71 POTTER
9.342 PRESS (vb.)	9.72 MOLD (Clay, etc.)
9.35 POUR	9.73 CLAY
9.36 WASH	9.74 GLASS
9.37 SWEEP	9.75 PLAIT (vb.)
9.38 BROOM	9.76 BASKET
9.41 CRAFT, TRADE	9.81 CARVE
9.412 ART	9.82 SCULPTOR
9.42 ARTISAN, CRAFTSMAN	9.83 STATUE
9.422 TOOL	9.84 CHISEL
9.423 USE (vb.)	9.85 PAINT (vb., as Artist)
9.43 CARPENTER	

¹Namely (in 9.41-9.89), carpentry, masonry, metal-work, pottery, sculpture, and painting. Words pertaining to the making of cloth and clothing, as 'weave', 'spin', 'sew', etc., are discussed in the chapter on clothing (6); those for 'cook', 'bake', etc., in the chapter on food and drink (5). Numerous words for manual actions of wide application, important in various crafts, as 'bend', 'fold', 'cut', etc., are discussed here in 9.14 ff.

9.86 PAINTER (as Artist)	9.942 DUTY
9.87 PAINTING, PICTURE	9.943 FITTING, SUITABLE
9.88 PAINT (sb.)	9.95 CAN, MAY
9.89 PAINT (vb. 'Paint a House')	9.96 EASY
9.90 THING	9.97 DIFFICULT
9.91 BE	9.98 TRY? (Make Trial of, Test)
9.92 BECOME	9.99 TRY? (Attempt, Endeavor)
9.93 NEED, NECESSITY	9.992 WAY, MANNER
9.94 OUGHT, MUST	9.993 HAPPEN

9.11 DO, MAKE

Grk.	πράσσω, ποίω	Goth.	taujan, waurkjan	Lith.	(pra)daryti, veikti
NG	κάνω, φτιάνω	ON	gér(e)a	Let.	darīt
Lat.	facere, agere	Dan.	gere	ChSl.	tvoritī (dělati)
It.	fare	Sw.	göra	Scr.	činiti, raditi, praviti
Fr.	faire	OE	dōn, (ge)wyrcean	Boh.	činiti, robiti, dělati
Sp.	hacer		macian	Pol.	czynić, robić, działać
Rum.	face	ME	do(ne), make, wirche	Russ.	delat', tvorit'
Ir.	dognu	NE	doen, maken	Skt.	kr-
Nlr.	do(gh)nīm	Du.	doen, maken	Av.	kəra-, varəz-
W.	guneulhur, guneud	OHG	tuon, wirken, mahhōn		
Br.	guneulhur, guneud	MHG	tuon, machen		
	ober (1 sg. gran)	NHG	tun, machen		

Words for 'do' and 'make' are treated together because these most generic notions of action are so commonly expressed by the same word; and where there are pairs of words, roughly distinguished by the feeling for the action itself or the implication of result respectively, the idiomatic differentiation is never quite the same for different languages and periods, not even in the case of such closely allied pairs as NE do, make—NHG tun, machen; (cf. NHG Was macht er? = NE What is he doing?)

Words for 'do, make' rest on generalization from a great variety of notions, as 'place, put', 'set straight', 'make ready', 'arrange', 'fit', 'get through', 'cause to be born', and 'work'.

For a wider survey, including many of the less common alternative expressions not mentioned here, cf. Yoshioka, Verbs of Doing and Making in the Indo-European Languages (Chicago diss.).

1. From IE **d^hē-* 'place, put', in Skt. dhā-, Grk. τίθημι, Lith. dėti, ChSl. dēti,

etc. In these the prevailing meaning is still 'place, put', but the sense of 'make' is occasional in Indo-Iranian, rather frequent in Greek, and develops in Slavic. 'Do, make', prevails from the earliest times in Italian, and also in the WGmc. group, though here with considerable survival of 'put'. Walde-P. 1.826 ff. Ernout-M. 325. Walde-H. 1.440 ff. Berneker 194.

Lat. facere (> Romance words), Osc. fakiad, Umbr. faciā 'faciat'; OE dōn, ME done, don, do, NE do, Du. doen, OHG, MHG tuon, NHG tun; ChSl. (fr. dēti) dēlo 'work', whence vb. dělāti 'work', later 'do, make' (below, 7).

2. Grk. ἔρδω and πέζω, in Hom. the commonest verbs for 'do', fr. the same root as ἔργον, ἱέρων 'work', OE weorc 'work', etc. (9.12), Av. varəz- 'work, do'.

Grk. δράω, in Hom. 'do service' (cf. δραστήριος 'laborer'), elsewhere 'do' (hence δράμα 'act'), but mostly poet. : Lith. daryti, Lett. darīt 'do'. Walde P. 1.803.

Grk. πράσσω, Att. πράττω, Ion. πρήσσω,

etc.) : ChSl. praviti 'direct', deriv. of pravū 'straight, right' (12.73).

8. Skt. kr- (kṛoti, karoti, kṛta-, etc.), Av. kərə- (kəranaiti, karata-, etc.), OPers. kar- (akunavam, karta-, etc.), general Indo-Iranian (still the common word in modern Indic and Iranian languages), perh. : W. peri 'cause', Ir. cruth 'form', Lith. kurti 'build'. Walde-P. 1.517 f. Uhlenbeck 63.

Av. varəz- : Grk. ἔρδω, ἔργον, etc., above, 2.

Boh. robiti, Pol. robić, derivs. of rob, ChSl. rabū 'servant' : Goth. arbaipš 'toil, labor', etc. Walde-P. 1.184.

Bulg. pravja (the common verb for 'do, make'), SCR. praviti (Boh. spraviti 'mend, repair', Russ. praviti 'govern',

make' Boh. dělāti (also 'work'), Pol. działać, Russ. delat'. Berneker 194.

SCR., Boh. činiti, Pol. czynić : Grk. ποίω (above, 2).

SCR. raditi 'work' (9.13), also 'do, make'.

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make' Boh. dělāti (also 'work'), Pol. działać, Russ. delat'. Berneker 194.

SCR., Boh. činiti, Pol.

the words and in the history of still more. In fact, while two groups reflect notions of vigorous activity or power (those represented by Grk. *ἔργον*, NE *work*, etc., and by Lat. *opus*, etc.), the majority are from notions of 'struggle, distress, slavery' or the like.

The verbs for 'work', though listed separately (9.13), are included in the discussion here, since nearly all of them are connected with the nouns.

Several words for 'work' became specialized, especially to 'till, plow', as ON *yrkja*, Fr. *labourer*, Sp. *labrar*.

1. From IE **werǵ-* in Grk. *ἔρδω*, *ῥέζω* 'do', Av. *varəz-* 'work, do', etc. (9.11). Walde-P. 1.290 ff. Feist 555, 556.

Grk. *ἔργον*, *ῥέργον*, 'deed' or 'work' as product, *ἐργασία* 'work' as 'labor' (with *ἐργάτης* 'workman', *ἐργάζομαι* 'work'); *ἔργαστω* (*ἔργον*), ON *verk*, OE *weorc*, etc., general Gmc., with vbs. OE *wyrcean*, OHG *wirken*, etc. (but NHG *wirken* now only trans.; so Goth. *wurk-jan*).

2. Grk. *πόνος* 'toil', with vb. *πονέομαι* (Hom. in past tenses also 'worked, wrought'), later *πονία* : *πένουμαι* 'toil, be poor', *πένος* 'poor', outside connections? Walde-P. 2.661. Boisacq 767.

Grk. *κόρος* 'toil', with vb. *κορῖάω* (esp. common in LXX and NT) : *κόπτω* 'strike, beat' (9.21).

NG *δουλεύα* (the pop. sb. for 'work') fr. Grk. *δουλεία* 'slavery', deriv. of *δούλος* 'slave'. Similarly, Grk. *δουλεύω* 'be a slave', but NG 'work'.

Grk. *κάμω* 'work, toil, be weary' : Skt. *gam-* 'work, toil'. Walde-P. 1.387.

3. Lat. *opus* (sometimes abstr., mostly concr.), *opera* (mostly abstr., but concr. in derivs. It., Rum. *opera*, Fr. *œuvre*, Sp. *obra*), whence vb. *operāre*, late *operāre* (> It. *operare*, Sp. *obrar*, and Fr. *ouvrer*, whence *ouvrage* 'work' abstr. and concr.) : *ops*, *opis* 'power,

wealth', Skt. *apas-*, *āpas-* 'work, act', esp. 'sacred act', Av. *hu-apah-* 'good deed', ON *afl*, OE *afof* 'power', OE *afofn* 'perform', OHG *uoba* 'festival', etc. Walde-P. 1.175 f. Ernout-M. 708 f.

Lat. *labor*, prob. : *labāre* 'slip' and first used as 'tottering under a burden', hence 'toil', also 'fatigue, distress, suffering'. Walde-P. 2.432. Ernout-M. 513. Walde-H. 1.739 f. Hence, with or without continued emphasis on the aspect of 'toil, distress', It. *lavoro*, OFr. *labor*, *labour* (> ME, NE *labo(u)r*, Br. *labour*), Fr. *labeur*, Ir. *lúair*, W. *llyfur*. From Lat. *labor* also vb. *labōrāre* 'work', whence It. *lavorare*, OFr. *labourer* (> ME *laboure*, NE *labor*), but mostly with specialization as in Fr. *labourer* 'till, plow', Sp. *labrar* 'till, embroider, etc.'. REW 4810.

Fr. *travail*, Sp. *trabajo*, back-formations to vbs. *travailler*, *trabajar*, fr. VLat. **tripaliāre*, deriv. of **tripalium* (*trepalium* 6th. cent. A.D.) 'an instrument of torture' : Lat. *tripaliis* 'of three stakes' (*pālus* 'stake'). Development in vb. fr. 'torture' to 'distress, trouble, weary', refl. 'distress, trouble, weary oneself, toil' (cf., through OFr., ME *travail* with this sense and also with new semantic development 'travel'), finally in Fr. and Sp. simply 'work'. REW 8911. Gamillscheg 860. NED s.v. *travail*, *travel*.

Rum. *lucru* 'work' (abstr.; and concr. > 'thing'), fr. Lat. *lucrum* 'gain, profit', as also (and prob. first in this sense), vb. *lucra* 'work' fr. Lat. *lucrāre* 'gain, acquire'. REW 5145, 5146. Cf. the relation of 'gain' and 'work' in the group OE *winnan*, etc. (below, 5).

Rum. *muncă* 'toil', vb. *munci* 'toil', fr. Slavic, ChSl. *maika* 'torment', v. *mačiti*. Tiktin 1021. Denssianu 270.

4. Ir. *sāethar*, Nlr. *saother* (esp. abstr. and concr.) : *ops*, *opis* 'power,

wealth', Skt. *apas-*, *āpas-* 'work, act', esp. 'sacred act', Av. *hu-apah-* 'good deed', ON *afl*, OE *afof* 'power', OE *afofn* 'perform', OHG *uoba* 'festival', etc. Walde-P. 1.175 f. Ernout-M. 708 f.

Lat. *labor*, prob. : *labāre* 'slip' and first used as 'tottering under a burden', hence 'toil', also 'fatigue, distress, suffering'. Walde-P. 2.432. Ernout-M. 513. Walde-H. 1.739 f. Hence, with or without continued emphasis on the aspect of 'toil, distress', It. *lavoro*, OFr. *labor*, *labour* (> ME, NE *labo(u)r*, Br. *labour*), Fr. *labeur*, Ir. *lúair*, W. *llyfur*.

From Lat. *labor* also vb. *labōrāre* 'work', whence It. *lavorare*, OFr. *labourer* (> ME *laboure*, NE *labor*), but mostly with specialization as in Fr. *labourer* 'till, plow', Sp. *labrar* 'till, embroider, etc.'. REW 4810.

Fr. *travail*, Sp. *trabajo*, back-formations to vbs. *travailler*, *trabajar*, fr. VLat. **tripaliāre*, deriv. of **tripalium* (*trepalium* 6th. cent. A.D.) 'an instrument of torture' : Lat. *tripaliis* 'of three stakes' (*pālus* 'stake'). Development in vb. fr. 'torture' to 'distress, trouble, weary', refl. 'distress, trouble, weary oneself, toil' (cf., through OFr., ME *travail* with this sense and also with new semantic development 'travel'), finally in Fr. and Sp. simply 'work'. REW 8911. Gamillscheg 860. NED s.v. *travail*, *travel*.

Rum. *lucru* 'work' (abstr.; and concr. > 'thing'), fr. Lat. *lucrum* 'gain, profit', as also (and prob. first in this sense), vb. *lucra* 'work' fr. Lat. *lucrāre* 'gain, acquire'. REW 5145, 5146. Cf. the relation of 'gain' and 'work' in the group OE *winnan*, etc. (below, 5).

Rum. *muncă* 'toil', vb. *munci* 'toil', fr. Slavic, ChSl. *maika* 'torment', v. *mačiti*. Tiktin 1021. Denssianu 270.

4. Ir. *sāethar*, Nlr. *saother* (esp. abstr. and concr.) : *ops*, *opis* 'power,

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Goth. *sair*, OE *sār* 'pain', etc. Walde-P. 2.445. Pedersen 2.45.

Ir. *lúbair*, fr. Lat. *labor* (above, 3).

Ir. *opair*, Nlr. *obair*; hence vbs. Ir. *opairim* (rare; pret. *robair* RC 25.388; verbal notion mostly expressed by phrase with sb.), Nlr. *oibrighim*, fr. Lat. *opera* (above, 2). Vendryes, De hib. voc. 161 f.

W. *gwaith* (abstr. and concr.; vb. *gweithio*) : Ir. *fecht* 'expedition, journey', Lat. *vehere* 'carry', etc. Walde-P. 1.250. Pedersen 1.123 f. Development through 'undertaking', or perh. a case of semantic borrowing, influence of ME *travail* in its two senses 'toil' and 'travel' (above, 3).

Br. *labour* fr. OFr. *labour*; Br. *ober* fr. Lat. *opera*.

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Goth. *arbaips* (renders *κόπος* 'toil'), ON *erfiði* (cf. adj. *erfiðr*, OE *earfeþe* 'hard, difficult'; OE *earfoþ* 'hardship'), OHG *ar(a)beit*, MHG, NHG *arbeit*, Du. *arbeid* (MLG > Dan. *arbejde*, Sw. *arbete*), with vbs. Goth. *arbaiddan*, etc., all prob. : Grk. *ὀρφάνος* 'orphan', Lat. *orbus* 'bereft', ChSl. *rabū* 'slave', etc., with development fr. 'condition of an orphan' to one of 'slavery, drudgery, toil'. Walde-P. 1.183 f. Falk-Torp 31. Feist 55. Kluge-G. 22.

ON *vinna* (with vb. *vinna*, also 'gain') : Goth. *winnō* 'suffering', *winnan* 'suffer', OE *winnan* 'labor, toil', later 'win, gain', OHG *winnan* 'strive, fight', Skt. *van-* 'desire, gain', etc. Walde-P. 1.260. Falk-Torp 1382 f. NED s.v. *win*, vb.

OE *swinc*, ME *swinke*, with vb. *swincan*, *swinken* (NE *swink*, arch. or dial.), parallel form to OE *swingan* 'flog, beat, strike, fling' and 'fling oneself, rush', OHG *swingan* 'fling, rush', etc. Walde-P. 2.526. NED s.v. *swink* vb.

NE *toil* (and vb. *toil*), fr. ME *toyle* 'dispute, fight, struggle', fr. OFr. *toil*, *toil* 'dispute, fight', back-formation to *toiler*, *toillier* 'dispute, stir up' (Fr. *touiller* 'stir, mix'), fr. Lat. *tudiculare* 'stir' or 'bruise', deriv. of *tudicula* 'machine for bruising olives', fr. the root of *tundere* 'strike, beat'. REW 8971. Gamillscheg 852. NED s.v.

6. Lith. *darbas*, Lett. *darbs*, with vb. Lith. *dirbti* : OE *deorf* 'toil, trouble', vb. *deorfan*, further connections dub. Walde-P. 1.863. Mühl-Endz. 1.439.

Lett. vb. *strādāt*, fr. Russ. *stradati* 'suffer, endure'.

7. ChSl. *trudū* (renders *κόπος* 'toil'), with vb. *truditi* 'toil, struggle' (so Boh., Russ., Pol. *trud* 'toil, trouble, etc.', with vbs. for 'toil') : Lat. *trudere* 'thrust, push', Goth. *us-brūdan* 'trouble', OE *brēotan* 'trouble, weary', *brēat* 'throng, pressure, distress', *brēatian* 'press, urge, threaten' (cf. NE *threat*, *threaten*), etc. Walde-P. 1.755. Brückner 577.

ChSl. *dělo* (renders *ἔργον*), etc., general Slavic for concrete 'work' : *děti* 'put', etc. (9.11, 12.13). Hence vb. ChSl. (*sū-*)*dělāti* in Gospels reg. for *ἐργάζομαι*, later for *ποιέω*, Boh. *dělāti* 'do, make' and 'work' (Pol., Russ. 'do', 9.11).

Skr. *rad*, back-formation to vb. *raditi* 'work' : ChSl. *raditi* 'care for', Goth. *radēdan* 'care for', OHG *rātan* 'advise', Skt. *rādha-* 'prepare, perform, succeed', etc. Walde-P. 1.74. Trautmann 235. SCR. development fr. Slavic 'care for' through 'attend to be busy with' to 'work'.

Boh. *práce*, Pol. *praca* (with vbs. *pracovať*, *pracować*), prob. : SCR., Slov. *pratiiti* 'accompany', Bulg. *prati* 'send', with development through 'errand' to 'business, occupation', then 'work' in general. Cf. SCR. *posao* (gen. *posla*) 'one's occupation, work' : *poslati* 'send'. Brückner 434.

2. Lat. *flectere* (hence **flecticāre* > OFr. *flechier*, Fr. *flechir*), etym.? Ernout-M. 367 f. Walde-H. 1.514 f. REW 3366. Gamillscheg 424.

Lat. *curvāre* (> It. *curvare*, Fr. *courber*, Sp. *encorvar*), deriv. of *curvus* 'bent, curved' : Grk. *καρῶνός*, *κνρῶνός*, Lith. *kreivas*, Russ. *krivoj*, etc. 'bent, curved, crooked', with widespread root connections. Walde-P. 2.568 ff. Ernout-M. 248. Walde-H. 1.317 f.

It. *piegare*, Fr. *plier* (both also 'fold'), Rum. *pleca*, fr. Lat. *plīcāre* 'fold' (9.15).

Rum. *incovoia*, fr. Slavic, cf. ChSl. *kovati* 'hammer, forge' (9.61), Russ. *pod-kova*, SCR. *pot-kova* 'horseshoe', Rum. development through 'bend in the form of a horseshoe'. Tiktin 790.

3. Ir. *crommain*, Br. *kromma* derivs. of Ir. *cromm*, Br. *kromm* 'crooked, bent' (12.74).

Ir. *fillim*, also and orig. 'fold' (9.15).

Nlr. *camaim* deriv. of *camm* 'crooked, bent' (12.74).

Ir., Nlr. *lúbaim* deriv. of Ir. *lúb* 'a loop, bend', formerly taken as loanword fr. NE *loop*, but by Zupitza, KZ 36.244, as cognate with ON *laupr*, OE *lēap* 'basket'.

W. *plygu*, Br. *plega*, also and orig. 'fold' (9.15).

4. Goth. (*ga*)*biugan* (OE *būgan* 'bow' intr.), ME *bowe* (trans. and intr. due to confusion with forms of OE *bīgan*, cf. NED s.v. *bow*, vb.), Du. *buigen*, OHG *biogan*, MHG, NHG *biegen* fr. IE **bheug-*, beside **bheug-* in Skt. *bhuj-* 'bend', *bhujā-* 'arm', Ir. *fid-boc* 'wooden bow', here also prob. Grk. *φείγω*, Lat. *fugere* 'flee'. Walde-P. 2.145 f. Falk-Torp 127. Walde-H. 1.556.

Here also, with caus. formation, ON *beygja* (rare), Dan. *bøje*, Sw. *böja*, OE *bīgan* (*bīgan*, *bēgan*), OHG *bougen*, MHG *bügen*, NHG *beugen* (with idiomatic, though not rigid, differentiation

from *biegen*; cf. Paul, Deutsches Wtb. s.v. *biegen*).

ON *sveigja* : *sveigr* 'flexible', *svigna* 'give way', fr. an extension of IE **swei-* in words with the notion of 'bend, turn, swing'. Walde-P. 2.518 ff. Falk-Torp 1212.

ON *benda* 'bend a bow, bend' (OE *bendan* 'bind, bend a bow'), ME *bende*, NE *bend*, fr. Gmc. **bandjan*, deriv. of **bandja-* (OE *bend*, ON *band* 'band'), fr. the root of Goth. *ōbīndan* 'bind', etc. (9.16). The semantic development is then 'bind', 'restrain with a bond', 'restrain a bent bow', 'bend a bow', 'make bow-shaped', 'bend'. NED s.v. *bend*, vb.

Sw. *krōka* deriv. of *krok* 'a hook, curve, bend' : Dan. *krog*, ON *krōkr* 'hook' (> ME, NE *crook*), OHG *krāko* 'hooked tool', etc. Walde-P. 1.593 f. Falk-Torp 581.

MHG *lenken* : ON *hlekk* 'ring, link', OE *hlencan* pl. 'chain-armor', etc. Walde-P. 1.498. Falk-Torp 676.

5. Lith. (*pa*)*lenkti*, Lett. *liekt*, frequent. *luoti*, ChSl. *sū-lēsti*, *-lēka* 'frequent. 'set snares', etc.) : Lith. *linkti* 'bend' intr., Lett. *likt* id., *liks* 'curved', ChSl. *lākū* 'a bow', ON *lenja*, OE *loh* 'strap', fr. IE **lenk-*. Walde-P. 2.435. Berneker 707 f.

6. (ChSl. *sū-gūnqti*, *prē-gybati* 'fold'), SCR. *pregnuti*, *pregibati*, Boh. *ohnouti*, *ohybati*, Pol. *giąć*, *nagiąć*, Russ. *gnut'*, *sgibat'*, fr. a Slavic root **gub-*, **gyb-* : Lett. *gub* 'bend' (intr.), perh. OE *geap* 'crooked', *bhujā-* 'arm', Ir. *fid-boc* 'wooden bow', here also prob. Grk. *φείγω*, Lat. *fugere* 'flee'. Walde-P. 2.145 f. Falk-Torp 127. Walde-H. 1.556.

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Dan. *kæde*, Sw. *kedja*, fr. MLG *kede*, beside *kedene*, Du. *keten*, OHG *ketina*, MHG *keten(e)*, NHG *kette*, fr. Lat. *catēna*, in part through VLat. **cadēna*. Falk-Torp 518. Franck-v.W. 302 f. Kluge-G. 297.

ME *chayne*, *cheyne*, NE *chain*, fr. OFr. *chaine*, Fr. *chaîne*.

MHG *lanne*, lan (NHG *lanne* 'a sort of shaft'), orig.? Weigand-H. 2.18?

5. Lith. *grandinė*, *grandinis* (neolog. in this sense): *grandis* 'ring, link of a chain', OPruss. *grandis* 'ring on a plow, Lett. *gruods* 'tight twisted', these: OHG *kranz* 'wreath', etc. Walde-P. 1.595. Trautmann 94 f.

Lith. *reležis*, fr. Russ. *reťjaz* (below, 6). Brückner, Sl. Fremdwörter 126.

Lith. *lenciugas* (but see NSB s.v.), fr. the Slavic, cf. WhRuss. *tancúh*, Pol. *tańcuch* 'chain' (below). Brückner, Sl. Fremdwörter 102.

Lett. *kēde*, fr. MLG *kede* (above, 4). Mühl.-Endz. 2.373.

9.19 ROPE, CORD			
Grk.	κάλως, σχοῖνος, σπάρτον	Goth.	....
NG	scouvi	ON	reip, laug, strengr,
Lat.	fūnia, restis	Dan.	reb, tov, enor, snøre,
It.	corda, fune		line
Fr.	corde, cordon	Sw.	rep, idg, lina, snöre
Sp.	cuerda, soga, cordel	OE	rāp, sāl, streng, stima,
Rum.	frînghie, funie, şnur		line
Ir.	suanem, tēl, loman	ME	roop, cord, streng, line
NlR.	lēad, cōrda	NE	rope, cord
W.	rhaff, cord	Du.	louwe, reep, snoer
Br.	kordenn, fun	OHG	seil, stric, reif, strang,
			snur, lina
		MHG	seil, stric, stranc, reif,
			snur, line
		NHG	seil, lau, strick, schnur

The gradation by size in the current use of NE *cable* (orig. 'halter'), *hawser* (orig. 'hoister'), *rope*, *cord*, and *string* or *twine* is one that is secondary and in part locally variant and cannot be equated

seilen 'fasten with a cord': Lith. *atsailė* 'coupling-pole on a wagon', with different formation ON *sīmi*, OE *sīma*, OS *sīmo* 'rope, cord', Grk. *ιμάς* 'strap', etc., fr. the root in Skt. *sā-*, Av. *hā(ya)* 'bind' (9.16). Walde-P. 2.463 f. Falk-Torp 956. Feist 294 f.

ON *snæri* 'twisted rope', Dan. *snøre*, Sw. *snöre*, Dan. *snor*, Du. *snoer*, OHG, MHG *snur*, NHG *schnur* = Goth. *snōrjō* 'plaited basket', OE *snēr* 'harp-string', all either: Lith. *neris* 'to noose, thread', narys 'knot, loop, link, joint', etc.; or: Skt. *snāvan-* 'band, sinew', Grk. *νέρον* 'sinew', etc. Walde-P. 2.699. Falk-Torp 1098. Feist 441.

ON *līna*, Dan. *līne*, Sw. *līna*, OE *līne*, ME *line* (NE *line* nautical and 'fishing line, clothes line'), OHG *līna*, MHG *līne* (NHG *leine*), all orig. 'linen-rope', fr. ON, OE, OHG *līn* 'linen'. Falk-Torp 646.

ME, NE *cord*, fr. OFr. *corde* (above, 2). Du. *touw* = MHG *tou(ue)* 'tool, equipment' esp. of a ship, hence 'cable, rope' (NHG *tau* fr. LG): Goth. *tawjan* 'do, make' (9.11). Walde-P. 1.779. Falk-Torp 1267.

OHG, MHG *stric*, NHG *strick*: OHG *strickan* 'stitch, tie fast, knit', OE *grestician* 'repair (nets)', perh. Lat. *stringere* 'draw tight, draw together'. Walde-P. 2.649. Weigand-H. 2.990.

5. Lith. *virvė*, Lett. *virve*, OPruss. *virbe*, ChSl. *vřivŭ*, Russ. *verevka*: Lett. *vērēns* 'thread', Lith. *virtinis* 'sling', *apivaras* 'shoe-string', etc., fr. a root **wer-* perh. the same as **wer-* 'turn', in Skt. *vṛj-*, Lat. *vertēre*, Skt. *vṛl-*, etc.

(10.12). Hence orig. 'twisted cord'. Walde-P. 1.263, 280. Lith. *viržis*: *veržti* 'draw together', ChSl. *povrěsti* 'bind', Pol. *powróż*, etc. (below, 6). Lett. *valgs*: Skt. *valgā-* 'bride', perh. orig. 'twisted cord', fr. the root in OE *wealcen* 'roll', etc. Walde-P. 1.304. Mühl.-Endz. 4.454.

6. ChSl. *vřivŭ*, Russ. *verevka*, above, 5. SCr. *uže*: ChSl. *qže* 'chain', *qza* 'bond' (9.18).

SCr. *konop* (Bulg. *konopéc*, Slov. *konôp*), orig. 'rope of hemp': SCr. *konoplja* 'hemp', etc. Berneker 559. Boh. *provaz* (OBoh. *potraz*), Pol. *powróż* (cf. Russ. *poroz* 'drawstring' on purse, etc.): ChSl. *po-vřěsti* 'bind', etc. (9.16). Walde-P. 1.273. Trautmann 355. Gebauer 1.34.

Boh. *lano*: SCr. *lanac* 'chain', etc. fr. MHG *lanne* 'chain' (9.18).

Pol. *sznur*, Russ. *šnur*, fr. NHG *schnur* (above, 4).

Russ. *kanal* (esp. 'heavy rope'), perh. fr. a Byz. deriv. of *kánva* 'reed'. A Byz. *kanávra* 'funis' is quoted by Berneker 479 (after Vasmer) but on dub. evidence.

7. Skt. *rajju-*: Lat. *restis* (cf. above, 2).

Skt. *guṇa-*, esp. the individual 'strand' of a rope or cord (cf. *dvī-*, *tri-guṇa* 'two-, three-ply'), fr. **gr-no-*: Grk. *γυργαβός* 'basket (of wickerwork)', etc., fr. the root **ger-* 'turn, wind'. Walde-P. 1.593.

Skt. *dāman-* 'cord, band': *dā-*, *dī-*, Grk. *δῶν* 'bind' (9.16). Skt. *saṇṇahana-* (Macdonell-Keith 2.423): *nah-* 'bind' (9.16).

The smaller 'string, twine' is partly covered by words included in the list, or expressed more precisely by their dim. forms, e.g. Russ. *verevčoka*, Pol. *sznurek*. Some of the words are cognate with those for 'thread', as Fr. *ficelle* (dim. of *file*), NHG *binzfaden*. Among others is MLat. *spagum*, It. *spago* (> NG *spá-y-gos*), of unknown orig. (REW 8113; KZ 66.259), NE *twine* (OE *twīn*, fr. *twi-two*), hence orig. 'twisted').

1. Grk. κάλος (Hom.+), Att. κάλωσ, perh.: Du. *halen*, ME *hale* 'pull', NE *haul*, etc. Boisacq 401.

Grk. σχοῖνος, orig. 'rush, reed', then 'rope or cord' made by plaiting rushes together, dim. *σχοινίον*, NG *σκουί* 'rope, cord', etym. dub. Boisacq 934.

Grk. σπάρτον, dim. σπαρίον, orig. = σπάρος a kind of rush or broom (like the Sp. *esparto*): σπείρα 'anything twisted', also 'rope, cord' fr. **sper-* beside **sperg-* in σπάργω 'wrap', σπάργανα 'swaddling-clothes'. Walde-P. 2.667. Boisacq 892.

2. Lat. *fūnis* (> It. *fune*, Rum. *funie*), etym. dub. Walde-P. 1.670, 868. Ernout-M. 402 f. Walde-H. 1.567 f.

Lat. *restis*: Skt. *rajju-* 'rope, cord', OE *resc*, risc, MHG *rusc* 'rush', Lith. *regsti* 'plait, knit, bind', Lett. *reģis* 'wicker'. Walde-P. 2.374. Ernout-M. 862 f.

It. *corda*, Fr. *corde* (> ME, NE *cord*), dim. *cordon*, Sp. *cuerda*, dim. *cordel* (fr. Prov.), fr. Lat. *chorda* 'string on a musical instrument', this fr. Grk. χορδή 'gut, tripe, string of a musical instrument (made of gut)'. REW 1881.

Sp. *soga* (also Port., Cat., etc.), OFr. *soue*, VLat. **šōca*, of Gall. orig.? REW 8051.

Rum. *frînghie*, fr. Lat. *fimbria* 'shred, fiber, fringe'. REW 3308. Puşcariu 653.

9.192 KNOT (sb.)

Grk.	ἄμμα	Goth.	....	Lith.	mazgas
NG	κόμπος	ON	knútr	Lett.	mazga
Lat.	nōdus	Dan.	knude	ChSl.	(qzālū)
It.	nodo	Sw.	knut	SCr.	uzao
Fr.	noeud	OE	cnotta	Boh.	usel
Sp.	nudo	ME	knotte	Pol.	uzel
Rum.	nod	NE	knout	Russ.	usel
Ir.	snaidhm	Du.	knop	Skt.	granthi-
NlR.	snaidhm	OHG	knodo, knoto, knopf	Av.	....
W.	clum	MHG	knode, knote, knopf		
Br.	koulm, skoulm	NHG	knoten		

A 'knot' in a rope, cord, etc., is a means of tying, and the words are mostly cognate with others denoting 'tie, fasten' or some form of fastening. The application to a lump or protuberance in the body or on a tree is clearly secondary in Lat. *nōdus*. For the Gmc. group as a whole the view that the latter sense is the earlier (cf. Paul, Deutsches Wtb. s.v. *Knoten*, "bedeutet ursprünglich 'ründliche Anschwellung an einem Gegenstand'") is favored by the nearest cognates like OHG *knopf* 'knob, knot', OE *cnoll* 'hilltop', etc. But in the history of OE *cnotta*—NE *knot*, this sense is chronologically later (NED s.v. *knot*, sb'. 13–16) and for the prevailing earlier use, cf. the derivative OE *cnotta* 'tie with a knot' (NE *knit*).

1. Grk. ἄμμα (anything for tying, covering 'knot', but more comprehensive), fr. ἄπτεω 'fasten'. NG κόμπος, fr. late Grk. κόμβος 'roll, band', perh.: σκαμβός 'crooked', etc. Walde-P. 2.539 f. Boisacq 488.

2. Lat. *nōdus* (> Romance words), fr. a root **ned-* seen in Ir. *naidm* 'bond', *nascim* 'bind', Goth. *nati* 'net', etc. Walde-P. 2.328. Ernout-M. 662 f., 674.

3. Ir. *snaidhm*, NlR. *snaidhm*, perh. fr.

some by-form of **snē(i)-* in Skt. *snāyu-* 'bond, sinew', Lat. *nēre* 'spin', Ir. *snáthe* 'thread', etc. Walde-P. 2.329, 694 f. W. *clum*, *culum*, Corn. *colmen*, Br. *koulm*, *skoulm*, prob.: Ir. *colum* 'skin' and 'sinew' (cf. *columne* gl. *nervus*), reflecting the old use of sinews for binding. Loth, RC 41.375 ff.

4. ON *knútr*, OE *cnotta*, OHG *knodo*, *knoto*, etc. general Gmc., fr. the root seen in Lith. *gnūtu*, *gnūsti* 'press' and with a different extension in OHG *knopf* 'knot' (NHG 'knob, button'), etc. Walde-P. 1.582 f. Falk-Torp 553. Kluge-G. 314.

Du. *knop* ('knot' and 'button') = OHG *knopf* (above).

5. Lith. *mazgas*, Lett. *mazgs*: Lith. vb. *mezgu*, megsti 'knot, knit', OE *maz* 'net', OHG *masca* 'mesh', etc. Walde-P. 2.301. Mühl.-Endz. 2.572.

6. ChSl. *qzālū* ('fastening', beside *qza* = *desmós*), SCr. *uzao*, Boh., Russ. *uzel*, Pol. *wezel*, deriv. of *qza* 'bond' (9.16). Brückner 609 f.

7. Skt. *granthi-*: *grath-* 'tie', this perh.: OE *cradel* 'cradle', OHG *kratto* 'basket', fr. an extension of **ger-* in words based on the notion of 'twist, wind'.

3. Ir. *snaidhm*, NlR. *snaidhm*, perh. fr.

Rum. *şnur*, fr. NHG *schnur* (below, 4). Tiktin 1449.

3. Ir. *suanem*, prob.: *sōim* 'turn, wind', hence orig. 'twisted cord'. Pokorny in Walde-P. 2.481. Otherwise Pedersen 1.103.

Ir. *tēt*, NlR. *tēad*, in older language esp. 'string of a musical instrument', cf. W. *tant* 'chord, string': Lat. *tendere* 'stretch', etc. Walde-P. 1.723.

Ir. *loman*, cf. W. *llyfan* 'string, rope' (not in last ed. of Spurrell), Br. *louan* 'strap', etym.? Pedersen 1.33, 164.

NlR. *cōrda*, W. *cord*, fr. English. Macbain 101. Parry-Williams 185.

W. *rhaff*, orig.? Loth, RC 43.410 (: ON *reip*, OE *rāp*, etc. below 4, but phonetically difficult).

Br. *kordenn*, fr. Fr. *corde*. Henry 75. Br. *fun*, fr. Lat. *fūnis*. Loth, Mots lat. 171.

4. ON *reip*, Dan. *reb*, Sw. *rep*, OE *rāp*, ME *roop*, NE *rope*, Du. *reep*, OHG, MHG *reif* (esp. 'loop, circle, circular band', NHG *reifen* 'hoop, tire'), Goth. *-raip* (in *skauda-raip* 'shoe-lace'): ON *ript* 'piece of cloth', OE *rif* 'garment', etc., root connection dub., but perh. (as orig. 'shreds'): ON *rifa*, etc. 'tear'. Falk-Torp 884, 893. Walde-P. 2.345.

ON *taug*, Dan. *tov*, Sw. *tåg* (OE *tēah*, *tēag* 'bond'), orig. 'rope' as instrument for pulling, fr. the same root as Goth. *tiuhan*, Lat. *dūcere* 'draw', etc. Walde-P. 1.781. Falk-Torp 1250.

ON *strengr*, OE, ME *streng* (NE *string*), OHG *strang*, MHG *stranc* (NHG *strang*): ON *strangr* 'violent, strong, hard', OE *strang* 'strong, hard', etc., fr. IE **stren-k-*, beside **stren-g-* in Grk. *στραγγός* 'twisted', Ir. *strengim* 'pull', NlR. *sreang* 'string, cord, strap', etc. Walde-P. 2.650. Falk-Torp 1179.

ON *seil*, OE *sāl*, OHG, MHG, NHG *seil* (Goth. **sail* in denom. *in-sailjan* 'let down' by ropes = OE *sēlan*, OHG

9.21 STRIKE (Hit, Beat)			
Grk.	τίπτω, κρούω, κόπτω	Goth.	slahan, slautan, blig-guan
NG	χτυπῶ, βαρῶ, θίρω	ON	slā, ljōsta, berja, drepa
Lat.	ferire, percutere, cadere, percussere, tundere	Dan.	slaa
It.	colpire, percuotere, battere	Sw.	slå
Fr.	frapper, battre, heurter	OE	slāan, bēalan, drepan
Sp.	golpear, pegar, batir	ME	slepe, smite, strike
Rum.	lovi, bate		hitte, bele
Ir.	benim, sligim, slaidim, buailim	NE	strike (emile), hit
NlR.	buailim	Du.	beat
W.	laro, curo	OHG	slaan
Br.	skei, kanna, dourna	MHG	slahan, bōzan, berjen, blisuan
		NHG	schlagen

'Strike' is a broad notion, represented by several IE roots and by a great variety of words in many of the IE languages. These are partly differentiated, esp. according to the kind of instrument or object involved. But the differentiation is too diverse and fluctuating to permit any general classification or fixed arrangement in the table. Just as NE *hammer* and *ram* may be used as verbs, so a few of the more general verbs for strike are derived from the name of the instrument used. Several, mostly of imitative origin, were first used with reference to the sound made by a blow (cf. NE *knock*, Fr. *frapper*, NG *χτυπῶ*, below). Some are used esp. for 'strike with a sharp instrument', and so overlap with 'cut'. Some are used esp. for 'strike to death', and so overlap with 'kill'. The notion of repeated action is usually, though not always, present in NE *beat* and *pound*, and elsewhere may be brought out by the use of cpds. or iteratives.

1. IE **gʰen-* in words for 'strike', and esp. 'strike to death, wound, kill' (4.76). Walde-P. 1.679 ff. Ernout-M. 344. Walde-H. 1.332 f.

Grk. *θείνω* 'strike' (poet.), fut. *θεύω*, aor. *θείνω*, beside aor. *θέρων* 'kill',

φόνος 'murder', etc.; Lat. *dē-fendere* 'ward off', *of-fendere* 'strike against'; Skt. *han-*, Av. *jan-* 'strike, slay'; Arm. *ganem* 'strike'; Hitt. *kwen*, *kun-* 'strike, defeat, kill': Ir. *gonim* 'wound, kill'; Lith. *ginti*, ChSl. *gūnati* 'drive' (fr. 'strike'), etc.

2. IE **bher-*. Walde-P. 2.159 f. Ernout-M. 348. Walde-H. 1.481 f.

Lat. *ferire* 'strike, beat, knock, slay' (> Sp. *herir* 'wound, hurt, strike', Fr. *fērir* 'strike, smite', obs.); ON *berja* 'strike, beat', OHG *berjen*, MHG *ber-jen*, bern 'strike, pound', also 'knead, mold'; ChSl. *borja*, *brati* 'fight', Av. *tīzi-bāra-* 'with a sharp cutting edge'; prob. also Lat. *forāre*, ON *bora*, OE *borian*, etc. 'bore' (9.46).

3. IE **bheh-*. Walde-P. 2.137 f. Berneker 117.

Ir. *benim* 'strike, cut' (W. *bidio* 'trim a hedge', MBr. *benaff* 'cut', etc.); ChSl. *bija*, *biti*, SCr., Boh. *biti*, Pol. *bić*, Russ. *bit'* 'strike, beat'.

4. Grk. *τίπτω*, beside *τύπος* 'blow, imprint, form, image': Skt. *tup-*, *tump-* 'hurt' (Dhātup.), *pra-stumpati* (gramm.), Lat. *stupēre* 'stand stiff, be stupefied', ChSl. *tūpati* 'palpitare', *tūpātati* 'palpitare, calcare', etc., fr. *(s)*teu-p-*, beside *(s)*teu-d-* in Lat. *tundere* 'strike, beat,

Rum. *lovi*, fr. Slavic *loviti* 'hunt, catch' (3.79). Tiktin 923.

6. Ir. *benim*, above 3.

Ir. *sligim*: W. *lliasu* (arch.) 'slay, kill', perh. fr. a root **sleg-* beside **slak-* in Ir. *slacc* 'sword', Goth. *slahan* 'strike', etc. (below, 7).

Ir. *slaidim*: W. *lladd*, Br. *laza* 'kill', earlier 'strike', outside connections? Walde 1.439. Pedersen 2.630.

Ir. *buailim*, NlR. *buailim*, prob. fr. **boug-l-*: NHG *pochen* 'knock', NE *poke*, etc., fr. an imitative bu-. Walde-P. 2.113. Stokes 180.

W. *laro*, cf. OBr. *toreusit* 'attrivit', prob. fr. an extension of **ter-* in Grk. *τείρω*, Lat. *terere* 'rub', Grk. *τρώω*, *τετρώω* 'wound', etc. Walde-P. 1.730.

W. *curo*, fr. *cwr* 'blow', properly 'anxiety, care, affliction', fr. Lat. *cūra* 'care, trouble, anxiety'. Loth, Mots lat. 155.

Br. *skei*, MBr. *squey*, beside *skei* 'blow', etym. dub. Henry 240. Ernault, Glossaire 384.

Br. *kanna*, orig. 'bleach cloth (by beating it)', whence 'beat' in general, fr. *kann* 'white, shining'. Henry 53. Ernault, Dict. étym. 242.

Br. *dourna* 'strike with the hand', fr. *dourn* 'hand' (4.33).

7. Goth. *slahan*, ON *slā*, OE *slēan*, etc. general Gmc. (but specialized in NE *slay*, and largely already in NE *slepe*, *sleie* to 'strike so as to kill', a sense also present in most of the other Gmc. forms): Mir. *slachta* 'stricken', *slacc* 'sword', NlR. *slaccare* 'batterer', *slaccart* 'beating', etc. Walde-P. 2.706. Feist 436. Falk-Torp 1048.

Goth. *slautan*: Lat. *tundere*, etc. (above, 4).

Goth. *bliggwan* (renders *δέπω*, *μαστιγόν*, *κατακόπτειν*), OHG *bliuwan*, MHG *bluēwen* (NHG *bleuen*), OS *āblū-wid* 'execudit', MDu. *blouwen* (here prob.

NE sb. *blow*), etym. dub. Walde-P. 2.217. Feist 100.

ON *ljōsta*, esp. 'hit, strike with a spear', cf. *ljōstr*, Dan. *lyster*, Sw. *ljuster* 'fish-spear', beside ON *lustr* 'cudgel': W. *llost* 'spear', Mir. *loss* 'point of anything' (both secondarily 'tail'), root connection dub., but perh. as orig. (los-)schlagen' fr. root in Goth. *fra-liusan*, OHG *far-liosan* 'loose', etc. Walde-P. 2.408. Falk-Torp 671.

ON *berja*, etc., above, 2.

ON *drepa* 'strike, kill' (Dan. *drabe*, Sw. *dräpa* 'kill'), OE *drepan* 'strike', OHG *treffan* 'strike, hit, touch' (NHG *treffen* 'hit'), fr. a root **dʰreh-* beside **dʰrehb-* in Goth. *god*

9.22 CUT (vb.)			
Grk. <i>κόπτω, κόπτω</i>	Goth. <i>mailan, sneiþan</i>	Lith. <i>piauti, kirsti, rēsti</i>	
NG <i>scēdre, caedere</i>	ON <i>skera, sniða, telgja</i>	Let. <i>griezti, cirst</i>	
Lat. <i>tagliare</i>	Dan. <i>hugge, hugge</i>	ChSl. <i>rēzati, sēsti (-krojiti)</i>	
Fr. <i>couper, tailler, trancher</i>	Sw. <i>skära, hugge</i>	Boh. <i>řezati, sječi</i>	
Sp. <i>cortar, tajar</i>	OE <i>sceran, ceorfan, sneiþan, hēawan</i>	Pol. <i>krzajać, rżnąć, ciąć, rąbać, sieć</i>	
Rum. <i>tăia</i>	ME <i>schere, cerre, heue, cutte</i>	Russ. <i>rezať, rubiti, seť</i>	
Ir. <i>tescaim, snaidim, scothaim</i>	NE <i>cut</i>	Skt. <i>krt-, chid-, lu-, gas-karat-, bhāras-, bri-</i>	
NlR. <i>gearraim, snoighim</i>	Du. <i>snijden, houwen</i>	Av. <i>karat-, bhāras-, bri-</i>	
W. <i>lorri, naddu, trychu</i>	OHG <i>skāra, hōuwan, meizān</i>		
Br. <i>trouh'ca, skeja</i>	MHG <i>sniden, houwen, meizen</i>		
	NHG <i>schneiden</i>		

'Cut' is an extremely broad notion, represented by several IE roots and by a great variety of words in many of the IE languages. As in various non-IE languages there is no generic word for 'cut' but only special words according to the instrument used or the object cut, so even in IE there is only partial generalization. There is often a partial distinction between 'cut' with a knife, etc., and 'cut' by blows of an ax, etc., the latter use overlapping with 'strike' (as in Grk. *κόπτω*, Lat. *caedere*, etc.). There may be special expressions for 'cut wood or stone, hew or carve' (9.45, 9.81), for 'cut grass or grain, mow, reap', (8.32), for 'cut hair or wool, shear', for 'cut garments' (cf. sbs. for 'tailor', partly = 'cutter', 6.13), for 'cut apart', 'split' (9.27) or 'separate' (12.23), etc., so that the same roots appear here and under many other headings. Where there is widespread agreement in a particular special use, as in certain groups for 'hew' in carpentry and for 'mow' and so not listed here, the presumption is that this is inherited. In certain other cases the special use is clearly the result of specialization, as in the current use of NE *shear* (cf. its history in NED s.v.). But most often the same formal group shows

such interchange of generic and various special uses that it is impossible to determine whether the IE root in question carried some one of the special senses or was already generic. If the number of IE roots set up for 'cut' seems extravagant (some fifteen in Walde-P.), it is because 'cut' is merely a convenient common denominator for the historical uses.

From the preceding it is obvious how difficult is the selection and order of importance of words to be listed here, apart from those that are obviously the most generic, like NE *cut* and some others.

1. IE **sek-*. Verbal forms in Italic, Celtic, and Balto-Slavic. Walde-P. 2.474 ff. Ernout-M. 913 ff.

Lat. *secāre* (> It. *segarre*, Fr. *scier* (9.27) or 'separate' (12.23), etc., so that the same roots appear here and under many other headings. Where there is widespread agreement in a particular special use, as in certain groups for 'hew' in carpentry and for 'mow' and so not listed here, the presumption is that this is inherited. In certain other cases the special use is clearly the result of specialization, as in the current use of NE *shear* (cf. its history in NED s.v.). But most often the same formal group shows

2. IE *(*s*)*ker-*, with extensions *(*s*)*kert-*, *(*s*)*krei-*, etc. Walde-P. 2.573 ff. Falk-Torp 1010. Berneker 172, 620. But labiovelar in Hitt. *kwer-*, most often the same formal group shows

kovať 'forge, hammer', etc., Lith. *kauti* 'beat, hew', refl. 'fight', Lat. *cadere* 'pound, knock, forge', Tch. *A ko-, B kau-* 'kill' (SSS 434). Walde-P. 1.330. Falk-Torp 426. Walde-H. 1.300 f.

OE *ceorfan*, ME *cerve* (NE *carve*) : OHG *kerban*, NHG *kerben* 'notch, cut', Grk. *γράφω* 'scratch, write', IE **gerbh-*. Walde-P. 1.607.

ME *cutte*, NE *cut*, prob. loanword fr. Norse, cf. Norw. *kutte* 'cut', Sw. *kätta* 'whittle', Icel. *kuta* 'cut with a knife', Sw. dial. *kute, kytte*, Icel. *kuti* 'knife', outside connections? NED s.v. *cut*, vb. Falk-Torp 598. Hellquist 514.

8. Lith. *piauti*, prob. : Lat. *pavire* 'beat, tread, stamp down', perh. Grk. *παύω* 'strike' (9.21). Walde-P. 2.12.

Lith. *kirsti*, Lett. *cirst*, above, 2.

Lith. *rēsti*, ChSl. *rēzati*, Skr. *rezati*, Boh. *řezati*, Russ. *rezať*, Pol. *rżnąć*, root connection dub. Walde-P. 2.344. Trautmann 245. Brückner 476 f.

Lett. *griezti*, iter. *grāzīt* : Lith. *griežti* 'cut in a circle', further connection? Mühl-Endz. 1.662.

9. ChSl. *řezati*, etc., above, 8.

9.23 KNIFE

Grk. <i>μάχαιρα</i>	Goth. <i>knif</i>	Lith. <i>pilis, nasis, peilis</i>
NG <i>machaira</i>	ON <i>knif</i>	Let. <i>nasis, peilis</i>
Lat. <i>culler</i>	Dan. <i>kniv</i>	ChSl. <i>noži</i>
It. <i>coltello</i>	Sw. <i>knif</i>	Skr. <i>noži</i>
Fr. <i>couteau</i>	OE <i>seax, enif</i>	Boh. <i>nůž</i>
Sp. <i>cuchillo</i>	ME <i>knife</i>	Pol. <i>noż</i>
Rum. <i>cuție</i>	NE <i>knife</i>	Russ. <i>nož</i>
Ir. <i>scián</i>	Du. <i>mes</i>	Skt. <i>gastra-, kṛti-churikā-</i>
NlR. <i>scián</i>	OHG <i>mezzihsa, mezz-</i>	Av. <i>karat-</i>
W. <i>cylllell</i>	MHG <i>me(z)er</i>	
Br. <i>kontell</i>	NHG <i>messer</i>	

Many of the words for 'knife' are from roots for 'cut', most of these appearing in the verbs discussed in 9.22. Others are connected with words for 'fight, sharpen, pierce, pinch(?)', etc., the orig. application being in part obscure.

Although 'knife' as an implement is primarily intended here, most of the words are used also, and some occur most frequently, for 'knife' as a weapon. But words used only for a special type of knife are not listed, as for 'penknife' NG

ON *skera*, Dan. *skære*, Sw. *skära*, OE *sceran*, ME *schere* (NE *shear* specialized 'cut wool, hair', as already OHG *sceran* 'tondere', MHG, NHG *scheren*); Lith. *kurtu, kirsti*, Lett. *cirtu, cirst* 'hew, hack'; Russ.-ChSl. *ērītu, črešti* 'cut'; Skt. *kṛt-*, Av. *karat-* (3sg. Skt. *kṛtati*, Av. *karantaiti*); ChSl. *ras-krojiti*, Boh. *krájiti*, Pol. *krzajać* (Russ. *krojiti*), SCR. *krojiti*, Pol. *kroić* mostly 'cut' as of a tailor) : Grk. *κείρω* 'shear', Lat. *curtus* 'shortened, mutilated', Ir. *scaram* 'separate', Lith. *skirti* 'separate, divide', etc.

3. IE **tem-*. Walde-P. 1.719 f. Boisacq 954. Brückner 60.

Grk. *téuwa*; Pol. *tnę, ciąć* (OBoh. *tnu, tieti* 'hew', ORuss. *tinu, tjiťi* 'strike'); Lith. *tinti* 'sharpen by hammering'.

4. Grk. *κόπτω* 'strike, cut with a blow' (9.21), hence NG pop. *κόπτω* or more commonly (with new present to aor. *έκοψα*) *κόβω* 'cut'.

5. Lat. *caedere* 'strike, cut' (9.21).

It. *tagliare*, Fr. *tailler*, Sp. *tajar*, Rum. *tăia*, fr. VLat. *tālidiare* 'cut', deriv. of Lat. *tālea* 'rod, stick', in agriculture 'cutting, scion'. Ernout-M. 1013. REW 8542.

Fr. *couper*, orig. 'strike', hence 'divide by a blow, cut', fr. *coup* 'blow' (see under It. *colpire* 'strike', etc. 9.21).

Fr. *trancher* 'cut off', fr. Lat. *truncāre* 'cut off, maim', fr. *truncus* 'maimed'. REW 8953.

Sp. *cortar*, fr. Lat. *cutrāre* 'shorten', denom. of *curtus* 'shortened, mutilated', fr. the root *(*s*)*ker-* (above, 2). Ernout-M. 248. REW 2418.

6. Ir. *tescaim*, above, 1.

Ir. *snaidim*, NlR. *snoighim*, *snoighim*, W. *naddu*, all esp. 'hew, chip', beside W. *neddy* 'adze', Br. (n) *eze* 'twibill' : MHG *snat* (te 'weal, welt'), Swab. *schnat* 'cut in wood or flesh', Swiss *schnätzen* 'carve in wood', root **snadh-*. Walde-P. 2.694. Otherwise Pedersen 2.29, 633.

Ir. *scothaim* 'cut off' : Ir. *scoth* 'flower,

young shoot' (8.57). Cf. VLat. *tālidiare* : *tālea*, above, 5.

NlR. *gearraim*, fr. MlR. *gearraim* 'cut off, shorten', fr. *gerr* 'short' (12.59).

W. *torri*, also 'break', as Br. *terri* 'break', see 9.26.

W. *trychu*, Br. *trouh'ca*, beside W. *truch* 'broken, maimed', MlR. *trehy* 'hew', prob. fr. **truk-s-* : Lith. *truksi* 'rend, break, burst', OE *prycan* 'press', etc. (Walde-P. 1.731). G. S. Lane, Language 13.27 f. (vs. Walde-P. 1.758, etc.).

Br. *skeja* 'cut, split' : Grk. *σχίζω* 'split' (9.27). Walde-P. 2.544.

7. Goth. *mailan*, ON *meita*, OHG *meizan*, MHG *meizen*, beside sbs. ON *meitill*, OHG *meizil* 'chisel', OHG *meizo* in *stein-meizo* 'stonecutter', perh. fr. an extension of a root **mai-* in Ir. *mael* 'bald, hornless', OW *mail* 'mutilum' (**mai-*los 'cut off'), ON *meiða* 'injure, mutilate', beside *smt-* in Grk. *σμήνη* 'knife for carving', OE *smiþ* 'smith', etc. Walde-P. 2.222. Feist 341 f. Falk-Torp 709.

Goth. *sneiþan* (renders *θεσιζω* 'reap', but *uf-sneiþan* 'kill' for sacrifice), ON *sníða*, OE *sniþan* (early ME *sniþen*, NE dial. *sniþe*), Du. *snijden*, OHG *snidan*, MHG *sniden*, NHG *schneiden*, beside OHG *snit* 'cut', MHG *snitzen* 'carve (wood)', OE *snæðs*, ON *sneis* 'spit', outside root connections dub. Walde-P. 2.695 f. Feist 440. Falk-Torp 1097.

ON *telgja* : Ir. *dlongim* 'split' (9.27), fr. an extension of **del-* in Lat. *deltāre* 'hew' (9.45). Walde-P. 1.812. Falk-Torp 1252.

ON *hggva*, Dan. *hugge*, Sw. *hugga*, OE *hēawan*, ME *heue*, NlR. *houwen*, OHG *houwan*, MHG *houwen*, NHG *hauen* (common Gmc. use 'strike with a cutting instrument, cut by a blow', whence in part 'hew, carve', also 'hoe', 8.25) : ChSl. *kovati* 'forge', Russ.

σουριάς (fr. Turk.), Fr. *canif* (fr. Gmc.), Rum. *briceag* (fr. blend of Turk. and Slavic), etc.

1. Grk. *μάχαιρα*, dim. *μαχαίριον*, NG *μάχαιρα* : Grk. *μάχομαι* 'fight', *μάχη* 'battle', but root connection dub. See 20.11.

2. Lat. *culler*, dim. *culltellus* (> It. *coltello*, Fr. *couteau*, Sp. *cuchillo*, also W. *cylllell*, Br. *kontell*), either by dissim. fr. *(*s*)*ker-* in words for 'cut' (9.22), or fr. *(*s*)*kel-* in words for 'split, cut', like Lith. *skelti* 'split', etc. Walde-P. 2.592. Ernout-M. 240. Walde-H. 1.304. REW 2381. Loth, Mots lat. 152, 156.

Rum. *cuție*, fr. a **cōlitus* 'sharpened', deriv. of Lat. *cōs, cōtis* 'whetstone' (Rum. *cutie*). Cf. Rum. *ascuți* 'whet, sharpen' fr. **excořtre*. Tiktin 471. Pusgariu 41.

3. Ir. *NlR. scián*, fr. an extension of **sek-* in Lat. *secāre* 'cut', etc. (9.22). Walde-P. 2.542. Pedersen 1.68.

4. ON *knif*, Dan. *kniv*, Sw. *knif*, OE *knif* (later than *seax* and prob. fr. Scand.), ME, NE *knife*, MLG *knif* (> NHG *knief* 'short curved knife'; fr. Gmc. also Fr. *canif* 'penknife'), prob. (as orig. 'pruning knife?') with MLG *knipen* 'pinch' : Lith. *gnybti* 'pinch', etc. Walde-P. 1.581 f. Falk-Torp 550, 548.

9.24 SCISSORS, SHEARS

Grk. <i>φαλίσ</i>	Goth. <i>zirkles</i>	Lith. <i>zirkles</i>
NG <i>phalís</i>	ON <i>zirkles</i>	Let. <i>zirkles</i>
Lat. <i>forficis</i>	Dan. <i>saks</i>	ChSl. <i>škar, nožice, makaze</i>
It. <i>forbici, cesioie</i>	Sw. <i>sax</i>	Boh. <i>nůžky</i>
Fr. <i>ciseaux, cisaillies</i>	OE <i>scāra</i>	Pol. <i>nożyce</i>
Sp. <i>tijeras</i>	ME <i>sisours, schere</i>	Russ. <i>nožnicy</i>
Rum. <i>foarfeci</i>	NE <i>scissors, shears</i>	Skt. <i>kartari-, kṛpāy-</i>
Ir. <i>demess</i>	Du. <i>schaar</i>	Av. <i>...</i>
NlR. <i>siosūr, deimheas</i>	OHG <i>scār(a)</i>	
W. <i>sisurn, guellaif</i>	MHG <i>schär(e)</i>	
Br. <i>sizailhou, gueltre</i>	NHG <i>schere</i>	

Words for 'scissors, shears' are mostly from roots for 'cut' or esp. 'shear'. Some are pl. or deriv. forms of the word for 'knife'. One group is a cpd. of the word for 'hair'.

1. Grk. *φαλίσ*, -idos, late dim. *φαλίδων*, NG *φαλίδω*, Aeol. *σπαλίσ* : *σφαλίσσαν* *τμήνειν* Hesych., Skt. *phal-* 'burst'. Walde-P. 2.677. Boisacq 890.

2. Lat. *forfex*, esp. pl. *forficēs* (> OIt. *forfice*, It. *forbici*, Rum. *foarfeci*, pl.), history complicated and disputed. Prob. fr. *forceps* 'pair of tongs, forceps' (cpd. of *formus* 'warm' and root of *capere* 'take') with phonetic changes (through an intermediate *forpez* by dissim.) and shift of application from 'tongs' to 'shears' owing to the similarity of shape. Walde-H. 1.526 f. (with full refs.). REW 3435.

It. *cesioie* (not common), OFr. *cisoires* fr. VLat. **caesōrium*, **cisōrium*, fr. *caedere* 'cut down, strike' (9.21). REW 1475.

Fr. *ciseaux*, pl. of *ciseau* 'chisel', fr. VLat. **ciselum* from **caesellum* : *caedere* (cf. above). REW 1474.

Fr. *cisaillies*, esp. 'metal-shears', fr. VLat. **caesālia* for *caesālia*, pl. of adj. *caesālis* : *caedere* (above). REW 1472.

Sp. *tijeras*, more usual than sg. *tijera* (Port. *tesoura*, OFr. *tesoir*), fr. Lat. *tōnsōria* (sc. *ferramenta*) 'barber's instruments', fr. *tōnsor* 'barber' : *tōndere* 'shear, shave'. REW 8784.

3. Ir. *demess*, NlR. *deimheas*, lit. 'double knife', fr. prefix *de-* 'two' (Thurneysen, Gram. 246) and deriv. of root in Lat. *melere*, Br. *medi* 'reap, harvest', etc. Walde-P. 2.259. Pedersen 1.162 f., 2.127.

NlR. *siosūr*, W. *sisurn*, fr. English (below, 4).

W. *guellaif*, OW *guillihim*, Br. *gueltre*, *gueltre*, MBr. *gueltre*, cpds. of the words for 'hair' seen in W. *guallt* (lost in Br.),

ChSl. *biti* 'strike' (9.21). Walde-P. 2.137. Pedersen 1.67. Falk-Torp 73. Walde-H. 1.503. Otherwise on Gmc. words (fr. the root of Lat. *findere*, Skt. *bhid-* 'split') Weigand-H. 1.190. Kluge-G. 47. Pisan, KZ 67.226 f.

Ir. *tūag*, NlR. *tuagh* : Ir. *tuagaim* 'hack, chop', Skt. *tuj-* 'strike', ON *joka* 'move, change', etc. Walde-P. 2.616.

5. Goth. *aziz*, OE *az*, etc., above, 1. ON *barða*, OS *barda*, OHG *barta*, MHG *barte*, derivs. of words for 'beard' (OHG *bart*, OE *beard*), fr. the resemblance of the projecting ax-head to the shape of a beard. Walde-P. 2.135. Falk-Torp 395.

OHG *bihal*, etc., above 4. On the distribution of NHG *beil* and *azt*, see Kretschmer, Wortgeogr. 108 f.

6. Lith. *kirvis*, Lett. *cirvis* : Skt. *kṛvī-* 'a weaver's instrument' (prob. also Skt. *kūhāra-* 'ax'), Russ. (dial.) *červ* 'sickle', fr. IE *(*s*)*ker-* in Grk. *κείρω* 'shear', OE *sceran* 'cut', etc. (8.22). Walde-P. 2.576. Berneker 172.

		9.26	BREA
Grk.	ῥήγνυμι, κατ-ἄγνυμι, κλάω, θραύω	Goth.	brikan
NG	σράφω, σπασίω	ON	brjōta
Lat.	frangere, rumpere	Dan.	bryde
It.	rompere, spezzare	Sw.	bryta,
Fr.	casser, rompre, briser	OE	brecan
Sp.	romper, quebrar	ME	breke
Rum.	sparge, frânge (rupre)	NE	break
Ir.	brisim, conboing (3 sg.)	Du.	breken
NlR.	bristim	OHG	brehhan
W.	torri	MHG	brechen
Br.	terri	NHG	brechen

Among the several words for 'break' in some of the languages, one or the other may be preferred in particular phrases (according to the kind of object broken, whether broken into two or into many pieces, etc.), but such differentiation is too vague and diverse to be taken account of here.

second member dub. Pedersen 2.29 (without mention of the Br. word, which seems clearly connected with the W., though taken otherwise by Henry 150).

Br. *sizailhou* pl., fr. Fr. *cisaillies* (above, 2).

4. ON *skær* pl., OE *scāra* (pl., rarely sg. *scār*), ME *schere*, NE *shears* (Sc. and dial. still 'scissors', but usually applied only to the larger implement), Du. *schaar*, OHG *scār, scāra, scera*, MHG *schar, schære*, NHG *schere* : ON *skera*, OE *sceran* 'cut, shear', etc. (9.22). Weigand-H. 2.697. NED s.v. *shear*, sb.

ON *sax* pl., as orig. also Dan. *saks*, Sw. *sax*, in sg. ON *sax* 'large knife, short sword' = OE *seax* 'knife', etc. (9.23). Falk-Torp 944. Hellquist 890.

ME *sisours*, NE *scissors*, fr. OFr. *cisoires* (above), but influenced in NE spelling by fancied deriv. fr. Lat. *scissor* 'one who cleaves, divides' (: *scindere* 'split, cut, rend'). NED s.v.

5. Lith. *žirkles*, Lett. *zirkles*, perh. with dissim. fr. IE **ghjēlo-*, beside **ghello-* in Goth. *gilpa* 'sickle'. Walde-P. 1.629. Otherwise Mühl-Endz. 4.728.

Lett. *šķēres*, fr. MLG *schere* : MHG *schare*, etc., above). Mühl-Endz. 4.34.

6. SCR. *nožice*, Boh. *nůžky*, Pol. *nożyce*, Russ. *nožnicy*, all pl. derivs. of the Slavic words for 'knife', SCR. *nož*, etc. (9.23).

SCR. *škare*, Slov. *škarje*, fr. OHG *skāri*, pl. of *scār* (above). Miklosich 298. SCR. *makaze* fr. Turk. *makas* 'scissors'. Berneker 2.9.

7. Skt. *kartari-* 'shears' or 'dagger', beside *krpāna-* 'sword' : Lith. *kirpti* 'cut with shears', Lat. *carpere* 'gather, pluck', etc., fr. extension of **sker-* (9.22). Walde-P. 2.580. Uhlenbeck 64.

Skt. (Vedic) *bhūrijāu* (du.), meaning 'scissors' dub. (Macdonell-Keith 2.107). Walde-P. 2.181.

			9.25	AX
Grk.	πέλεκυς, ἀξίτης	Goth.	agizi	
NG	τεσσοῖρι	ON	øz (barða)	
Lat.	securis (bipennis, ascia)	Dan.	økse	
It.	ascia, acure	Sw.	yza	
Fr.	hache	OE	az	
Sp.	hacha (segure)	ME	ar az	
Rom.	topor, topor, secure	Du.	bijl	
Ir.	bíail, tíag	OHG	acchus, bíhal	
Nlr.	tuagh, bíail	MHG	aechus, bíl, ba	
W.	bwyall	NHG	beil, ast	
Br.	bouc hal			

Grk.	σχιζω	Goth.	.....	Lith.	skelti
NG	σχιζω, σκίω	ON	kljāfa	Lett.	šk'elt
Lat.	findere	Dan.	spalte, kløve, splitte	ChSl.	cēpiti
Fr.	fendre, spaccare	Sw.	splittra, klyva	SCR.	cijepati
Sp.	fender, rajar	OE	cleve	Boh.	čijepati
Rum.	despica	NE	split (cleave)	Pol.	tupać, szcepac
Ir.	dlongim	Du.	splitzen	Russ.	kolot', šepat
Nir.	scoltim	OHG	spaltan, kloban	Skt.	bhid- (dr-, chid-)
W.	holiti	MHG	spalten	Av.	dar- (sid-)
Br.	jaouta	NHG	spalten		

In words for 'split' the distinctive notion is 'cut in two along the length, the grain, etc.', though they may also be used more broadly for 'sever, divide'. Many are from roots that appear also in words for 'cut', 'tear', 'flay', etc.

1. Grk. σχιζω : Skt. chid- 'cut off, split', Av. sid- 'split, destroy', Lat. scindere, sometimes 'split' (cuneis lignum, etc.), mostly 'tear', Goth. skaidan 'separate', Lith. skiesti, Lett. šķiēst 'separate', etc., with numerous and complicated root connections. Walde-P. 2.543 f. Ernout-M. 905 f.

2. Lat. findere (> It. fendere, Fr. fendre, Sp. hender) : Skt. bhid- 'split', Goth. beitan, ON bíta, OE bitan, etc. 'bite', fr. IE *bheid-. Walde-P. 2.138. Ernout-M. 360 f. Walde-H. 1.500 f.

It. spaccare, fr. Gmc. (Langob. *spahhan), cf. MHG spachen 'split', OHG spahha 'dry twig', of which further connections are dub. Walde-P. 2.652. REW 8114.

Sp. rajar, deriv. of raja 'a crack, slice', this fr. Lat. rādula 'scraper'? REW 7001.

Rum. despica, fr. late Lat. despiciare 'break apart, break open' (despicatis foribus, lectis, Rönisch, Coll. phil. 295 f.; despiciatis glossed by patefactis, disruptis, incisus, also spiculatis decoratis, CGL 6.331.), same word as despiciare (cf. Du Cange s.v.) used with bladum for 'pluck grain', that is 'break off the ears', deriv.

OHG spaltan, MHG, NHG spalten, with Goth. spiltan 'tablet', etc. (prob. also, with secondary meaning, the group ON spilla, OE spildan, spillan 'destroy')

2. Grk. σπαράσσω (σπαράγ- as in σπαράγμα 'a piece torn off', σπαράγμος 'a tearing, rending') prob. with connection through 'noise of tearing' : Skt. sphūrj- 'rumble, crash', Lith. spragėti 'crackle', etc. (Walde-P. 2.672 ff., but σπαράσσω separated, 2.668). Persson, Beiträge 869.

NG ξεσχίζω, cpd. (with ξε- for ξε- as reg., fr. ξε- in augmented forms) of σχίζω 'split' (9.27).

3. Lat. scindere (also 'split') : Grk. σχίζω 'split', etc. (9.27).

It. stracciare, with OFr. estracier 'tear', fr. *extraciāre (influenced in use by dis-) : Lat. extrahere, distrahere, cpds. of trahere 'draw, pull'. REW 2692. Wartburg 2.331.

Fr. déchirer, cpd. form of OFr. eschirer, prob. fr. a Frank. *skitrān : OE scīran 'make clear' (: OE scīr 'clear, bright', etc., 15.57), ON skīra, OFris. skirja 'cleanse, purify', Efris. schiren also 'smooth off', etc., with development through 'scrape off' to 'tear off'. Cf. on Lith. bielyti 'flay', 9.29. Braune, Z. rom. Ph. 20.355 f. Gamillscheg 295. Otherwise REW 7990.

Fr. desgarer, cpd. form of OFr. esgarer, prob. fr. a Frank. *skitrān : OE scīran 'make clear' (: OE scīr 'clear, bright', etc., 15.57), ON skīra, OFris. skirja 'cleanse, purify', Efris. schiren also 'smooth off', etc., with development through 'scrape off' to 'tear off'. Cf. on Lith. bielyti 'flay', 9.29. Braune, Z. rom. Ph. 20.355 f. Gamillscheg 295. Otherwise REW 7990.

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: Skt. sphuḍ- (fr. lt. 'burst, split open', phal- 'burst, ripen', Grk. σφαλάσσειν τέμνειν, κενεῖν (Hesych.), etc., fr. a root *(s)p(h)el-. Walde-P. 2.677 f. Falk-Torp 1111.

5. Lith. skelti, skaldyti, Lett. šķ'elt, skaldīt (cf. ChSl. skala 'cliff, stone', Russ. šel' 'a cleft', etc.) : Nir. scollim, etc., above, 3.

6. Late ChSl. cēpiti, SCR. cijepati (cf. Russ. dial. cepinka 'stick, staff', etc.) perh. : Grk. σκίπων, Lat. scipiō 'staff', ON skifa 'slice', and by parallel root extensions, Grk. σχίζω, etc. (above, 1). Walde-P. 2.545 (cf. also 1.364). Berneker 125.

Boh. štipati, Pol. szcepac, Russ. ščepat' : ChSl. skopiti 'castrate', Grk. above, 1.

9.28 TEAR (vb. trans.)

Grk.	σπαράσσω	Goth.	tahjan, distairan	Lith.	plėšti, drėksti
NG	ξεσχίζω	ON	rifa, silta	Lett.	plēst, draskāt
Lat.	scindere	Dan.	rive	ChSl.	drati
It.	stracciare	Sw.	riva, silta	SCR.	kidati, tgrati
Fr.	déchirer	OE	teran, siltan	Boh.	trhati, tcati
Sp.	rasgar, desgarrar	ME	tere, rende, rype	Pol.	drzeć, ruwać
Rum.	rupe	NE	tear (rend)	Russ.	rvat', drat'
Ir.	rēbaim	Du.	scheuren	Skt.	dr-
Nir.	rēbaim, s(r)acaim	OHG	slizan, zerran, rizan	Av.	niš-dar
W.	rhuwygo	MHG	slizen, zerren, rizen		
Br.	regi	NHG	reissen		

Words for 'tear' are used, partly distinguished by prefixes, for 'tear in two, in pieces' or for 'tear off' (from the main body). In the latter sense they overlap with 'flay, pull, snatch, pluck, etc.'. But many words that may be rendered 'tear off' as an emphatic expression for 'pull off with violence' and do not cover the other use of 'tear' are not considered here. Several of the words, though listed in the simplex, are more commonly used in cpds., as NHG zerreiben, Russ. raz-dirat', etc., lit. 'tear apart'.

1. IE *der- in words for 'tear' and

an extension of *der- (above, 1). Walde-P. 1.803. Berneker 220 f., 224.

7. ChSl. drati, etc., above, 1.

ChSl. trugnati, trugati, truzati (mostly in cpds. meaning 'tear off, pluck', SCR. tgrati, Boh. trhati (both also 'pluck'), prob. (with variants of final guttural) : Lat. tergēre 'wipe off', Skt. trh- 'crush'. Walde-P. 1.732.

SCR. kidati : Russ. kidat' 'throw',

9.29 FLAY, SKIN

Grk.	δέρω	Goth.	...	Lith.	dirti, bielyti, lupiti
NG	δέρω	ON	flā	Lett.	drāt
Lat.	dēglūbere	Dan.	flaa	ChSl.	(drati)
It.	scorticare	Sw.	flā	SCR.	derati, guliti
Fr.	écorcher	OE	flān, hyldan	Boh.	driti
Sp.	desollar	ME	flē(n)	Pol.	zdzierać, lupić
Rum.	jupui	NE	flay, skin	Russ.	sdirat'
Ir.	fennaim	Du.	villen	Skt.	...
Nir.	feannaim	OHG	scintan, fillen	Av.	vi-naš-
W.	blingo, digroeni	MHG	schinden, villen		
Br.	digroc henna	NHG	schinden, häuten		

Words for 'flay' are mostly from roots seen also in words for 'tear' or 'peel' or are derivs. of words for 'skin, hide'.

Secondary uses, as 'flog, despoil, plunder', etc., are widespread, and in some languages 'flay' in the old literal sense is now more commonly expressed by new derivs. of words for 'skin' (so NE skin, not flay, in common use), or by phrases containing them (Russ. sdirat' kožu, etc.), though such phrases are not entered in the list.

1. IE *der- in words for 'flay' and 'tear' (9.28). Walde-P. 1.797 ff.

Here as 'flay' : Grk. δέρω (with δέρω, δόρα 'skin, hide'), NG γέρω (fr. εκέρω); Lith. dirti, Lett. drāt, ChSl. drati (quotable as 'flay?'), SCR. derati, Boh. driti, Pol. drzeć, (z)dzierać, Russ. drat', sdirat', etc.; Arm. terem.

2. Lat. dēglūbere, cpd. of glūbere 'peel' : Grk. γλίφω 'carve, engrave', OE cleafan 'split, cleave', etc. (9.27). Walde-

P. 1.661. Ernout-M. 426 f. Walde-H. 1.610 f.

It. scorticare, Fr. écorcher, fr. late Lat. excoorciare 'flay' (so used in Form. Andec., e.g. Pison, Merow. and Karol. Formulaire, No. 7), deriv. of Lat. cortex 'bark'. REW 2988. Gamillscheg 340.

Sp. desollar, cpd. of des- = Lat. dis- and a deriv. of Lat. follis 'leathern bag'. REW 3422.

Rum. jupui, etym.? Tiktin 880 f.

3. Ir. fennaim, Nir. feannaim, etym. dub. G. S. Lane, Language 13.24.

W. blingo, etym. dub., perh. fr. a variant form of the root seen in ON flā 'flay', 'slash' and without nasal in Dan. flā 'flay', etc. (below, 4). Loth, RC 41.229 f.

W. digroeni, Br. digroc'henna cpd. of di-priv. and W. croen, Br. cro'henn 'skin, hide' (4.12).

4. ON flā, Dan. flaa, Sw. flā, OE flean, ME fle(n), NE flay : Lith. plėšti 'tear'

(9.28), etc. Walde-P. 1.98. Falk-Torp 228.

OE (be-)hyldan, fr. hold 'carcass' = ON hold 'flesh' (4.13).

NE skin = sb. skin used verbally.

Du. villen, OHG fillen, MHG villen (but mostly in OHG and often in MHG 'flog, scourge'), derivs. of Du. vel, etc. 'skin, hide' (4.12).

OHG scintan, MHG, NHG schinden, deriv. of OHG *scind : ON skinn 'skin, hide', etc. (4.12).

NHG häuten, deriv. of haut 'skin, hide' (4.12).

5. Lith. dirti, Lett. drāt, above, 1.

Lith. bielyti, fr. WIRuss. běliti 'flay' = Russ. belit' 'whiten, bleach' : ChSl. bělū 'white', etc. (15.64). Cf. Bulg. bělja

'bleach', also 'peel' and 'flay' (Gerof s.v.), Sorb. bělic also 'peel'. Development apparently through 'cleanse' > 'scrape off' > 'peel, flay', (cf. history of Fr. déchirer 'tear', 9.28). Buga, Kalba ir Senovė 28. Berneker 55.

Lith. lupiti (but mostly and orig. 'peel') : Lett. lupīt 'peel', Russ. lupit', etc. 'peel' (Pol. łupić also 'flay'), Goth. laufs, etc. 'leaf', perh. Skt. lup- 'break'. Walde-P. 2.417 f. Berneker 746.

6. SCR. derati, etc., above, 1.

SCR. guliti, etym.? Berneker 362.

Pol. lupić : Lith. lupiti, above, 5.

7. Skt. dr- not quotable for 'flay'. Other words?

Av. vi-naš-, root connection? Barth. 1038.

9.31 RUB

herited group. There are more or less probable connections with words for such various notions as 'scrape', 'gnaw', 'grind', 'turn around' (hence first 'rub with a circular motion'), 'strike, break' (hence first 'rub to pieces'), etc.

1. IE **ter-* with extensions **tri-*, **trew-*. Here kept apart fr. **ter-*, etc. in words for 'bope' (9.46), though generally

2. Lat. *fricāre* (> lt. *fregare*, Sp. *fregar*, Rum. *freca*), VLat. also **fricārī* (> Fr. *frotter* > Sp. *frotar*, Br. *frola* but explanation of a dub. fr. REW 3505

For 'rub' there is one considerable inherited group. There are more or less probable connections with words for such various notions as 'scrape', 'gnaw', 'grind', 'turn around' (hence first 'rub with a circular motion'), 'strike, break' (hence first 'rub to pieces'), etc.

1. IE *ter-, with extensions *tr-, *treu-. Here kept apart fr. *ter-, etc. in words for 'bore' (9.46), though generally thought to be ultimately the same, fr. an orig. notion of 'rub with circular motion'. Walde-P. 1.728 ff. Ernout-M. 1032 ff.

Grk. ρρίβω (ρρίβ-, cf. Lat. trivi, tritus; the common word for 'rub' down to the

The majority of the words for 'stretch' belong to an inherited group. In this group and in some of the other words there are frequent relations between 'stretch' and 'draw, pull' (9.33), and, besides the words listed, there are others for 'pull out' virtually equivalent to 'stretch', as It. stirare, Sp. estirar, etc.

From the central notion of 'stretch' involving tension come a great variety of special uses, as 'stretch out, put forth' (the hand, etc.), 'reach for, tend', 'spread out, extend, lengthen', etc., with considerable divergence in this respect between the different words (as 'tend, strive' esp. in Lat. tendere, 'extend, lengthen' dominant in NHG dehnen). Conversely, some one of these notions may be the more original, as in the case of NE stretch (cf. below, 5), or if a word for 'lengthen' is used for 'stretch', as It. allungare.

1. IE *ten-, with extensions. Walde-P. 1.722 ff., also 721, 726, 727. Ernout-M. 1026 f. Brückner 61.

Grk. τείνω (*ten-ω); Lat. (ten-d beside ten- in tendere 'hold', tenuis 'thin', and tentus, old pple. of tendere) tendere (> It. tendere, Fr. tendre, Sp. tender), extendere (> It. stendere, Fr. étendre), indendere (> Rum. întinde); W. estyn, Br. astenn, fr. Lat. extendere, beside W. tynnu, Br. tenna 'pull' fr. Lat. tendere (but cf. also Loth, Mots lat. 165); Goth. uf-panjan, ON þenja (Norw. dial. tenja; Sw. tånja, nearly obs.), OE þennan, OHG dennan, MHG denen, NHG dehnen; Lith. tęsti ('ten-s', cf. Skt. taris- 'shake', Goth. al-pinsan 'draw', etc.) and tempti (tem-p-, cf. Lat. tempus 'time', etc.); ChSl. rastěsti, rastegnati, cpd. of raz- 'apart' and tēgnati 'draw' (this prob. fr. a guttural extension of *ten-; cf. 9.33) and so (or in part with other prefixes) SCR. rastegnati, Boh. roztáhnouti, Pol.

rozciagnąć, Russ. rastjanut'; Skt., Av. tan-.

2. NG (beside lit. εκτείνω) τετίνω, orig. 'pitch a tent' (so in Chron. Morea, etc.), deriv. of Byz. τένω, fr. MLat. tenta 'tent' (7.14), this fr. Lat. tendere, tentus (above, 1).

3. Lat. tendere, etc., above, 1.

4. Ir., Nir. sinim, perh. : ON seilask 'stretch out the hands or arms', and as orig. 'throw out (the hands, etc.)' : Skt. śayaka- 'missile' and numerous words commonly grouped under an IE *sēi- 'throw' and 'sow'. Walde-P. 2.459 ff., esp. 460 (bottom) f.

W. estyn, Br. astenn, above, 1.

5. Goth. uf-panjan, ON þenja, etc., above, 1.

OE streccan, ME strecche, NE stretch, OHG streccan, MHG, NHG strecken (MLG > Dan. strake, Sw. sträcka), Du. strekken, all in the early period (so OE, OHG), and still mostly in NHG 'stretch out the body or limbs' and so as orig. 'make stiff, straighten out' : OE stracc 'severe, stern' (fig. use of 'rigid') OHG stracc 'stiff, rigid, straight', beside OE stearc 'stiff, strong', OHG stark 'strong, great', Grk. στερεός 'hard, stiff'. Walde-P. 2.629. Falk-Torp 1185. NED s.v. stretch, vb.

OHG spannan 'draw tight, stretch' (a bow, etc.), also 'fasten', MHG, NHG spannen, Du. spannen, Dan. spānde, Sw. spānna, all partly 'stretch', but in many other uses : OE spannan 'fasten', Grk. σπᾶω 'draw', etc. Walde-P. 2.655 f. Falk-Torp 1139.

6. Lith. tęsti and tempti, above, 1.

Lett. steipt : Lith. steipti 'stretch the body, stand on tiptoe', steipti 'become stiff' (with death or cold), OE 'stiff', Lat. stipāre 'press together', etc. Semantic development as in NE stretch (above, 5). Walde-P. 2.646 ff.

7. ChSl. rastěsti, etc., above, 1.

ChSl. pēti in ras-(pro-)pēti 'stretch out, crucify', Boh. pnouti, na-(roz-)pínati, etc. : Lith. pinti 'plait' (9.75).

8. Skt., Av. tan-, above, 1.

Goth. spinnan 'spin' (6.31), etc., IE *(s)pen-. Walde-P. 2.660 f. Trautmann 219.

8. Skt., Av. tan-, above, 1.

Lat. terere (much less common than fricāre for plain 'rub'; used esp. for 'thresh' and mostly 'wear out, waste'), above, 1.

3. Ir. commelim, Nir. cuiimlim, cpd. of com- and melim 'grind' : Lat. molere 'grind', etc. (5.56). Pedersen 2.577.

W. rhubio, fr. NE rub. Parry-Williams 160.

Br. frola, fr. Fr. frotter. Henry 126.

4. Goth. bnauan, ON bnūa (rare), prob. cpd. bi-, but root connection dub. (ON nūa, OHG nūan here or to foll.?). Feist 101. Falk-Torp 335.

ON gnūa (Norw. gnu), also gnūða (rare), OE gnūdan, ME gnūde (modde), OHG gnitan, MHG gniten, MLG gniden (> Dan. gnide, Sw. gnida), perh. with various extensions : Grk. χνάω 'gnaw, nibble', OE gnagan 'gnaw', etc., or with variant init. : Grk. κνάω, κνίω 'scrape', etc., all uncertain. Walde-P. 1.584 f. Falk-Torp 334, 335.

'stretch'. Pedersen 1.198. Loth, Mots lat. 213.

4. Goth. *tiuhan* (but mostly 'lead'; ON **tjúga*, pple. *toginn*), OE *lōn*, OHG *zīohan*, MHG, NHG *ziehen*, also caus. ON *teygja*, and fr. weak grade (cf. ON *tog* 'rope, cord') fr. *toga*, OE *togian* (NE *tow*) : Lat. *dūcere* 'draw, lead', Grk. *δαι-δύσασθαι* *δαΐσθαι* (Hesych.), fr. IE **deuk-*. Walde-P. 1.780 f. Ernout-M. 287. Walde-H. 1.377. Falk-Torp 1315. Feist 478 f.

Goth. *at-pīnsan*, OHG *thīnsan*, *dīnsan* : Lith. *tešti* 'stretch', etc. (9.32). Walde-P. 1.727. Feist 62.

ON *draga*, Dan. *drage*, Sw. *draga*, OE *dragan*, ME *drave*, *drage*, NE *draw*, *drag*, also Goth. *ga-dragan* 'bring together', OHG *tragan* 'bear, carry', prob. with variant initial : Lat. *trahere* (above, 2), other connections remote and dub. Walde-P. 1.862. Feist 123. Falk-Torp 151.

MLG *trecken* (> Dan. *trække*), Du. *trekken* = OHG *trehan* 'shove, etc.', perh. : Lett. *dragāi* 'tear, shake', and fr. an extension of **der-* in words for 'tear'. Walde-P. 1.801. Falk-Torp 1292. Franck-v. W. 708.

OE (*a*)*pullian*, ME *pulle*, NE *pull*, in early period 'pluck, snatch, pull with violence', and still with something of this feeling, but often only a colloq. equivalent of *draw*. Etym. ? NED s.v. *pull*, vb.

5. Lith. *traukti* : Lett. *traukti* 'strike, knock down', Lith. *trukti* 'tear, break' (intr.), perh. : ON *brūga*, OHG *drucken* 'press', etc. Walde-P. 1.731. Mühl.-Endz. 4.225.

Lith. *vilkti* (now 'drag', but once 'draw' whence refl. or *vilkti* 'put on clothes, wear'), Lett. *vilkt*, ChSL *ilēsti*, *ilēka* (in Gospels *pri-ilēsti*), SCR. *vuči* ('draw' or 'drag'; but Boh. *vleci*, Pol. *wleć*, Russ. *volod'*, *volodit'* 'drag') : Grk. *αἰλαξ* (**aflax-*) 'furrow', Av. *varak-* 'draw' in cpds. (Barth. 1366), all fr. **welk-* (cf. **selk-* in Grk. *ἔλω*, etc., above, 1). Walde-P. 1.306.

6. ChSL *ilēsti*, etc., above, 5. ChSL (late) *tegnāti*, SCR. *tegnuti*, Boh. *tahnouti*, Pol. *ciagnać*, Russ. *tjanut'*, all with cpds. meaning 'stretch', and prob. fr. a guttural extension of **ten-* 'stretch', though taken by some as a wholly different root **theng(h)-* on account of Av. *banj-* 'draw', etc. Walde-P. 1.726 f. (with many dub. connections). Brückner 61.

7. Skt. *karṣ-*, Av. *karš-*, both 'draw' (so Av. only in cpds.; NPers. *kašidan* 'draw') and 'draw furrows, plow', with Skt. *karṣu-*, Av. *karša-* 'furrow', etc., outside connections dub. Walde-P. 1.429.

Av. *banj-*, apparently, but with unexplained initial (also in *banvan-*, *banvar-* 'bow') : ChSL *tegnāti*. See above, 6.

9.34 SPREAD OUT, STREW

Grk.	σπέννυμι, σπράννυμι	Goth.	straujan	Lith.	ilēsti, kloti, berti, kreikiti
Lat.	sternere, spargere	ON	breiða, strā	Lett.	klāt, kaisti, bērt
NG	sternere, spargere	Dan.	brede ud, strā	ChSL	postlāti, rasypati
It.	spandere	Sw.	breða ut, strō	SCR.	sterati, prostrijeti, sipati
Fr.	étendre, répandre	OE	(ge)brædan, strōwi-	Boh.	prostřiti, elditi, sypati, troušiti
Sp.	tender, esparcir	ME	spread, strewe	Pol.	siłat, siłat
Rum.	asterna, împrădia	NE	spread, streu	Russ.	siłat, rasstilat, sypat'
Ir.	sernim, asrēdim	Du.	uitbreiden, strooien, spreiden	Skt.	str-
Nir.	leathnuighim, sprēi-dhim	OHG	streuwen, breiten, spreiten	Av.	star-
W.	taenu, chwalu	MHG	breiten, strōuwen, spreiten		
Br.	astenn, streoui, skuilh	NHG	ausbreiten, streuen (spreiten)		

The somewhat disparate notions suggested by the English words of the heading, with their widely different areas of usage, are combined here because they are interwoven and virtually one in the early uses of the widespread cognate group to which NE *strew* belongs (below, 1). In this the central notion seems to be 'spread out over a surface', with two types of application which have tended to become differentiated, namely a) 'spread bedding over a bed, a garment on the ground' or the like, and b) with small detached objects 'spread branches, leaves, flowers, sand over the ground' or the like, as NE *strew*—both conveniently illustrated in the NT, Mt. 21.8, Mk. 11.8, where the people spread their garments and strewed branches in the way, expressed alike by Grk. *σπαρύνω*, Lat. *sternere* in the Vulgate, Goth. *straujan*, OE *streōwian* (so *strew* in Wyclif, but separated in Tyndale). Both types of application are common in Greek (down to the present day), Latin, and Indo-Iranian, and in part elsewhere. So Goth. *straujan* and in part OHG *streuwen*, but with a tendency in Gmc. to restrict the application to type b) 'strew', as in present English. For type a) are employed other words for

'spread out, stretch out' or the like, too numerous to be fully noted here.

From phrases of type b) 'strew' absorbed the notional element of dispersal and so came into a certain relation with 'scatter', in which this is the dominant element, without becoming identical in range with the latter. Thus NE *strew* and *scatter* may be used indifferently in many connections (as *strew* or *scatter* stones on the ground), but the old element of 'over the surface' is still felt in *strew* as contrasted with the more generic *scatter*. On the other hand, several of the words entered here to cover 'strew' are used without any such feeling of difference between 'strew' and 'scatter', though the latter is most apt to be expressed by cpds. or intensive forms, as Lat., It. *dispergere*, Fr. *disperser*, NHG *zerstreuen*, Russ. *razsypat'*, Lith. *išberti* or intens. *barstyti*. But it is not intended to cover here the general notion of 'scatter' for which there are numerous other words of totally different connections, e.g., Grk. *σκαδάννυμι* and NE *scatter* (both resting on the notion of 'split', Walde-P. 2.558), Grk. *διασκορπίζω* (prob. : Lat. *carpere* 'pluck'), Goth. *distahjan* (cpd. of *tahjan* 'tear'), ChSL *rastotiiti*

: Grk. *ῥῥῥῥ* 'push', Skt. *vadh-* 'strike, slay', *vāh-* 'press'. Walde-P. 1.255. Pedersen 2.515. Stokes 260.

4. Goth. *preihan*, ON *þryngva*, OE *þringan*, OHG *dringan*, etc., all of these mostly 'press around, throng', prob. : Lith. *trenkti* 'throw violently, clash', *trankus* 'jolting', Av. *θrazta-* 'crowded together' (Barth. 801). Walde-P. 1.758 f. Falk-Torp 1293 f. Feist 501 f.

OE *þryccan*, OHG *drucchen*, MHG *drucken*, NHG *drücken* (vs. *drucken* 'print'), Du. *drucken*, Dan. *trykke*, Sw. *trycka* : Lith. *trukti* 'rend, break'. Walde-P. 1.731. Falk-Torp 1288, 1290.

OHG *pressōn*, MHG *pressen* (> Dan. *presse*, Sw. *pressa*), NE *press*, Du. *persen*, fr. Lat. *pressare* or Fr. *presser* (above, 2). Falk-Torp 848. Franck-v. W. 497.

NE *squeeze* 'press hard', etym. dub. NED s.v.

5. Lith. *spausti* : Grk. *σπείδω* 'urge on, hasten' (14.23), Walde-P. 2.659. Trautmann 273 f.

Lett. *spiest*, prob. : *spiest*, Lith. *spiesti* 'swarm', Lat. *spissus* 'thick, compact' (12.64), etc. Walde-P. 2.658. Traut-

mann 274. Otherwise Mühl.-Endz. 3.1006.

6. ChSL *tiskati* (rare; *tisnati* 'push out'), SCR. *pritisnuti*, *pritisikvati*, Boh. *tisknouti* (*tisniti* 'oppress'), Pol. (*ciskać* 'throw') *ciśnąć*, *ciśnąć*, Russ. (but not the usual words for 'press') *tiskat'*, *tisnut'*, prob. fr. the same root as ChSL *tisto*, etc. 'dough' (5.53). Walde-P. 1.702.

ChSL *žeti*, *žimā* (late), Russ. *žat*, 1sg. *žmu* (also, but not common, SCR. *žeti*, *žnem*, Boh. *žimati*, Pol. *żąć*, *żme*) : Grk. *γίω* 'be full', *γίνω* 'seized', etc. Walde-P. 1.572 ff. Miklosich 408.

ChSL *gnesti*, *gneta* (late, but iter. *u-gnēlati* 'crowd upon', Ostrom.), Boh. *hněti* (esp. 'knead'), Russ. *gnesti* (now esp. 'oppress'), etc. : OE *cnedan*, OHG *knetan*, etc. 'knead' (5.54) Walde-P. 1.580. Berneker 311 f.

Boh. *tlaciti* : *tlouci*, ChSL *tlūka*, *tlēsti* 'knock, beat, strike' (9.21). Miklosich 349.

Russ. *davit'* (also 'choke, choke') : ChSL *daviti*, etc. 'choke', perh. : Goth. *daups* 'dead', etc. Berneker 181 f. Feist 118.

7. Skt. *pid-* : Grk. *πίδω* (above, 1).

9.35 POUR

Grk.	χέω	Goth.	giulan	Lith.	pilti, lieti
NG	χέω	ON	hella, skenkja	Lett.	liet, gāst
Lat.	fundere	Dan.	hælde, gyde, skænke	ChSL	liyti
It.	versare	Sw.	hälla, gjuta, skänka	SCR.	liiti
Fr.	verser	OE	giotan (scencan)	Boh.	liiti
Sp.	verter	ME	gele, poure, skynke, schenche	Pol.	lać
Rum.	vārsa, turna	NE	pour	Russ.	stic-
Ir.	teismim, doirtim	Du.	gielen, schenken	Av.	hič
Nir.	doirtim	OHG	giotan, scenken		
W.	tywallt	MHG	gielen, schenken, schülen		
Br.	skuilh, dinaoui	NHG	giessen, schütten, schenken		

9.36 WASH

(a, The Body or Certain Parts of the Body; b, Clothes or the like; otherwise Generic)

Grk.	λούω (a), νίω (a), πλύνω (b)	Goth.	hwahan	Lith.	mazgoti
NG	πλύνω, νίω (a), λούω (a)	ON	hwā, vaska	Lett.	mazgoti
Lat.	lavare	Dan.	vaska, tvitte	ChSL	myti, plakati (b)
It.	lavare	Sw.	tvätta, vaska	SCR.	prāti, miiti (a)
Fr.	laver	OE	hwatan (a), wascan	Boh.	myti, prāti (b)
Sp.	lavar	ME	(b), swillan	Pol.	myć, prać (b)
Rum.	spāla, la (a)	NE	wasche, swyle	Russ.	myt', stiral' (b)
Ir.	nigim, folcain, ind-aim (a)	Du.	waschen	Skt.	nij-, dhā-
Nir.	nigim (folcain)	OHG	wascan, hwahan (a)	Av.	snā-, nič-
W.	golchi	MHG	waschen, twahen (a)		
Br.	gwelch	NHG	waschen		

In several of the IE languages, as often in non-IE, there are different words for 'wash' according to the object, whether the body (but, except for Grk. *λούω*, special words for 'bathe' are not included), or certain parts of the body as hands, feet, face, head (sometimes with differentiation even here), or clothing or the like. Such special uses may be original but are often only survivals in special connections of once generic use, as Rum. *la* now 'wash the hair', from Lat. *lavare* 'wash' and similarly in many other cases.

But the idiomatic differentiation is so varied, even between corresponding words in the same group (as Gmc. or Slavic), that it cannot be fully shown in the following discussion, still less in the summary notation adopted in the list. Thus, for example, Boh. *myti*, Pol. *myć*, Russ. *myt'* are used for washing parts of the body, but also dishes, etc., that is, are generic except with reference to clothes, for which there is a different word. Conversely, SCR. *prāti* (= Boh. *prāti*, Pol. *prać* 'wash clothes') is virtually generic, while *miiti* is restricted to use with reference to the head, or hands and feet, etc. according to the local dialect (cf. Rječnik Akad. s.v.). In the Munster

dialect of Irish three different words are used with reference to the hand, head, and foot, respectively (cf. Atkinson, *Passions and Homilies* 711). OE *wascan* is used for washing clothes or the like (nets in Gospels, Lk. 5.2), *hwatan* (and likewise OHG *hwahan*) for washing parts of the body (also dishes, cf. Gospels, Mk. 7.8), but otherwise one or the other of the two Gmc. words is the usual generic term in nearly all connections, the former in West Gmc. and Dan., the latter in Goth., ON, Sw. and Nicel. (where *vaska* survives only in *vaska fisk*).

There are two groups pointing to IE roots which probably already had the meaning 'wash' with some, not now determinable, differentiation of application. Others reflect, on the one hand, the use of water, by connections with words for 'water, wet, flow' or the like; on the other, the process of rubbing or beating, the latter especially applicable to the old method of washing clothes.

1. IE **neig-*. Walde-P. 2.322.

Grk. *νίω* (fut. *νίωω*, etc., hence), later *νίωω*, only of parts of the body, as likewise NG *νίωω* and *νίωω* (Hatzidakis, *Mez*. 1.282); Ir. *nigim* (of parts of the body, but also generic), Nir. *nigim*

Apart from the inherited group, words for 'pour' rest on such notions as 'turn', 'tip up' (the vessel), 'shake', 'make flow'.

1. IE **gheu-*, with extension **gheud-*. Walde-P. 1.563 f. Ernout-M. 440 f. Walde-H. 1.563.

Grk. *χέω*, NG *χέω* (new present to aor. *ἐχέω*); Lat. *fundere* (also 'cast' metals and specialized in this sense in Romance; 9.63); Goth. *giulan*, OE *gēotan*, OHG *giotan*, etc., general Gmc. (but ON *gjōta* 'cast, drop young, etc.'); Skt. *hu-*, specialized to 'pour a libation, sacrifice'.

2. It. *versare*, Fr. *verser*, Rum. *vārsa*, fr. Lat. *versare* 'turn, wind' (fr. *vertere* 'turn'). REW 9242.

Sp. *verter*, fr. Lat. *vertere* 'turn'. REW 9249.

Rum. *turna* (esp. 'pour in', as opposed to *vārsa* 'pour out'), fr. Lat. *turnāre* 'turn (in a lathe)', but general Romance 'turn'. REW 8796.

3. Ir. *teismim* (3pl. *doesmet*, 2sg. imperat. *teismim*, etc.), fr. a cpd. *to-eks-sem-* : Lith. *semti* 'draw, dip (water)', Lett. *smelt* id. (root **sem-*). Walde-P. 2.487. Pedersen 2.624.

Ir. *doirtim* (older mostly 'pour out, spill'), fr. a cpd. **de-fort-* : Lat. *vertere* 'turn', etc., with semantic development of Sp. *verter*, etc. (cf. above, 2). Pedersen 2.526. Walde-P. 1.274.

W. *tywallt*, MW *dywallaw*, cpd. of *dy-* (intensive) and *gwallaw* 'draw, pour, serve', lit. 'empty' : Br. *goull* 'empty', etc. Morris Jones 266. Pedersen 1.34.

Br. *skuilh*, also 'spread, strew' (9.34).

Br. *dinaoui* 'tip over, pour out', MBr. *dinou* = W. (obs.) *dineu* 'pour out', MBr. *dineu* 'pour out', cpd. of *di-* (cf. MW *dywallaw*, above), second part perh. : Ir. *snāim*, Br. *neu* Lat. *nāre*, Grk. *νέω* 'swim' (10.35). Ernault,

Dict. étym. s.v. *dinou*. Otherwise (: Ir. *snigim* 'drop, rain') Stokes 316.

4. ON *hella*, Dan. *hælde*, Sw. *hälla*, lit. 'lean (the vessel)', hence 'pour out' : ON *halla* 'lean, slope', OHG *haldōn* 'stoop', ON *hallr*, OE *heald* 'inclined', etc. Walde-P. 1.430. Falk-Torp 394.

ON *skenkja*, OHG *scenken*, etc., general Gmc. (ME *skynke*, fr. Du. or LG, cf. NED s.v.) special term for 'pour out drink' (hence OE *scencan* mostly merely 'give to drink', and in later MHG, NHG, also simply 'give'), prob. (with same semantic development as ON *hella*, above) : ON *skakkr* 'oblique', etc. Walde-P. 2.564. Falk-Torp 1004.

ME *poure*, NE *pour*, orig. obscure. Cf. NED s.v.

MHG *schüt(t)en*, NHG *schütten*, in MHG also 'shake hard, move violently', in this sense OHG *sculan* : OE *scūdan* 'shake, tremble', OS *scuddian* 'shake', Lith. *kušėti* 'shake up', etc. Weigand-H. 2.805 f. Walde-P. 2.601.

5. Lith. *pilti* : Lett. *pilt* 'drip, trickle', prob. fr. the root in Skt. *pr-*, Grk. *πίω* 'fill', Lith. *pilnas*, Skt. *pūrṇa-*, etc. 'full'. Walde-P. 2.54 f. Mühl.-Endz. 3.217.

Lith. *lieti*, Lett. *liet*, ChSL *liyti*, iter. *liyti*, SCR. *liiti*, etc., general Slavic : Goth. *leiþu* (acc.) 'wine', ON *lǿð* 'strong drink', W. *liant* 'flood, stream', Ir. *lia* 'flood', Alb. *lum* 'river'. Walde-P. 2.392. Berneker 709 f.

Lett. *gāzt* : Lith. *gožti* 'overthrow', also 'pour out' (NSB s.v.), root connection dub. Mühl.-Endz. 1.620.

6. Skt. *sic-*, Av. *hič-* : ChSL *sicati* 'urinate', OHG *sihan* 'filter', *siġan* 'drip down, trickle', etc. Walde-P. 2.466. Barth. 1727.

'Pour' also expressed in Skt. by causatives of *śru-* 'flow' or *pat-* 'fly, fall'.

(lit. 'make run apart' : *teka*, *tešti* 'run'), etc.

Apart from the inherited group, the connections are mostly with words for 'stretch', 'throw', 'pour', and 'broad'.

1. IE **ster-*, *streu-*, etc. Walde-P. 2.638 ff. Ernout-M. 973 f.

Grk. *σπέννυμι*, *σπράννυμι*, *σπαρύνω*, NG *sternere* (hence or with *ad-*, Rum. *asterna*, OFr. *esternir*, etc.); REW 8248, Pūscariu 151), and in different use *struere* 'pile up, construct'; Ir. *sernim*, Br. *streoui*; Goth. *straujan*, OE *streōwian*, etc., general Gmc. (also perh. with different extension or by some analogy OE *stregdan*); SCR. *sterati*, *prostrijeti*, Boh. *prostrěti*, etc. rather 'stretch out, extend'; Skt. *str-*, Av. *star-*.

2. Lat. *spargere* 'strew, scatter, sprinkle' (> It. *spargere*, Sp. *esparcir*), prob. fr. an extension of **sp(h)er-* in Grk. *σπείρω* 'scatter seed, sow', Arm. *sp'rem* 'scatter', etc. (Walde-P. 2.670 ff.), rather than (as Walde-P. 2.673) more directly to Skt. *spṛh-j-* 'roar, crash, burst forth', etc., which seem to be of imitative origin. Walde-P. 1.c. Ernout-M. 959 f.

It. *stendere*, Fr. *étendre*, Sp. *tender*, all lit. 'stretch, stretch out', fr. Lat. *tendere* 'stretch' (9.32) or cpds. REW 3083.

It. *spandere*, Fr. *répandre*, fr. cpds. of Lat. *pandere* 'unfold, expand, lay open' (: *patēre* 'stand open', Grk. *παράννυμι* 'spread out, apart, open', etc. Walde-P. 2.18). REW 3030.

3. Ir. *sernim*, Br. *streoui*, above, 1. Ir. *assrēdim*, cpd. of *srēdim* 'throw', prob., with unoriginal *-r*, fr. *srēm* 'throw, hurl', this fr. the root **ster-* in

sernim 'strew, spread', etc. (above, 1). Pedersen 2.626.

Nir. *spṛēidhim*, fr. ME *sprede*, NE *spread*.

Nir. *leathnuighim*, fr. *leathan* 'broad, wide'.

W. *taenu*, fr. *taen* 'a spreading, sprinkling', perh. fr. *(s)tagnā* : Br. *ster* 'river, brook' (**stagrā*), Grk. *στάγω* 'drip', *σταγών* 'drop', Lat. *stagnum* 'pool'. 'Spread' in general sense from 'sprinkle (water) over'. Walde-P. 2.612.

W. *chwalu*, Br. *skuilh* (Ir. *scáilim* 'let loose, scatter') : ON *skilja* 'divide, separate', Lith. *skelti* 'split', etc. (9.27). Walde-P. 2.592.

Br. *astenn*, fr. Lat. *extendere* 'stretch out, extend'. Loth, Mots lat. 165 f.

4. ON *breiða*, Dan. *brede ud*, Sw. *breða ut*, OE (ge)brædan, Du. *uitbreiden*, OHG, MHG *breiten*, NHG *ausbreiten* (in the older languages orig. 'broaden, make wider'), fr. the words for 'broad, wide', ON *breiðr*, OE *brād*, OHG *breit*, etc. Walde-P. 2.194. Falk-Torp 100.

OE *spṛædan*, only in cpds. *tospṛædan* 'extend, expand' (w

fra-dav- 'rub off', Grk. *θόος* . . . λαμ-
πρός, *θόωσαι* . . . λαμπρῶσαι Hesych.,
etc., *θλω* 'shine' (Hes., Theoc., etc.).
Walde-P. 1.835.
Av. *snā-*, esp. cpd. *fra-snā-* (quotable
1628).

9.37 SWEEP

Grk.	κόπος, σάρω	Goth.	usabujan	Lith.	šluoti
NG	σάρων, σκουρίζω	ON	sōpa	Lett.	mēst (slauclit)
Lat.	vertere	Dan.	seje	ChSl.	pomesti
It.	spazzare, scopare	Sw.	sopa	Boh.	mesti
Fr.	balayer	OE	swāpan	Pol.	misti
Rum.	barrer	ME	sweep, swoope	Russ.	zamiat'
Sp.	máquina	NE	sweep	Skt.	mṛj-
Ir.	scōpaim	Du.	wegen	Av.	māras-
Nir.	scuabaim	OHG	kehren		
W.	yagubo	MHG	keren		
Br.	skuba	NHG	fegen, kehren		

Several of the words for 'sweep' are derived from those for 'broom', one from the word for 'floor'. In most of the others, so far as there are clear cognates, 'sweep' is a specialization of either 'cleanse, adorn' or various motions like 'turn, throw', etc., applicable to the removal of dirt.

1. Grk. *κόπος* (whence *κόρημα* 'sweepings' and 'broom'; cf. also *κόρος* . . . κάλλυρον, Hesych., *ναο-κόρος* 'caretaker of a temple', etc.), etym. dub. Walde-P. 1.462. Boisacq 495 f.

Grk. *σάρω* (cf. *σάρματα* 'sweepings', etc.), later *σάρω* (whence Byz. *σάρωρον*, NG *σάρωρον* 'broom'), NG *σάρων*, perh.: *σάρω* 'drag', *σάρφω* 'sweepings', but root connection dub. Walde-P. 2.530. Boisacq 849.

NG *σκουρίζω*, deriv. of *σκοῖτα* 'broom' (9.38).

2. Lat. *vertere* (> Sp., Port. *barrer*): ChSl. *vrŭčha*, *vrŭšti* 'thresh' (fr. 'drag', cf. 8.34), perh. Grk. *θρῶσ* 'walk with difficulty, go to destruction, perish', dial. *φῆρρω* 'be exiled'. Walde-P. 1.292. Ernout-M. 1091.

It. *spazzare*, fr. OIt. *spazzo* 'floor' (Lat. *spatium* 'space'). REW 8121.

It. *scopare*, fr. late Lat. *scōpāre*, deriv. of *scōpa* 'broom' (9.38). REW 7735.

Fr. *balayer*, fr. *balai* 'broom' (9.38). Rum. *măltura*, fr. *măltură* 'broom' (9.38).

3. Ir. *scōpaim*, Nir. *scuabaim*, W. *yagubo*, Br. *skuba*, fr. late Lat. *scōpāre* (above). Vendryes, De hib. voc. 176. Loth, Mots lat. 216.

4. Goth. *usabujan*, prob. fr. caus. of *biujan* 'bend', with specialization from 'make bend, turn aside'. Cf. 'sweep' fr. 'swing' in OE *swāpan*, fr. 'throw' in Slav. *mesti*, etc. Feist 529 (with other views). Walde-P. 2.145 (otherwise).

ON *sōpa* (with *sōfl* 'broom'), Sw. *sopa* (older Dan. *sobe*), prob. fr. a root **sweb-* beside **sweep-* in ChSl. *syptati*, etc. 'strew, scatter' (9.34), Lat. *dis-sipāre* 'scatter'. Walde-P. 2.524. Falk-Torp 1108.

Dan. *seje* (Sw. *seja*, ON *fægja* 'clean, polish'), prob. influenced by the German group, Du. *vegen*, NHG *fegen* (MHG *vegen* 'clean, polish', still the ordinary meaning in most of South Germany): ON *fāga* 'adorn, cleanse', Lith. *puošti* 'adorn', Lett. *puost* 'clean, tidy up, sweep'. Walde-P. 2.16. Falk-Torp 210 f.

9.41 CRAFT, TRADE

Grk. *τέχνη* . . . *δοῦλεύει* . . . *ἀρτίficium* (arte)
Lat. *ars, artificeum*
It. *arte*
Fr. *métier*
Sp. *oficio*
Rum. *meşerie*
Ir. *ceard*
Nir. *ceard*
W. *crefft*
Br. *micher*

(as Miklosich, Berneker). Puşeariu 1053. Tiktin 963.

2. Dan. *kost* (ODan. *kvostr*, fr. *kvast*), Sw. *kvast*: MLG, MHG *quast* 'cluster, wisp' (of foliage, straw, etc.); OSc. *quoad* 'woods', etc. Walde-P. 1.644. Falk-Torp 568 f. Hellquist 534.

OE *bes(e)ma*, ME *besum* (NE *besome* still the generic word in Scotland), OHG *besamo*, etc., general West Gmc., also (OE, OHG) 'rod, switch' (esp. for punish-

9.42 CRAFT, TRADE

Grk.	τέχνη	Goth.	amatas	Lith.	amatas
NG	τέχνη, δοῦλεύει	ON	amatas	Lett.	amatas
Lat.	ars, artificeum	Dan.	handværk	ChSl.	chytrosti, remisto, kŭzn
It.	arte	Sw.	handwerk	Boh.	zanat, obrt
Fr.	métier	OE	craft, handcraft	Russ.	remisto
Sp.	oficio	ME	craft, handcraft	Russ.	remisto, masterstvo
Rum.	meşerie	NE	(handi)craft, trade	Skt.	gilpa-
Ir.	ceard	Du.	handwerk, ambacht	Av.	....
Nir.	ceard	OHG	handwerk		
W.	crefft	MHG	handwerk		
Br.	micher	NHG	handwerk, gewerbe		

Although the beginnings of various crafts go back to remote prehistoric periods, they long remained merely household crafts. Such was the situation in the IE period, as still to a considerable extent in the Homeric period of Greece and in the early periods of the other lands of IE speech. The development of professional crafts with the distinct classes of craftsmen is a later outgrowth. Cf. Schrader, Reallex. 1.392 ff.

Hence, as to be expected, there are no inherited groups pointing to IE words for 'craft' or 'craftsman' in general, or for a particular craft or craftsman, with the exception of the group Grk. *τέχνη*, Skt. *taṣṣan-*, Av. *taṣan-*, which reflects an IE word, though the earliest scope of its application is not entirely clear, 'fashioner, builder', or 'carpenter' (see under 'artisan').

Most of the words listed have a wider application than 'manual craft' and

cover also either 'skill, art' or 'business, occupation', and etymologically they are mostly connected with general notions of either 'work, skill', etc. or 'occupation', these being of diverse sources.

1. Grk. *τέχνη* 'skill, art, craft, trade': *τέκτων* 'artisan, carpenter' (9.42).

NG *ἐπάγγελμα* 'profession' (class. Grk. 'announcement' and 'profession': *ἐπαγγελῶ* 'announce', mid. also 'make profession of'), used also for one's 'trade'. But the pop. term is simply *δοῦλεύει* 'work' (9.12).

2. Lat. *ars, artis* 'skill, art, craft, trade' (> It. *arte* still in part 'craft'), esp. *ars sordida* as opposed to the liberal arts; *artificium* (cpd. with *facere* 'do, make'; cf. *artifex* 'artisan') fr. the notion of 'fit together': Lat. *artus* 'joint', *armus* 'shoulder', Grk. *ἀρπίσκω* 'fit', etc. Walde-P. 1.71 f. Ernout-M. 76. Walde-H. 1.70.

Fr. *métier* (OFr. *mestier* > It. *mes-*

OE *swāpan*, ME *swope*, also ME *swepe*, NE *sweep* (prob. fr. a mutated form, but cf. NED s.v.): ON *sveipa* 'stroke, sweep over, wrap about', OHG *sweifan* 'swing', etc., root **swei-* with numerous extensions in words for 'swing, bend'. Walde-P. 2.520. Falk-Torp 1223.

OHG *kehren*, MHG *ker(e)n*, NHG *kehren*, OLG *kerren*, cf. OHG *uberhara* 'sweepings', Norw. *kare*, Sw. *kara* 'scrape', perh.: Lith. *žerti* 'scrape, scratch'. Falk-Torp 496. Kluge-G. 293. Weigand-H. 1.1017. On the distribution of NHG *kehren* and *fegen*, cf. Kretschmer, Wortgeogr. 194 ff.

5. Lith. *šluoti*, Lett. *slauclit*, beside Lith. *šluota*, Lett. *sluota* 'broom': Grk. *κλύω* 'rinse', OLat. *cluere* 'cleanse' (cf.

clōca), Goth. *hlutrs* 'bright, clean', etc. Walde-P. 1.495.

Lett. *mēst*, also 'to dung, clear away manure': Lith. *mēsti* 'work the dung', root connection dub. (Mühl.-Endz. 2.622. Walde-P. 2.246), but Lett. 'sweep' clearly generalized fr. 'sweep up the dung'.

6. ChSl. *mesti*, *pomesti* (σάρω, Lk. 15.8), etc., general Slavic (with SCR. *mella*, etc. 'broom', also general Slavic) = ChSl. *mesti*, etc. 'throw' ('sweep', fr. 'throw the sweepings'). Berneker 2.41.

7. Skt. *mṛj-* 'wipe off, cleanse', Av. *māraz-* 'touch' (Grk. *ἀμῆλω* 'milk', etc., 5.87) serve for 'sweep away'. Cf. BR s.v. and Barth. 1152 (*fra-māraz-*), also Skt. *sam̐mārjana-* 'sweeping' and esp. *sam̐mārjani-* 'broom' (BR s.v.).

9.38 BROOM

Grk.	κόρημα	Goth.	....	Lith.	šluota
NG	σκούρα, σάρωρον	ON	sōfl	Lett.	sluota
Lat.	scōpae	Dan.	kost	ChSl.	....
It.	granata, scopia	Sw.	kvast	Boh.	košit, pomello
Fr.	balai	OE	bes(e)ma	Pol.	motla
Sp.	escoba	ME	besum, brome	Russ.	mella
Rum.	măltură	NE	broom	Skt.	sam̐mārjani-
Ir.	scūap	Du.	bezem	Av.	....
Nir.	scuab	OHG	besamo		
W.	yagub	MHG	beseme		
Br.	skubell, balaenn	NHG	besen		

Many of the words for 'broom' are derived from those for 'sweep' and have been cited with the latter (9.37). Others reflect the material of which the broom was made as 'twigs, leaves' and in two instances the plant 'broom'.

1. Lat. *scōpae*, lit. 'twigs' (sg. *scōpa* not common): *scōpiō* 'stalk or pedicle of a bunch of grapes', *scōpus* 'shaft', etc. Hence It. *scopa*, Sp. *escoba*; NG *σκούπα*; Ir. *scūap*, Nir. *scuab*, W. *yagub*, Br. *skubell*, Walde-P. 2.562. Ernout-M. 908. REW 7734. G. Meyer, Neugr. St. 3.60 f. Vendryes, De hib. voc. 176. Loth, Mots lat. 216.

Rum. *măltură*, generally derived fr. Lat. *mētula*, dim. of *mētā* 'post, cone, pyramid', but its use as 'broom' doubtless helped by Slavic word SCR. *mella*, etc. (9.37) if not actually derived fr. it

It. *granata*, deriv. of Lat. *grānum* 'grain', prob. through a plant name. REW 3846.

Fr. *balai*, OFr. *balain(s)*, fr. Gall. **banallo* (> **balatno* by metathesis), cf. W. *banadl*, Br. (V.) *benal*, bonal 'broom' (the plant); Fr. dial. (Lyon) *balan*, *balain* still used for plant also. Wartburg 1.232 f. REW 897. Hence Br. *balaenn*. Henry 24.

Rum. *măltură*, generally derived fr. Lat. *mētula*, dim. of *mētā* 'post, cone, pyramid', but its use as 'broom' doubtless helped by Slavic word SCR. *mella*, etc. (9.37) if not actually derived fr. it

(*tiere*), fr. Lat. *ministerium* 'office, occupation, service', fr. *minister* 'servant, minister'. REW 5589.

Sp. *oficio*, fr. Lat. *officium* 'service, function, business', fr. **opificium*, cpd. of *opus* 'work, deed' and *facere* 'do, make'. Rum. *meşerie*, fr. Hung. *mesteriség* 'trade, craft', this a deriv. of *mester* 'master', loanword fr. NHG *meister*. Tiktin 971.

Rum. *meserie*, prob. connected with *meserere* 'mercy, favor' (fr. Lat. *miserere* 'pity') through its secondary meaning 'honor, office', perh. also influenced in its use by the group It. *mestiere*, etc. (above). Tiktin 970.

3. Ir. *ceard*, fr. Lat. *ars, artis* 'skill, art, craft, trade', Nir. *ceard*: W. *ceard* 'art, poetry', Grk. *κέρδος* 'gain, profit' (whence Lat. *cerdō* 'petty craftsman'), pl. 'wiles', *κερδαίος* 'crafty', etc. Walde-P. 1.423. Pederesen 1.36.

W. *crefft*, fr. OE *craft* (below, 4). Parry-Williams 25.

Br. *micher*, fr. Fr. *métier* (above, 2). Henry 197.

4. ON *īðn*, *īðja* 'occupation, business': *īð* 'a doing, working', *īðinn* 'diligent, active', root connection dub. Walde-P. 1.5. Falk-Torp 457.

Dan. *haandværk*, Sw. *handverk*, Du. *handwerk*, OHG *hantwerch*, MHG *hantwerch*, NHG *handwerk*, lit. 'handwork', cpds. of words for 'hand' and 'work'.

OE *craft* 'strength, ability, skill, art, craft', ME, NE *craft*, also OE *handcraft*, ME *handcraft*, NE *handicraft*: ON *krafft*, OHG *kraft* 'power, strength', etc. (4.81). Walde-P. 1.596. Falk-Torp 572.

NE *trade*, orig. 'path, course', hence 'regular course of action, manner of life' and then 'business, occupation, craft', perh. borrowed fr. MLG *trade* 'track': OHG *trata*, OE *trod* 'track, path', OHG *tretan*, OE *tredan* 'step, tread'. Walde-P. 1.796. NED s.v.

Du. *ambacht*, with preservation of the older form (the reg. development in Du. *ambt* 'office'): OHG *ambacht*, OE *ambiht*, Goth. *andabakti* 'service, office', derivs. of OHG *ambacht*, OE *ambicht*, Goth. *andabakti* 'servant' (19.43). Falk-Torp 189. Franck-v. W. 16.

NHG *gewerbe* 'business, vocation, trade', MHG 'activity, business': *werben*, OHG *hwerfan* 'turn, move about, be busy', OE *hweorfan* 'turn, go about, roam', Goth. *hwaifan* 'wander, roam', etc. Walde-P. 1.472. Weigand-H. 1.717.

5. Lith. *amatas*, Lett. *amats*, fr. MLG *am(m)et* 'office, position': OHG *ambacht*, etc. (above, 4). Mühl.-Endz. 1.70.

6. ChSl. *remistvo* (Supr., etc.), Boh. *řemeslo*, Pol. *rzemioŝto* (-iŝto), Russ. *remeslo*: Lith. *remeslas*, Lett. *remeslis* 'craftsman, carpenter', OPruss. *romestud* 'ax', all prob. fr. the root of Lith. *ramtyle* 'cut, carve', Lett. *ramstīl* 'hew, saw' (with a blunt tool), further connections dub. Mühl.-Endz. 3.509 f. Brückner 475. Buga, Kalba ir Senovė 279.

ChSl. *chytrosti* (Jagić, Entstehungsgesch. 415), deriv. of *chytŕa* 'skilled, crafty': Russ. *chitryj* 'cunning, crafty', Bulg. *hitŕ* 'wise', SCR. *hitar* 'quick, experienced, skilled', etc. Berneker 414.

ChSl. *kŭznŭ* (Supr., etc.): *kovati* 'forge' (9.61). Berneker 675.

SCR. *zanat*, fr. Turk. (orig. Arab.) *san'at* 'craft'. Miklosich, Turk. El. 2.151.

SCR. *obrt* 'turning' (: *obrniti*, *obrtati* 'turn around', cpds. of *ob* 'around' and root of *vtjeti* 'turn', 10.12) and 'occupation, craft', with the same development as NHG *gewerbe* (above, 4).

Russ. *masterstvo*, deriv. of *master* 'master, maker', used esp. in phrases for

various craftsmen, fr. Lat. *magister* 'master'. Berneker 2.3.

7. Skt. *gilpa-*, adj. 'variegated', sb. 'variegated appearance, decoration, work of art, art, craft', etym.?

9.412. 'Art'. Phrases like NE *arts and crafts*, NHG *kunst und gewerbe* represent a differentiation that is modern and still not rigidly defined, though the terms for 'art' and 'artist' are most commonly used with reference to painting and sculpture. Formerly the various types of work demanding special skill were covered by the same word, as by Grk. *τέχνη*, Lat. *ars*, Skt. *gilpa-* (9.41).

The differentiation began with such phrases as Fr. *beaux arts*, NE *fine arts*. The descendants of Lat. *ars, artis* (It., Sp. *arte*, Rum. *artă*, Fr. *art* > ME, NE *art*) have come to be used mainly in this more restricted sense (It. *arte* also 'craft').

Other terms for 'art' are as follows:

1. Ir. *elatha*, *elada* ('skill, art'), cf. Laws, Gloss. 300, Nir. *ealadha*, etym.? Macbain 149.

W. *celf* (cf. *celfydd* 'skilful'): OBr. *celmed gl. efficaaz*, Ir. *calma* 'brave', root connection? Pedersen 1.168.

2. Du., NHG *kunst* (> Dan. *kunst*, Sw. *konst*, orig. 'knowledge, skill', fr.

the root of NHG *kennen* 'know', *können* 'know how, be able'. Kluge-G. 336.

3. Lith. *menas* (cf. NSB s.v.), orig. 'understanding': *minti*, *menu* 'fitting, remember'. Leskien, Ablaut 336. Neolog. in this sense, influenced by NHG *kunst*, etc.

Lith. *dailė*, with *dailininkas* 'artist': *dailus* 'beautiful' (16.81).

Lett. *māksla*: *mācēt* 'be able' = Lith. *mokėti* 'be able', beside Lith. *mokyti*, Lett. *mācīt* 'teach' (17.25). Mühl.-Endz. 2.579.

4. SCR. *umjēstnost*, Boh. *umění*, orig. 'understanding', fr. *umjeti*, *uměti* 'know how, be able'. Cf. ChSl. *umā*, *raz-umā* 'intelligence' (17.12), *razuměti* 'understand' (17.16), etc.

Pol. *sztuka* 'piece' (fr. NHG *stuck*), also 'work of art' and 'art' (*sztuka malar-ska* 'art of painting'), for which also *kunst*, directly fr. NHG *kunst*. Brückner 555 f.

Russ. *iskusstvo* = late ChSl. *iskusi-stvo* 'trial', fr. *iskusti* 'try' (9.98). Berneker 653.

Russ. *chudožestvo* = late ChSl. *chadōžestvo* 'art, science', fr. **chadogŭ*, *chudogŭ* 'wise', loanword fr. a Gmc. form **handags* beside Goth. *handugs* 'wise' (17.21). Berneker 400. Stender-Petersen 334.

9.42 ARTISAN, CRAFTSMAN

Grk.	τεχνίτης	Goth.	(-smīpa)	Lith.	amatininkas
NG	τεχνίτης, μάστορας	ON	smiðr, iðnarmaðr	Lett.	amatnieks
Lat.	faber, artifex	Dan.	haandværker	ChSl.	chytŕič, kŭznŭnikŭ
It.	artigiano	Sw.	handverkare	SCR.	zanatlŭja, obrtnik
Fr.	artisan	OE	wyrhta, craftiga	Boh.	femeslnik
Sp.	artesano	ME	wright, craftsman	Pol.	remeslnik
Rum.	meşterşugar, meseriaş	NE	artisan, craftsman	Russ.	remeslennik, master-ooj
Ir.	sder, ceard	Du.	handwerker, ambachtsman	Skt.	gilpin-, kŕu-
Nir.	saor, ceard			Av.	....
W.	saer, crefftur	OHG	wurhto, weremeistar		
Br.	micherour	MHG	weremeister, hantwerker		
		NHG	handwerker		

			9.422
Grk.	ἐργαλείον, ὄργανον	Goth.	....
NG	ἐργαλείον	ON	töl (pl.)
Lat.	instrumentum	Dan.	værktøj
It.	ordigno, utensili (pl.)	Sw.	verktyg
Fr.	outil, instrument	OE	töl
Sp.	herramienta	ME	tole
Rum.	unealtă	NE	tool
Ir.	airnisi (pl.)	Du.	werktu
Nir.	uirlis, oirnēts, acra	OHG	gizuc
W.	arf	MHG	ziuc, u
B.	berveg	NHG	werkze

It. *adop(e)rare*, cpd. of *op(e)rare* 'work, do, make'.
Rum. *întrebuința*, cpd. fr. sb. *trebuința* 'need' (of Slavic orig., 9.93), with sense influenced by NHG *gebrauchen* (so Tiktin 840), or by the similar Slavic cpds. as SCR. *upotrijebiti*, etc. (below, 6).
Rum. *se folosi de*, fr. sb. *folos* 'gain, advantage', this fr. Byz. *φελος*, Grk. *δφελος* 'furtherance, advantage, help'. Tiktin 641 f.

3. Ir. *airbiur*, cpd. of *berim* 'carry', followed by *biuth* (dat. of *bith* 'world') glosses Lat. *frui*, *ut*, etc., e.g. imperat. *airbir biuth = utere* of Vulgate, 1. Tim. 5.23 (Wb. 29a25). Pedersen 2.464 f. Thurneysen, Gram. 162. K. Meyer, Contrib. 113.

Ir. *caithim* 'consume, spend, waste', also 'use' (K. Meyer, Contrib. 326, Laws, Gloss. s.v.), etym.? Walde-P. 1.112. Pedersen 2.479.

Ir. *torbe* 'use, profit' (11.73) is used in phrases rendering Lat. *utilis*, also *torbatu* 'utilitas', but the vb. *torbenim* seems quotable only for 'be of use', not 'make use of'. Cf. Windisch, Wtb. 840.

NlR. *asidhim*, W. *iwsio*, through sbs. *asidih*, *iws*, fr. NE sb. use.

Br. *ober gant*, lit. 'do with' (*ober* 'do', 9.11; *gant* 'with').

4. Goth. *brūkan*, OE *brūcan*, ME *brouke* (NE *brook* obs. or arch. in this sense; NED s.v.), LG *brūken* (> Dan. *bruge*, Sw. *bruka*), OHG (*ge*)*brūchan*, MHG (*ge*)*brūchen*, NHG (*brauchen* now

'need'; Paul, Deutsches Wtb. s.v.) *gebrauchen*, Du. *gebruiken* : Lat. *frui* 'enjoy', *frūz*, *fructus* 'fruit', etc. Walde-P. 2.208. Falk-Torp 106. Feist 107.

ON *njóða*, *nyta* 'use' and 'enjoy'; Dan. *nyde* 'enjoy', *nytte* 'be of use', *benytte* 'use', Sw. *nyttja*, OE *neotan*, *nyttian*, ME *nyttien*, OHG *niuzan*, *nuzzan*, MHG *nuzzen*, NHG (*nutzen* mostly 'be of use') *benutzen* : Goth. *niutan* 'attain, enjoy', *ganiutan* 'catch', Lith. *nauda* 'use, profit'. In this group the sense of advantageous use is dominant, and the early forms also mean 'enjoy'. Walde-P. 2.325. Falk-Torp 774, 777. Feist 379.

NHG *anwenden* (> Dan. *anvende*, Sw. *använda*), cpd. of *wenden* 'turn', hence 'turn to, apply, use' for a particular purpose.

5. Lith. *vertoti*, fr. the root of *verstti*, Lat. *vertere*, etc. 'turn'. Cf. NHG *anwenden*.

Lith. *naudoti*, fr. *nauda* 'use, profit' : OE *neotan*, etc. (above, 4).

Lett. *lietuoti*, fr. *lieta* 'thing' (9.90), also 'tool', etc. Mühl.-Endz. 2.505 f.

6. ChSl. (?), SCR. *upotrijebiti*, Russ. *upotrebiti*, cpds. with root seen in ChSl. *trébovati* 'need', sb. *potrěba* 'need', etc. (9.93).

Boh. *užiti*, Pol. *użyć*, cpds. of *žiti*, *żyć* 'live' (4.74), hence through 'live through, experience' (cf. NHG *erleben*) > 'use'.

7. Skt. *upayuj-*, *prayuj-*, cpds. of *yuj-* 'join, unite'.

9.43 CARPENTER

Grk.	τέκτων	Goth.	timrja	Lith.	dailidė
NG	μαργαχός, ξυλουργός	ON	trēsmiðr	Lett.	remesis
Lat.	faber	Dan.	tømmer	ChSl.	tektonā, dr̥nodlĭja
It.	falegname	Sw.	timmerman	SCR.	tesar, drovdjelja
Fr.	charpentier	OE	trēowyrhta	Boh.	tesar
Sp.	carpintero	ME	carpenter	Pol.	cieśla
Rum.	dulgher, teslar	NE	carpenter	Russ.	plotnik
Ir.	sáir	Du.	timberman	Skt.	takṣan-, rathakāra-
NlR.	saor	OHG	zimbarman, zimbar-	Av.	....
W.	saer		rārī		
Br.	kalvez	MHG	zimberman		
		NHG	zimmmann		

Words for 'carpenter' are in part identical with those for 'artisan' (9.42) used, either with or without a defining adjective or phrase, in the specialized sense. Others are derivatives of words for 'wood, timber', often as cpds. meaning literally 'woodworker'. Some are extensions from a more specific idea of 'carriage-maker', 'ship's carpenter'.

Words that are used only of those who do the finer work in wood, like NE *joiner*, *cabinetmaker*, NHG *tischler*, *schreiner*, etc., are not considered here.

1. Grk. *τέκτων*, in Hom. more than 'carpenter' (builds houses, ships, wagons, furniture, carves horn and ivory, etc., but most frequently the reference is to woodwork) : Skt. *takṣan-* 'carpenter' (often esp. 'wagon-builder'), 9.42.

2. Ir. *sáir*, NlR. *saor*, W. *saer* (cf. 9.42), or esp. NlR. *saor adhmaid*, *saor crainn*, cf. *adhmaid* 'timber, wood', *crann* 'tree, wood'; W. *saer coed*, cf. *coed* 'wood, timber'.

3. Br. *kalvez*, MBr. also *calvez* : OBr. *calmed* gl. *efficaz*, W. *celfydd* 'skilful', Ir. *calma* 'brave'. Ernault, Glossaire 556.

4. Goth. *timrja* 'carpenter, builder', Dan. *tømmer*, OHG *zimbarāri*, derivs. of Goth. **timrs*, ON *timbr*, Dan. *tømmer*, Sw., Du. *timmer*, OHG *zimbar*, etc. 'wood for building, timber' (whence also cpds. Sw., Du. *timmerman*, OHG *zimbarman*, MHG *zimberman*, NHG *zimmermann*) : Grk. *δέμω* 'construct, build', etc. (9.44). Falk-Torp 1317.

5. Lith. *dailidė*, also *hūsmiðr*, cpds. of *timrja* 'carpenter, builder', Dan. *tømmer*, OHG *zimbarāri*, derivs. of Goth. **timrs*, ON *timbr*, Dan. *tømmer*, Sw., Du. *timmer*, OHG *zimbar*, etc. 'wood for building, timber' (whence also cpds. Sw., Du. *timmerman*, OHG *zimbarman*, MHG *zimberman*, NHG *zimmermann*) : Grk. *δέμω* 'construct, build', etc. (9.44). Falk-Torp 1317.

6. Br. *kalvez*, MBr. also *calvez* : OBr. *calmed* gl. *efficaz*, W. *celfydd* 'skilful', Ir. *calma* 'brave'. Ernault, Glossaire 556.

7. Skt. *upayuj-*, *prayuj-*, cpds. of *yuj-* 'join, unite'.

'well-built' : Skt. *kṣi-* 'dwell, inhabit', Av. *ṣi-* 'dwell', Lat. *situs* 'situated', *situs*, -*ūs* 'situation', etc. Walde-P. 1.504. Boisacq 525 f.

2. Lat. *aedificāre* (> It. *edificare*, Sp. *edificar*), deriv. of a cpd. (cf. *aedificium* 'building') of *aedēs* 'building, house' (pl. of *aedēs* 'temple', 22.13) and the root of *facere* 'do, make'.

Fr. *bâtir*, OFr. *bastir*, fr. a Gmc. **bastjan* : OHG *bestan* 'bind', deriv. of OHG *bast*, OE *bast* 'bast, inner bark of trees used for plaiting and building', hence orig. meaning 'work with bast, plait', then 'build houses by plaiting, build'. REW 981. Wartburg 1.278.

Rum. *clădi* 'lay in order, arrange' and hence 'build', fr. Slavic, ChSl. *klasti*, *kladā*, etc. 'lay, put' (12.12). Tiktin 371.

Rum. *zidi*, fr. Slavic, SCR. *zidati*, etc. (below, 6). Tiktin 1820.

3. Ir. *cunulgim* 'build, erect', fr. **con-od-ding-* (cf. *digen* 'firm') : Lat. *ingere* 'mold, fashion', etc. (9.72). Pedersen 2.505 f.

NlR. *foirgnighim*, cpd. of *for-* (: Grk. *ἔργον*) and *gni-* in *do-gnīm* 'do, make'.

W. *adeiladu*, deriv. of *adail*, *adeilad* 'building', prob. cpd. of *ail* 'wattling, plaited work' (whence *eilio* 'wattle, plait, construct'). Morris Jones, 390.

Br. *sevel* 'set up, raise' and hence 'build' : W. *sefyll* 'stand', Ir. *samaigim* 'place', fr. an *m*-formation of IE **stā-* 'stand'. Walde-P. 2.606. Pedersen 1.79.

4. Goth. *timrjan*, ON *timbra*, OE *timbr(i)an*, OHG *zimbern*, *zimbarōn*, MHG *zimbern* (also 'hew' as NHG *zimmern*), derivs. of Goth. **timrs*, ON *timbr*, OE *timber*, OHG *zimbar*, MHG *zimber* 'wood for building, timber' :

tignārius, *faber lignārius* (also late *lignārius* alone), cf. *tignum* 'timber', *lignum* 'wood'.

It. *falegname*, cpd. of *fare* 'do, make' and *legname* 'woodwork, articles made of wood' (deriv. of Lat. *lignum* 'wood').

Fr. *charpentier* (> ME, NE *carpenter*), Sp. *carpintero*, fr. Lat. *carpentārius* 'carriage-maker', deriv. of *carpentum* 'carriage, coach', a Gallic word. REW 1709. Walde-H. 1.171.

Rum. *dulgher*, fr. Turk. *dulger* 'carpenter'. Lokotsch 553.

Rum. *teslar*, fr. Slavic, SCR. *tesar*, etc. (below, 6), with l fr. *tesla* 'adze', this also fr. Slavic. Tiktin 1581 f.

3. Ir. *sáir*, NlR. *saor*, W. *saer* (cf. 9.42), or esp. NlR. *saor adhmaid*, *saor crainn*, cf. *adhmaid* 'timber, wood', *crann* 'tree, wood'; W. *saer coed*, cf. *coed* 'wood, timber'.

Br. *kalvez*, MBr. also *calvez* : OBr. *calmed* gl. *efficaz*, W. *celfydd* 'skilful', Ir. *calma* 'brave'. Ernault, Glossaire 556.

4. Goth. *timrja* 'carpenter, builder', Dan. *tømmer*, OHG *zimbarāri*, derivs. of Goth. **timrs*, ON *timbr*, Dan. *tømmer*, Sw., Du. *timmer*, OHG *zimbar*, etc. 'wood for building, timber' (whence also cpds. Sw., Du. *timmerman*, OHG *zimbarman*, MHG *zimberman*, NHG *zimmermann*) : Grk. *δέμω* 'construct, build', etc. (9.44). Falk-Torp 1317.

5. Lith. *dailidė*, also *hūsmiðr*, cpds. of

7. Skt. *nir-mā-* 'form, create, fashion, build', cpd. of *mā-* 'measure, mete out, fashion, make'. (9.72).

But 'build' also expressed by Skt. *kṛ-*

'make', and so regularly by the corresponding Av. and OPers. forms. Cf. OPers. *imam tačaram* (*imām hadiš*) *akunauš* 'built this palace'.

9.45 HEW

Grk.	πλεκάω	Goth.	(<i>maitan</i>)	Lith.	tašyti
NG	πλεκώ	ON	hoggva, telgja	Lett.	lētāt
Lat.	dolāre	Dan.	hugge	ChSl.	tesati
It.	tagliare	Sw.	hugga	SCR.	tesati
Fr.	tailler (doler)	OE	hēawan	Boh.	tesati
Sp.	tajar, dolar, hachear	ME	hewe	Pol.	ciesać
Rum.	idia (dura)	NE	hew	Russ.	tesat'
Ir.	snoidhim	Du.	houwen	Skt.	takṣ-
NlR.	naddu	OHG	houwan	Av.	taš-
W.	trouc'ha, bena	MHG	houwen, zimbern		
Br.		NHG	zimbern, behauren		

'Hew', as distinguished from the more generic 'cut' (9.22), is understood here as applying to cutting with an ax or adze, either the cutting down of trees or especially the skilled trimming of wood in carpentry or of stone. Many of the words listed here are those that are still or have been used for 'cut' in general, and so have been discussed in 9.22. But there are some derivatives of words for 'ax', and one inherited group in which the specific sense of 'hew' is clearly the primary one.

1. IE **tekʰ-*. Walde-P. 1.717.

Skt. *takṣ-*, Av. *taš-*; Lith. *tašyti*, Lett. *lētāt*; ChSl. *tesati*, etc., general Slavic. The same root is still more widespread in words for 'ax', 'adze' (9.25), or 'artisan, carpenter' (9.42, 9.43).

2. Grk. *πλεκάω*, deriv. of *πέλεκυς* 'ax' (9.25).

3. Lat. *dolāre* (> OIt. *dolar*, Fr. *doler*, Sp. *dolar*, Rum. *dura*; REW 2718) : Skt. *dal-* 'split, burst', Grk. *δαίδαλος* 'artfully wrought', with extension, Ir. *dluigim* 'split' (9.27), ON *telgja* 'cut' (9.22), also Ir. *delb* 'form, image', *dalbaim* 'form, mold', Lat. *dolium* 'vase, jar', IE **del-*. Walde-P. 1.810. Ernout-M. 280. Walde-H. 1.364 f.

Sp. *hachear*, deriv. of *hacha* 'ax' (9.25).

4. Br. *bena*, esp. 'hew stone' : Ir. *benim* 'strike' (9.21).

5. MHG *zimbern*, NHG *zimmern*, see under 'build' (9.44).
For the other words listed see 9.22.

9.46 BORE

Grk.	τρύπανον, τρύπαω	Goth.	....	Lith.	gręžti (skverbti)
NG	τρύπαν	ON	bora	Lett.	urbt
Lat.	perforare, terebrare	ChSl.	bora	ChSl.	....
It.	forare	Sw.	borra	SCR.	buriti, vrtjeti
Fr.	percer	OE	borian	Boh.	vrtati
Sp.	taladrar, barrenar	ME	bore	Pol.	swidrować, wiercić
Rum.	găuri	NE	bore	Russ.	buraviti, sverlit'
Ir.	tollaim	Du.	boren	Skt.	vidh-, gnath-
NlR.	tollaim	OHG	borōn	Av.	....
W.	tyllu	MHG	born		
Br.	loulla	NHG	bohren		

Words for 'auger', that is, the more generic words for a boring instrument (special terms for a small borer, like NE *gimlet*, are ignored) are partly from the verbs for 'bore' (or roots of similar source, 'turn, whirl'), partly connected with words for 'sharp' or some sharp instrument. A few are from various other sources, and there are several loanwords.

1. Derivs. of **ter-*, etc. in words for 'bore' (9.46).

Grk. *τρύπανον* (cf. *τρύπαω* 'bore'), whence MLat. *trepanum*, OIt. *trepano* (cf. Fr. *trépan* as surgical instrument), It. *trapano*, NG *τρύπαν*; Grk. *τρίπερον* (Hom.); Lat. *terebrā*; Ir. *tarathar*, W. *taradr*, Br. *tarar*, *tarar*, *tarar*, Latinized Gall. *taratrum*, whence OFr. *tarere*, Fr. *tarière* (with suffix change). Sp. *taladro*. Ernout-M. 1033. REW 8570, 8599.

2. It. *succhello* (less commonly *succhio* in this sense) : *succhiare* 'suck', from the notion of sucking out the chips. REW 8417.

Sp. *barrena*, fr. Lat. *veruina* 'spit, javelin' and later 'auger', deriv. of veru 'spit, javelin' : Ir. *bir* 'spit', Goth. *gairu* 'stake, thorn', etc. Walde-P. 1.689. REW 9261.

Rum. *sfredel*, fr. Slavic (below, 6).
Rum. *burgiu*, fr. Turk. *burgu* 'auger' (cf. SCR. *burgija*, below, 6). Lokotsch 363.

3. Ir. *tarathar*, etc., above, 1.
W. *ebill* (MBr. *ebil* 'peg, nail') : Lat. *aculeus* 'sting, spur, spine', *acer* 'sharp', OE *awel* 'awl', etc. Walde-P. 1.29. Walde-H. 1.11. -Stokes 5.

W. *truyddedu* : *truyddedu* 'penetrate, pass' (now 'license'), deriv. of *trwy* 'through'.

4. ON *nafarr*, Sw. *navare*, OE *na(b)fogār*, ME *navegar*, *navger*, NE *auger* (a *navger* > an *auger*), Du. *avegaar*, OHG *nabagēr*, *nabugēr*, MHG *nabeger*, also (with metathesis through influence of OHG *nagal*, NHG *nagel* 'nail') OHG *nagabēr*, MHG *nageber*, fr. a Gmc. cpd. (**naba-gaiza-*, **nabō-gaiza-*) of the elements seen in ON *naf*, OE *nafu*, OHG *gār*, OHG *gēr* 'spear, pointed instrument', with orig. meaning 'sharp tool for boring through the nave of a wheel'. Falk-Torp 757. NED s.v. *auger*.

Dan. *bor*, Sw. *borr*, OE *bor*, Du. *boor*, OHG *bora*, NHG *bohrer* : ON *bora* 'bore', etc. (9.46).

5. Lith. *grąžtas* (cf. OFr. *granstis* id.) : *gręžti* 'turn, bore' (9.46).

Lett. *swarpts*, prob. : W. *chwerfu* 'whirl', ON *sarfa* 'displace, turn', OHG *swerban* 'whirl', ME, NE *swerve*, etc. Mühl.-Endz. 3.1144. Walde-P. 2.529 f. (without Lett. *swarpts*).

6. ChSl. *svrūditi*, SCR. *svrdao*, Pol. *swider*, Russ. *swerlo*, prob. fr. **svrūd-*

Words for 'bore' are often from the notion of 'turn', appropriate to the rotary motion employed in boring a hole, but also through 'pierce' from 'strike' or the like, or 'separate'. Several are derivatives of words for 'auger' or 'hole'.

1. Grk. *τερραίνω* (cf. *τρήτός* 'perforated', *τρήμα* 'perforation, hole', *τέρετρον* 'auger', Hom. *έροπε* 'pierced') : *τείρω* 'wear out', Lat. *terere*, Lith. *trinti*, ChSl. *trěti* 'rub', OE *trēwan* 'twist, turn' (NE *throw*), OHG *drāen* id. (NHG *drehen*), etc., fr. a root **ter-* (**trē-*, etc.), perh. orig. 'rub with a rotary motion', with divergent development to 'rub' or to 'twist, turn' whence 'bore', the last mostly in Grk., but also in Lat. *terebrā* 'auger' and the Celtic words for 'auger' (9.47).

From an extension of the same root also Grk. *τρῆνω* 'wear out', *τρήπῶω* 'bore', *τρήπανον* 'auger', Lith. *trupėti* 'break in pieces', etc. Walde-P. 1.728 ff.

2. Lat. *forāre* (> It. *forare*; but Fr. *forer* only of machine boring, more frequently *perforare* (> Fr. *perforer* 'bore, pierce' (cf. *forāmen* 'hole') : ON *bora*, etc. (below, 4), prob. also (otherwise Ernout-M. 381) Lat. *ferire*, ON *berja* 'strike', etc. (9.21), fr. IE **bher-*, perh. 'strike' as applied to various uses of sharp tools. Walde-P. 2.159 f. Walde-H. 1.481 f.

Lat. *terebrāre*, deriv. of *terebrā* 'auger' (above, 1).

Fr. *percer* (It. *perugiare* 'perforate'), fr. VLat. **pertusiāre* 'perforate' (cf. *pertūsio* 'perforation', deriv. of Lat. *pertundere*, pple. *pertūsus*, 'strike through, pierce', fr. *tundere* 'strike, beat' (9.21). REW 6436.

3. Ir. *taladrar*, *barrenar*, derivs. of *taladro*, *barrena* 'auger' (9.47).

Rum. *găuri*, deriv. of *gaură* 'hole', fr. VLat. **gaurā*, deriv. of Lat. *caurum* 'hollow, hole'. REW 1795.

3. Ir. *tollaim*, W. *tyllu*, Br. *loulla*, derivs. of Ir. *toll*, W. *toll*, Br. *toull* 'hole' : OE *þēon* (*þēowan*) 'press, stab', ChSl. *tūknaŭti* 'prick, push', etc. Walde-P. 2.615.

4. ON *bora*, OE *borian*, etc., general Gmc. : Lat. (*per*)*forāre* (above, 2). Falk-Torp 94.

5. Lith. *gręžti* (also 'turn') : Lett. *griezti* 'turn', ON *krōkr* 'a bend, hook', *kringr* 'ring, circle', OHG *krāgo* 'hook', etc. Walde-P. 1.594. Mühl.-Endz. 1.662 f.

Lith. *skverbti* (now mostly 'force in, insert'), etym.? Walde-P. 2.602.

Lett. *urbt* : Lith. *urbti*, *urbinti* 'pierce with an awl', Lett. *irbs* 'knitting-needle', *urbulis* 'awl', outside connections? Walde-P. 1.146. Mühl.-Endz. 4.302.

6

piela 'saw, file' (obs.), *pielyčia* 'file', *pelyti* 'to file', loanword fr. the Gmc., word for 'file', OHG *fihala*, *fila*, MHG *viile*, NHG *feile*. Brückner 414. Buga Kalba ir Senovė 68, 187. (Trautmann 210 assumes orig. connection with Lith. *peilis* 'knife', but this is another loanword.)

9.49 HAMMER (sb.)

Grk.	<i>σφύρα</i>	Goth.	....	Lith.	<i>plaktukas</i> (<i>kujis</i>)
NG	<i>σφυρί</i>	ON	<i>hamarr</i>	Lett.	<i>amars, veseris</i>
Lat.	<i>malleus</i>	Dan.	<i>hammer</i>	ChSl.	<i>mlatā</i>
It.	<i>martello</i>	Sw.	<i>hammar(e)</i>	Scr.	<i>čekič</i>
Fr.	<i>marteau</i>	OE	<i>hamor, bȝil</i>	Boh.	<i>kladivo</i>
Sp.	<i>martillo</i>	ME	<i>hamer</i>	Pol.	<i>mlot</i>
Rum.	<i>ciocan</i>	NE	<i>hammer</i>	Russ.	<i>molot</i>
Ir.	<i>ordd</i>	Du.	<i>hamer</i>	Skt.	<i>mudgara-, ghana-</i>
Nir.	<i>casūr</i>	OHG	<i>hamar</i>	Av.	<i>(čakus-)</i>
W.	<i>morhuyyl</i>	MHG	<i>hammer</i>		
Br.	<i>morzol</i>	NHG	<i>hammer</i>		

Words for 'hammer' (sb.) are mostly from roots meaning 'strike, beat, crush', but some are based on the material (as the Gmc. group reflects the primitive hammer of stone) or shape (as probably the Grk. *σφύρα*).

1. Grk. *σφύρα*, NG *σφυρί*, prob. fr. Grk. *σφύρον* 'ankle' through similarity of appearance. Walde-P. 2.668 f. Boisacq 931.

2. Lat. *malleus* (> Romance words meaning 'mall, mallet', etc.), with which is connected *martulus* (by dissim. fr. **malto-*), late *martellus* (> It. *martello*, Fr. *marteau*, Sp. *martillo*), prob.: ChSl. *mlatā*, etc. (below, 6), and fr. the root of Lat. *molere* (cf. Umbr. *maletu* 'moltum'), ChSl. *mlēti* 'crush, grind', but much disputed in details. Walde-P. 2.287. Ernout-M. 582, 592. Walde-H. 2.16, 37.

Rum. *ciocan*, fr. Turk. *čakan* 'battle-ax', prob. through Slavic, cf. Bulg. *čekan* 'hammer', Russ. *čekan* 'punch, stamp' earlier 'battle-ax'. Tiktin 355. Lokotsch 384. Berneker 134 f.

3. Ir. *ordd* (Nir. *ord*, W. *gordd* 'sledge-

Scr. *testera*, fr. Turk. *testere* 'saw'. Miklosich, Türk. El. 1.176. Skt. *krakaca-*, of imitative orig., cf. *kraks-* 'roar, crash', etc., *kṛkara-* 'a kind of partridge', etc. Walde-P. 1.413. Skt. *karapatra-*, lit. 'hand-blade', cpd. of *kara-* 'hand' and *patra-* 'wing, feather, blade' (4.392).

9.49 HAMMER (sb.)

Grk.	<i>σφύρα</i>	Goth.	....	Lith.	<i>plaktukas</i> (<i>kujis</i>)
NG	<i>σφυρί</i>	ON	<i>hamarr</i>	Lett.	<i>amars, veseris</i>
Lat.	<i>malleus</i>	Dan.	<i>hammer</i>	ChSl.	<i>mlatā</i>
It.	<i>martello</i>	Sw.	<i>hammar(e)</i>	Scr.	<i>čekič</i>
Fr.	<i>marteau</i>	OE	<i>hamor, bȝil</i>	Boh.	<i>kladivo</i>
Sp.	<i>martillo</i>	ME	<i>hamer</i>	Pol.	<i>mlot</i>
Rum.	<i>ciocan</i>	NE	<i>hammer</i>	Russ.	<i>molot</i>
Ir.	<i>ordd</i>	Du.	<i>hamer</i>	Skt.	<i>mudgara-, ghana-</i>
Nir.	<i>casūr</i>	OHG	<i>hamar</i>	Av.	<i>(čakus-)</i>
W.	<i>morhuyyl</i>	MHG	<i>hammer</i>		
Br.	<i>morzol</i>	NHG	<i>hammer</i>		

hammer', Br. *horz* 'mallet', etym.? Pedersen 1.114. Stokes 52. Macbain 269.

Nir. *casūr*, prob. loanword fr. some unattested deriv. of NE *cass* or Fr. *casser* 'break'.

W. *morhuyyl*, Br. *morzol*, fr. Lat. *martulus*, *martellus* (above, 2). Pedersen 1.239. Loth, Mots lat. 188.

4. ON *hamarr*, OE *hamor*, etc., general Gmc., orig. 'stone tool' (this meaning preserved in ON): Skt. *agman-*, Lith. *akmuo*, ChSl. *kamy* 'stone' (1.44). Walde-P. 1.29 f. Falk-Torp 377 f.

OE *bȝil(e)*: MLG *botel* 'hammer', MHG *bazel* 'flail', fr. the root of OE *bēatan*, OHG *bōz(e)an* 'strike, beat', etc. (9.21). Walde-P. 2.127.

5. Lith. *plaktukas*: *plakti* 'beat, whip', Lat. *plangere* 'beat (the breast)', wail', Grk. *πλῆσσω* 'strike', etc. Walde-P. 2.92.

Lith. *kugis*, *kujis* ('heavy hammer'), OPruss. *cugis*: late ChSl. *kujŭ* 'hammer, mallet', fr. root of Lith. *kauti* 'strike, beat, fight', ChSl. *kovati* 'hammer, forge',

Sw. *spik* (also Norw.), Du. *spijker* (ON *spikr* 'spike'): ON *spik* 'splinter, peg', Lat. *spica* 'point, spear of grain', *spina* 'thorn', etc. Walde-P. 2.654. Falk-Torp 1120. Hellquist 1041.

5. Lith. *vinis*: OPruss. *winis* 'peg, bung'; further connections? Trautmann, Altpreuss. 462.

Lett. *nagla*, fr. MHG *nagel*: OHG *nagal*, etc. (above, 4). Mühl-Endz. 2.687.

6. ChSl. *gvozdi*, *gvozdiŭ*, Pol. *g(w)óśdzi*, Russ. *gvozdi*, perh.: Ir. *bot* 'penis', W. *both* 'nave of a wheel, boss'. Pokorny 2. Celt. Ph. 16.405. Walde-H. 1.574. Otherwise (: Lat. *hasta* 'spear'). Berneker 365 f., Brückner 166.

SCR. *čavao*, fr. the Venetian form (cf. Meyer-Lübke, It. Gram. 112) of It. *chiavo*, a by-form (now only poetic) of *chiado* (above, 2). Berneker 138.

Boh. *hřeb*, fr. OHG *grebil* 'peg'? So Miklosich 412. Otherwise Gebauer 1.518 (same word as *hřebi*, ChSl. *žrěbŭjŭ* 'lot', but semantic relation?).

7. Skt. *gāṅku-* ('wooden stake, peg' (no evidence of the use of metal nails in construction): ChSl. *sgkū* 'twig', W. *caine* 'branch', Skt. *gāṅhā-*, Lith. *šaka* 'branch', etc. (8.35). Walde-P. 1.335.

9.51 BEAM

Grk.	<i>δοκός</i>	Goth.	<i>ans</i>	Lith.	<i>balkis, vija, rąstas</i>
NG	<i>δοκάρι</i> (<i>παρερό, γυνερίά</i>)	ON	<i>äss, bjalki, trē</i>	Lett.	<i>bal'k'is</i>
Lat.	<i>trabs</i>	Dan.	<i>bjälke</i>	ChSl.	<i>brāvinā</i>
It.	<i>trave</i>	Sw.	<i>bjälke</i>	Scr.	<i>greda</i>
Fr.	<i>poutre</i>	OE	<i>bēam, balca</i> (<i>trēow</i>)	Boh.	<i>trām, břevo</i>
Sp.	<i>viga</i>	ME	<i>beam, balke</i>	Pol.	<i>belka, bierwiona</i>
Rum.	<i>trāna, grindā</i>	NE	<i>beam</i>	Russ.	<i>breno, balka</i>
Ir.	<i>trost</i> (<i>crann</i>)	Du.	<i>balk</i>	Skt.	<i>sthānā-</i>
Nir.	<i>sail</i>	OHG	<i>balco, boum</i>	Av.	<i>fra-skamba-</i>
W.	<i>travest</i>	MHG	<i>balken</i>		
Br.	<i>travest</i>	NHG	<i>balken</i>		

ON *saumr* 'seam, sewing' (: OE *sēam* 'seam', etc., fr. the root for 'sew'), also coll. 'nails' (esp. in shipbuilding), whence Dan. *søm* 'nail', Sv. *söm* 'hobble nail, horseshoe nail'. By analogy to the 'seam' of a garment the word was applied to the 'seam' of a ship (as in OE and NE), then to the row of nails marking the seam. This does not necessarily reflect directly the primitive method of binding the planks together by thongs (for which cf. the passages quoted by Falk, Wört. u. Sach. 4.50) as is assumed by Falk-Torp 1234 and Hellquist 942.

Lat. *trabs*, Fr. *poutre*, Sp. *viga*, Rum. *trāna, grindā*, Ir. *trost* (*crann*), Nir. *sail*, W. *travest*, Br. *travest*

etc. (9.61). Walde-P. 1.330. Berneker 676.

Lett. *āmars, āmurs*, fr. MLG *hamer*: ON *hamarr*, etc. (above, 4). Mühl-Endz. 1.238 f.

Lett. *veseris*, fr. Esth. *wasar* 'hammer'. Mühl-Endz. 4.544.

6. ChSl. *mlatū*, Pol. *mlot(ek)*, Russ. *molot* (cf. SCR. *mlat* 'threshing flail', Boh. *mlat* 'mallet'), fr. the root of ChSl. *mlēti* 'crush, grind'. Berneker 2.73.

SCR. *čekič*, through Turk. *čekič* fr. NPers. *čakuš* (below, 7). Berneker 135. Boh. *kladivo* (also late ChSl.), prob.:

9.50 NAIL

Grk.	<i>ῥῶς</i>	Goth.	<i>(ga-nagljān, vb.)</i>	Lith.	<i>vinis</i>
NG	<i>καρφί, πρύκα</i>	ON	<i>nafls, saumr</i> (coll.)	Lett.	<i>nafla</i>
Lat.	<i>clānus</i>	Dan.	<i>søm</i>	ChSl.	<i>gvozdi</i>
It.	<i>chiodo</i>	Sw.	<i>spik</i>	Scr.	<i>čavao</i>
Fr.	<i>clou</i>	OE	<i>nagel</i>	Boh.	<i>hřeb</i>
Sp.	<i>clavo</i>	ME	<i>nayl</i>	Pol.	<i>g(w)óśdzi</i>
Rum.	<i>cuiu</i>	NE	<i>nail</i>	Russ.	<i>gvozdi</i>
Ir.	<i>cló, tairnge</i>	Du.	<i>spijker</i>	Skt.	<i>(gaṅku-)</i>
Nir.	<i>tairnge</i>	OHG	<i>nagel</i>	Av.	....
W.	<i>hoel</i>	MHG	<i>nagel</i>		
Br.	<i>tach</i>	NHG	<i>nagel</i>		

The ancestor of the metal 'nail' was a wooden peg, and several of the words listed were also used for the latter in the early periods, while still others have cognates pointing to this as the earlier use. The identity with the 'nail' of fingers and toes is characteristic of Germanic.

1. Grk. *ῥῶς* (in Hom. 'nail-head, stud' as an ornament), Dor. *ῥῶς*, Aeol. *ῥῶς* (cf. γῶλλον ῥῶς, Hesych.), prob.: Lat. *vallum* 'stake, palisade', this perh. with Goth. *walus* 'staff', ON *vǫlr* 'round staff', etc., fr. IE **uel-* in Lat. *volvere*, Goth. *-uvaljan* 'roll', etc. Walde-P. 1.301. Ernout-M. 1072.

Byz. *καρφίον*, NG *καρφί*, dim. of Grk. *κάρφος* 'dry stalk': *κάρφω* 'dry up'. NG *πρύκα* ('shoemaker's peg', 'tack', but also common for 'nail'), earlier

μπρύκα, fr. It. *brocca* 'forked stick'. G. Meyer, Neugr. Stud. 4.64.

2. Lat. *clānus* (whence, partly through VLat. **claus*, It. *chiodo*, Fr. *clou*, Sp. *clavo*): Ir. *cló* 'nail', Lat. *clāvis*, Grk. *κλεις*, ChSl. *kŭjuči* 'key', orig. 'peg for fastening' (7.24). Walde-P. 1.492. Ernout-M. 194. Walde-H. 1.229 f. REW 1984.

Rum. *cuiu*, fr. Lat. *cuneus* 'wedge'. REW 2396.

3. Ir. *cló*: Lat. *clāvus* (above, 2). Mir., Nir. *tairnge*: G. *tarincea*, *taringa* 'iron spike', fr. the same root as Ir. *tarathar* 'auger' (9.47). Marstrand, Festschr. til Alf Torp 242 f.

W. *hoel*, perh. fr. **soḡhlā-*, deriv. of IE **segh-* 'hold' in Grk. *ἐχω*, etc. Walde-P. 2.482. Stokes 297.

OIt. *poltro* 'bed' and *poltrona* 'armchair'. REW 6825. Sp. *berber*, Wört. u. Sach. 2.190 f. Otherwise, comparing the secondary uses of animal names, like Fr. *chèvre, bélière*, etc. (cf. also NE *sawhorse, clotheshorse*, etc.). Bloch 2.176.

Sp. *viga*, fr. Lat. *bīga* 'pair, team of horses' (cf. *bījugus* 'yoked two together') through 'wooden yoke'. REW 1095.

Rum. *bīrna, grindā*, both fr. Slavic, cf. ChSl. *brāvinā*, etc., SCR. *greda*, etc. (below, 6).

3. Ir. *trost* (Nir. *trost* 'staff'), W. *travst*, Br. *travst*, fr. Lat. *trānstrum* 'cross-beam', deriv. of *trāns* 'across'. Pedersen 1.203.

Ir. *crann* 'tree, wood' (1.42), hence also 'beam'.

Ir. *sail* 'willow', Nir. also 'beam, club': Lat. *salix*, OE *sealh*, etc. 'willow'. Walde-P. 2.454.

4. Goth. *ams*, ON *äss*: MHG *ansboun* 'bridge-beam', further connections dub. Walde-P. 1.133. Falk-Torp 9. Feist 52.

ON *bjalki* (rare), Dan. *bjälke*, Sw. *bälke*, with different grade OE *balca*, ME *balke*, Du. *balk*, OHG *balco*, MHG *balke*, NHG *balken*: ON *bolr* 'tree-trunk', Grk. *φάλαγξ* 'log, block, line of battle', Lith. *balšiena* 'beam on a harrow', Russ. (dial.) *bolozno* 'thick board'; root connection dub. Walde-P. 2.181. Falk-Torp 76 f.

OE *bēam* 'tree, pillar, beam', ME *beam*, NE *beam*, OHG *boum* 'tree, pole, beam' (NHG *baum* 'tree'): Goth. *bagms* 'tree', etc. (1.42).

ON *trē*, OE *trēow* 'tree, wood' (1.42), hence also 'beam' (cf. NE *azle tree, single tree*, etc.).

5. Lith. *balkis*, Lett. *bal'k'is*, fr. MLG *balke*: NHG *balken*, etc. (above, 4).

Lith. *sija*: Lett. *siel*, etc. 'bind' (9.16).

Lith. *raštās*, prob.: *rešti* 'cut, notch',

Grk. *κλαδάρης* 'fragile', Lat. *clādēs* 'harm, injury', etc., fr. a dental extension of the root in Lith. *kalti* 'hammer, forge', etc. (9.61). Walde-P. 1.438 f. Berneker 506 f.

7. Skt. *mudgara-*, etym.? Walde-P. 2.312. Uhlenbeck 227.

Skt. *ghana-*, adj. 'striking', sb. 'hammer, club': *han-*, Av. *jan-* 'strike, kill', Grk. *βαίνω* 'strike', etc. (9.21). Walde-P. 1.679 f.

Av. *čakuš-* (quotable only as a weapon, but cf. NPers. *čakuš* 'hammer'), etym.? Walde-P. 1.381.

9.52 BOARD

Grk.	<i>σάβη</i>	Goth.	<i>(-baurd)</i>	Lith.	<i>lenta</i>
NG	<i>σαβίς, τράβλα</i>	ON	<i>borð</i>	Lett.	<i>dālis</i>
Lat.	<i>tabula, assis</i>	Dan.	<i>bræt</i>	ChSl.	<i>dāska</i>
It.	<i>asse, tavola</i>	Sw.	<i>bräde</i>	Scr.	<i>daska</i>
Fr.	<i>planche</i>	OE	<i>bord</i>	Boh.	<i>prkno, deska</i>
Sp.	<i>tabla</i>	ME	<i>bord, planke</i>	Pol.	<i>deska</i>
Rum.	<i>scindură</i>	NE	<i>board, plank</i>	Russ.	<i>doska</i>
Ir.	<i>clár</i>	Du.	<i>plank</i>	Skt.	<i>phalaka-</i>
Nir.	<i>astell</i>	MHG	<i>bret</i>	Av.	....
W.	<i>astell</i>	NHG	<i>brett</i>		
Br.	<i>plancken</i>	NHG	<i>brett</i>		

Words for 'board' or 'plank' (the differentiation of NE *board* and *plank* according to its thickness may generally be ignored) are from notions like 'flat surface', 'piece of wood', 'something split off'.

As 'piece of board' they are used also in various specialized senses, as 'tablet, table, slab, shelf, plate, shield', etc.

1. Grk. *σαβίς, -ίδος* (in Hom. mostly pl. 'folding doors'), NG *σανίδ, -ίδα* etym. dub. Walde-P. 1.709. Boisacq 851.

Grk. *πίναξ*, in Hom. for boards or planks of ships, but usually 'tablet' or 'platter' (see 5.32).

Byz., NG *τάβλα*, fr. Lat. *tabula* (below, 2). G. Meyer, Neugr. Stud. 3.64 f.

'Mason', the one who builds with stone or brick, is often expressed by words for 'artisan' or 'builder', either used alone in specialized sense or with defining noun or adjective forms. Several of the more distinctive words are derivs. of those for 'stone' wall'. Some derivs. of words for 'stone' are used for 'mason', but most of these apply rather to the 'stonecutter' who prepares the stone or does fine work in stone.

1. Grk. *τέκτων* 'artisan', including 'mason', see 9.42.

Grk. *λιδουργός*, general term for 'worker in stone' (cf. *λίθος* 'stone', *ἐλιδουργός* 'woodworker', 9.43); less frequent, but with more technical significance, *λίθοδομος*, lit. 'one who picks out (and builds with) stone' (*λέγω* 'pick out, select'), *λιθοδόμος* 'one who builds with stone' (*ἔτιμι* 'construct, build', 9.44).

NG *κρίστης* 'builder', also spec. 'mason' (: *κρίζω* 'build' (9.44)).

NG *μάστορας* 'artisan', also spec. 'mason', see 9.42.

2. Lat. *faber* 'artisan', including 'mason', see 9.42.

Late Lat. *lapidarius* (fr. *lapis*, *-idis* 'stone') is rather 'stonecutter, lapidary' than 'mason'.

It. *muratore*, deriv. of *murare* 'build in stone', fr. *muro* 'stone wall' (Lat. *mārus* 'wall').

Fr. *maçon* (> ME *machun*, NE *mason*), MLat. *macio*, *machio*, *matio* 'mason', prob. a Latinized form of a Gmc. **makō*: OE *macian* 'make', OHG *mahan* 'accomplish, make, construct', etc., reflecting an assumed earlier meaning of the Gmc. verb, namely 'build with clay' (see 9.11). REW 5208. Meyer-Lübke, Wört. u. Sach. 9.67 f. Sofer, Isidorus 142. Walde-H. 2.4.

Sp. *albañil*, fr. Arab. *bannā* 'architect'. Lokotsch 216.

Rum. *zidar*, fr. Slavic, SCR. *zidar* (below, 6).

5. Lith. *baikis*, Lett. *bal'k'is*, fr. MLG *balke*: NHG *balken*, etc. (above, 4).

Lith. *sija*: Lett. *siel*, etc. 'bind' (9.16).

Lith. *raštās*, prob.: *rešti* 'cut, notch',

as something 'cut off' or 'trimmed'. H. Petersson, IF 24.277.

6. ChSl. *brāvinā*, *brāvno*, Boh. *břevo*, Pol. *bierwiona*, Russ. *breno*, prob.: ON *brā*, OE *brycg*, OHG *brucka*, Gall. *briva* 'bridge', root connection? Walde-P. 2.207 f. Berneker 92.

ChSl. **greda* (Russ.-ChSl. *grjada*), SCR. *greda*: Boh. *hřada* 'pole', Lith. *grinda* 'floor-board', Lat. *grunda*, *sugrunda* 'eaves', ON *grind* 'lattice-work, door', etc., root connection? Walde-P. 1.657. Walde-H. 1.623 f. Berneker 348 f.

ME (late) *bryke, brike*, NE *brick*, fr. Fr. *brique* (above, 2).
Dan. *mursten*, fr. Pol. *muřten*, cpd. of *mur* 'wall' and *stén* 'stone'. Falk-Torp 741.
Du. *baksteen*, NHG *backstein*, cpds. of words for 'bake' and 'stone'.
5. Lith. *plyta*, fr. Pol. *plyta* 'slab' (below, 6). Brückner, Sl. Fremdwörter 119.
Lett. *kieg'elis*, prob. by assim. fr. *tieg'elis* (dial.), fr. MLG *tegel*: MHG, NHG *ziegel* (above, 4). Mühl-Endz. 2.390, 4.209.
6. Late ChSl. *plinūta, plīta* (Pol., Ukr. *plyta* 'slab' > Lith. *plyta* 'brick'), fr. Grk. *πλίθος* (above, 1). Brückner 423.
Scr. *opeka*: *opeči* 'burn', *peti* 'bake'.
Scr. *cięła*, Boh. *cihla*, Pol. *ceglą*, fr. MHG, NHG *ziegel* (above, 4). Brückner 57.
Russ. *kirpič* (Scr. *čerpīč* 'unbaked brick'), fr. Turk. *kerpič* 'unbaked brick'. Berneker 501. Lokotsch 1184.
7. Skt. *iřakā*, Av. *iřtiya*, OPers. *iřti* (Dar. Sus. f. 29), NPers. *ziřt*, prob. fr. **iřh-s-to*: Skt. *iřh*, Grk. *αῖθα* 'kindle', etc. Walde-P. 1.6. Johansen, IF 19.136.

9.55 MORTAR					
Grk.	(<i>πηλός, κονία</i>)	Goth.	....	Lith.	<i>kalkių glaistas</i>
NG	<i>λάσπη</i>	ON	....	Lett.	<i>mertēlis</i>
Lat.	<i>calx arēnātus, mortarium</i>	Dan.	<i>mjrtel</i>	ChSl.	....
		Sw.	<i>murbruk</i>	Scr.	<i>malter</i>
It.	<i>calceina, malta</i>	OE	....	Boh.	<i>malta</i>
Fr.	<i>mortier</i>	ME	<i>mortier</i>	Pol.	<i>zaprawa wapienna,</i>
Sp.	<i>argamasa, mezcła, mortero</i>	NE	<i>mortiar</i>		<i>etc.</i>
		Du.	<i>mortel</i>	Russ.	<i>izvestkovyj rastvor</i>
Rum.	<i>tencueald</i>	OHG	....	Skt.	(<i>lepa-, sudhā-</i>)
Ir.	....	MHG	<i>mortier</i>	Av.	....
Nir.	<i>moirēal</i>	NHG	<i>mörtel</i>		

Mortar in the technical sense of a mixture of lime and sand was known to the Greeks and Romans, and spread thence, with brick construction, to northern Europe. The majority of the European words are of Latin origin. Several contain the words for 'lime' or 'sand' or both. But as mortar was a substitute for clay, previously used for the same purpose, some words for 'clay, mud' or the like came to be used also for 'mortar'. Some languages have no single word for 'mortar' but make use of expressions meaning lit. 'mason's sauce', 'lime-cement', etc.
1. Grk. *πηλός* 'clay' (9.73), used for clay serving as mortar and then prob. for true mortar, for which also *πηλός* *ήχυρομένος* 'clay mixed with chaff', IG 27.463.42.
Grk. *κονία* 'dust', also 'lime, plaster' (hence *κονιάω* 'to plaster', *κονιάσις* 'plastering, stucco-work' in building inscriptions), also 'mortar'(?); *ἀμμοκονία* (rare) 'sand mixed with lime, cement' (cf. *ἀμμος* 'sand'): *κόνης* 'dust, ashes', Lat. *cinis* 'ashes', etc. Walde-P. 1.392.
NG *λάσπη* 'mud' (1.214), also 'mortar'.
2. Lat. *calx* (*h*)*arēnātus* 'lime mixed with sand, mortar', also (*h*)*arēnātum* alone as sb. 'mortar', cf. *calx* 'lime' and (*h*)*arēna* 'sand'.
Lat. *mortārium* 'a mortar' in which substances are pounded and crushed, hence also 'that which is crushed in a

mortar' and 'mortar for building' (> Fr. *mortier*, Sp. *mortero* in both senses), prob. fr. the root seen in Skt. *mṛ* 'crush, destroy', ON *merja* 'bruise, crush', etc. Walde-P. 2.276.
It. *calceina*, deriv. of Lat. *calx* 'lime'.
It. *malta*, fr. Lat. *maltha* 'a kind of cement' (Pliny), borrowed fr. Grk. *μάθη* 'a mixture of wax and pitch': *μαθάκος* 'soft', Goth. *mulda*, OE *molde* 'dust, earth', Skt. *mṛd* 'clay, loam' (9.73). Walde-P. 2.289. Walde-H. 2.17.
Sp. *argamasa* (Cat., Port. *argamassa*), cpd. of *masa* 'mass, dough, mortar', but first part dub. (relation to Lat. *argilla* 'clay' difficult).
Sp. *mezcla* 'mixture' (5.17), commonly used by the workmen for 'mortar'.
Rum. *tencueald* 'plaster, mortar', deriv. of *tencui* 'cover with plaster or mortar', fr. NHG *tünchen* 'cover with lime, whitewash, plaster' through Pol. *tyncować*. Tiktin 1577.
3. Nir. *moirēal*, with dissim. fr. NE *mortar* (below, 4).
W. *cymrud*, etym.? (cpd. of *cym* 'together' and *rhud* 'sediment, rust, dung water?').
Br. *piraz*, cpd. of *pri* 'clay' (9.73) and *raz* 'lime'.
4. MHG *mortier*, with dissim. Dan.

9.60 SMITH					
Grk.	χαλκός	Goth.	aizasmīþa	Lith.	kalkis
NG	γλύφος (σιδηουργός)	ON	(jārnn)smiðr	Lett.	kalejs
Lat.	faber (ferrārius)	Dan.	smed	ChSl.	kovač
It.	fabbro	Sw.	smed	Scr.	kovač
Fr.	forgeron	OE	smiþ	Boh.	kovač
Sp.	herrero	ME	smith	Pol.	kovač
Rum.	făurar, fierar	NE	smith	Russ.	kuznec
Ir.	goba	Du.	smid	Skt.	kārmāra-, lohakāra-
NIr.	gabha	OHG	smid	Av.	...
W.	gof	MHG	smit		
Br.	gov	NHG	schmied		

Grk. (rare), NG *σφυρηλατώ* 'hammer, beat out, forge', deriv. of *σφυρήλατος* 'wrought with the hammer', cpd. of *σφόρα* 'hammer' and the vbl. adj. of *δαίω* 'drive, strike, forge'.
2. Lat. *fabricāre* (> It. *fabbricare* 'make, build, forge', Fr. *forger*, Sp. *fraguar*), general word for 'make of wood, stone, metal' but often spec. 'forge' (cf. *fabrica* 'trade, workshop', esp. 'smithy'), deriv. of *faber* 'artisan, smith' (9.42).
Lat. *cudere* 'strike, hammer, forge', also *prociudere*, *excudere* 'beat out, forge': ChSl. *kovati*, etc. (below, 6). Ernout-M. 238 f. Walde-H. 1.300 f.
Sp. *forjar*, deriv. of *forja* 'smithy', fr. Fr. *forge*, this fr. Lat. *fabrica* (above). REW 3121.
Rum. *făuri*, deriv. of *făur* 'smith' (9.42).
3. Nir. *oibrighim* 'work, work on' (9.13), also spec. 'work on metals, forge'.
W. *morhwylio* 'hammer, beat, forge', deriv. of *morhwyli* 'hammer' (9.49).
Br. *govelia*, deriv. of *govel* 'smithy', fr. *gov* 'smith' (9.60).
4. ON *smiða* 'make, forge', Dan. *smede*, Sw. *smida* 'forge', OE *smiþian*

9.62 ANVIL					
Grk.	<i>ἀκμων</i>	Goth.	....	Lith.	<i>priekalas</i>
NG	<i>ἀκμων, ἀμόνι</i>	ON	<i>steði</i>	Lett.	<i>lakta</i>
Lat.	<i>incūs</i>	Dan.	<i>ambolt</i>	ChSl.	<i>nakoval</i>
It.	<i>anviladine</i>	Sw.	<i>stād</i>	Scr.	<i>nakovanj</i>
Fr.	<i>enclume</i>	OE	<i>anfill</i>	Boh.	<i>kovadlo</i>
Sp.	<i>yunque</i>	ME	<i>anvelt</i> (stithi)	Pol.	<i>kovadlo</i>
Rum.	<i>pișcavală</i>	NE	<i>anvil</i>	Russ.	<i>nakoval'nja</i>
Ir.	<i>indēin</i>	Du.	<i>aambeel</i>	Skt.	....
NIr.	<i>inneevin</i>	OHG	<i>anavale, anabōz</i>	Av.	....
W.	<i>ein(g)ion</i>	MHG	<i>anbevz</i>		
Br.	<i>anneo</i>	NHG	<i>amboss</i>		

Most of the words for 'anvil' belong to roots for 'strike, beat', in part the same as for 'forge'. One small group is based on the notion of 'stationary, firmly fixed', and another word probably on

mörtel, Du. *mortel*, NHG *mörtel*, fr. Lat. *mortārium* (above, 2) in second sense only.
ME *morter*, NE *mortar* (both senses), fr. Fr. *mortier* (above, 2).
Sw. *murbruk*, cpd. of *mur* 'wall' and *-bruk*, this prob. the same word as *bruk* 'use'. Hellquist 102.
5. Lith. *kalkių glaistas* (NSB, s.v. *kalkės*), lit. 'lime-cement'. Also Lith. *murininko košė*, lit. 'mason's pap', like Pol. *zaprawa mularska* (below, 6).
Lett. *mertelis*, fr. NHG *mörtel* (above, 4).
6. Boh. *malta*, Scr. *malta* (obs.), now *malter*, fr. It. *malta* (above, 2). Berneker 2.12 f.
Pol. *zaprawa mularska*, lit. 'mason's sauce', and *zaprawa wapienna* 'lime sauce'.
Russ. *izvestkovyj rastvor*, lit. 'lime solution'.
7. Whether true mortar was known in ancient India may be doubted, but the following words that are used for 'plaster' may be noted:
Skt. *lepa-* 'smearing, plaster': *lip-* 'smear, etc.'.
Skt. *sudhā-* 'nectar, milk' hence 'whitewash, plaster', cpd. of *su-* 'well, good' and *dhā-* 'suck, drink'.

			9.63	CAS
	Grk.	<i>χαυνέω</i>	Goth.	....
	NG	<i>χύνω</i>	ON	<i>steypa</i>
	Lat.	<i>fundere</i>	Dan.	<i>støbe</i>
	It.	<i>fondere, gettare</i>	Sw.	<i>gjuta,</i>
	Fr.	<i>fondre</i>	OE	<i>geotan</i>
	Sp.	<i>fundir</i>	ME	<i>gete, e,</i>
	Rum.	<i>turna</i>	NE	<i>cast (,</i>
	Ir.	....	Du.	<i>gielen</i>
	Nlr.	<i>teilgim</i>	OHG	<i>giezan</i>
	W.	<i>burw</i>	MHG	<i>giezen</i>
	Br.	<i>teuzi</i>	NHG	<i>gießen</i>

Words for 'cast' in the technical sense of forming metal objects by pouring the molten metal into molds are mostly the same as, or related to, those for 'pour' (9.35). But some are from 'throw, cast' (into the mold).
1. Grk. *χαυνέω, χυνέω*, deriv. of *χύνω* 'smelting pot, mold for casting', fr. the root of *χύνω* 'pour' (9.35), whence also NG *χύνω* 'pour' and 'cast'.
2. Lat. *fundere* 'pour' (9.35), also 'cast', and specialized to 'cast, smelt, melt' in It. *fondere*, Fr. *fondre*, Sp. *fundir*.
It. *gettare* 'throw, cast (metals)', fr.

OE *anfill*, ME *anvelt*, NE *anvil*, OHG *anafalz*, MLG *anebelle, ambolt* (> Dan. *ambolt*), Du. *aanbeeld*: Lat. *pellere* 'strike, beat, drive', etc. Walde-P. 2.57, 184. Franck-v.W. 3. NED s.v. *anvil*.
OHG *anabōz*, MHG *anebōz*, NHG *amboss*: OHG *bōzan*, OE *bēatan* 'strike, beat', etc. (9.21). Walde-P. 2.127. Weigand-H. 1.49.
5. Lith. *priekalas*: *kalti* 'hammer, forge' (9.61).
Lett. *lakta*, prob. the same word as *lakta* 'perch' (: *lekt* 'fly') and 'raised place'. No etym. in Mühl-Endz. 2.417. 2.605. Falk-Torp 1155. Hellquist 1103.
The other Gmc. words are from cpds. of *ana-* 'on' with roots meaning 'strike'. They are thus similar to, and perh. modeled upon, Lat. *incūs* (above, 2).

(Metals)	Lith.	<i>lieti</i>	9.64-9.69. Schrader, Sprachver-
	Lett.	<i>liet</i>	chung und Urgeschichte 2.10 ff., R
	ChSl.	...	lex. s.v. Metalle, Erz, Gold, etc.
<i>opa</i>	Scr.	<i>liiti</i>	Bradke, Methode und Ergebnisse
	Boh.	<i>liiti</i>	arischen Altertumswissenschaft 28
<i>le</i>	Pol.	<i>laś</i>	Hirt, Indogermanen 684 ff. Feist, K
<i>(and)</i>	Russ.	<i>lii'</i>	fur, Ausbreitung und Herkunft der I
	Skt.	<i>sic-</i>	ndogermanen 196 ff.
	Av.	<i>hi-</i>	

1. Derivs. of IE **ǵhel-* in words for 'yellow' like Skt. *hari-*, Av. *zari-*, Lat. *helvus*, etc. (15.69). Agreement in suffix between Gmc. and Slavic, and within Indo-Iranian. Walde-P. 1.624 ff. Falk-Torp 360. Feist 224.
Goth. *gulþ*, OE *gold*, etc., general Gmc.; Lett. *zels*, ChSl. *zlato*, etc., general Slavic; Skt. *hiranya-*, Av. *zaranya-*, OPers. *daranya-* (Dar. Sus. f. 35), all neuters.
2. Lat. *aurum* (> Romance and Celtic words, also Alb. *ar*), fr. **ausom* (Sab. *ausum*, Festus); OPruss. *ausis*, Olith. *ausas*, Lith. *auksas*; here also prob. Toch. A *was* 'gold' beside *was* 'yellow'; all prob. as 'reddish' fr. **aus-*

OEPEAN SYNONYMS		MISCELLANEOUS	
OLD		2. Loanwords from some common source, perh. to be sought in Asia Minor. Feist 421.	
Lith.	<i>auksas</i>	Goth.	<i>silubr</i> , OE <i>siolfor</i> , OHG <i>silbar</i> , etc., general Gmc.; OPruss. <i>sirab</i> .
Lett.	<i>zels</i>	Lith.	<i>sidabras</i> , Lett. <i>sidrabs</i> ; ChSl. <i>srebro</i> , etc., general Slavic.
ChSl.	<i>zlato</i>	3. NG ἀσήμι, dim. of Grk. δσημιον	
SCR.	<i>zlato</i>		
Boh.	<i>zlato</i>		
Pol.	<i>zlato</i>		
Russ.	<i>zolo</i>		
Skt.	<i>hiranya-, jalarupa-</i>		
Av.	<i>zaranya-, OPers. daranya-</i>		

1. Derivs. of IE **arǵ-* in words for 'bright, white' like Grk. *ἀργός*, Skt. *arjuna-*, etc. Some variation in form of root and of suffix. Walde-P. 1.82 f. Ernout-M. 71. Walde-H. 1.66, 848.
Grk. *ἀργυρος*; Lat. *argentum* (> It. *argento*, Fr. *argent*, Rum. *argint*), Osc. abl. sg. *aragētud*; Gall. *arganto-* in *Arganto-marus*, etc., Ir. *argat, airged*, Nir. *airgead*, W. *arian*, Br. *arç'hant*; Skt. *rajata-*, Av. *ardata-*, OPers. *ardata-* (Dar. Sus. f. 40), all neuter; Arm. *arcal*.

OVER					
	Lith.	<i>sidabras</i>			
	Lett.	<i>sidrabs</i>			
	ChSl.	<i>s(ū)rebro</i>			
	Scr.	<i>srebro</i>			
	Boh.	<i>srebro</i>			
	Pol.	<i>srebro</i>			
	Russ.	<i>serebro</i>			
	Skt.	<i>rajata-</i>			
	Av.	<i>arazata-, OPers.</i>			
		<i>ardata-</i>			

Grk. *χαλκός* and Lat. *aes* covered both 'copper' and its alloy with tin, 'bronze'. Their actual reference in the majority of cases would be to bronze, since this was so much more extensively employed than pure copper. So Goth. *aiz* (which renders *χαλκός* as the 'copper', really bronze coin, also in *aiza-smiþa* for *χαλκός* 'coppersmith'), ON *eir*, OE *ār*, OHG *ēr*, all cognate with Lat. *aes* and orig. words for 'copper', were applied mainly to what was really bronze. A new, specific name for 'copper' (whence Lat. *aurichalcum* with spelling after *aurum*), an alloy of unknown character, later used for 'brass', as in NG.
1. IE **ayes-*. Walde-P. 1.4. Ernout-M. 19. Walde-H. 1.19.
Lat. *aes*, gen. *aeris* (cf. *aënuus*, *ahēnuus*, fr. **ayes-no*, Umbr. *ahesnes* 'ahenis'), whence late *aerāmen*, **arāmen* (> It. *rame*, Rum. *aramă* 'copper', OFr. *arain*, Br. *arem*, Fr. *airain* 'bronze'); Goth. *aiz*, ON *eir*, OE *ār*, OHG *ēr*; Skt. *ayas-*

Words for 'smith, metalworker' are in part derived from the verbs for 'hammer, forge'. Some are the words for 'artisan' or 'worker' in specialized use, while others show generalization from worker in a particular metal, as copper or iron.
1. Grk. *χαλκός*, orig. 'worker in copper', generalized, already in Hom., to 'worker in any metal, smith', deriv. of *χαλκός* 'copper, bronze' (9.66).
Grk. *σδηουργός* (rare) 'ironworker', NG lit. in part also 'smith', cpd., like *ἐξολουργός* 'woodworker', of *σδηρος* 'iron' (9.67).
NG pop. *γύψος* 'gypsy' (fr. *Αἰγύπτιος* 'Egyptian'; D. Georgacas, Glotta 27.159) and hence 'smith', since the gypsies were the common tinkers (as, conversely, NE *tinker* is the common name for a gypsy in Scotland, cf. NED s.v.).
2. Lat. *faber* (> It. *fabbro*, Rum. *făur, făurar*), see 9.42; also *faber ferrārius* or simply *ferrārius* (> It. *ferraio*, Sp. *herrero*, Rum. *fierar*), deriv. of *ferrum* 'iron' (9.67). REW 3120, 3257.
Fr. *forgeron*, deriv. of *forger* 'forge' (9.61).
3. Ir. *goba* (stem *gobann-*), Nir. *gabha*, W. *gof*, Br. *gov* (cf. Gall. *Gobannio*,
Gobannilo), etym.? Thurneysen, Gram. 209. Pedersen 2.112.
4. Goth. *aizasmīþa* 'smith' (cf. *aiza* 'bronze'), ON *smiðr* 'artisan', also 'metalworker' (also *járnsmiðr*, with *járn* 'iron'), Dan., Sw. *smed*, OE *smiþ*, ME, NE *smith* (also *goldsmith, coppersmith*, etc., and *blacksmith* 'worker in black metal', i.e. iron), Du. *smid*, OHG *smid*, *smeidar* (also *ēr-, gold-, isarn-smid*), MHG *smit*, NHG *schmied*: ON *smiða* 'make, forge', etc. Prob. specialization of generic 'artisan' (as in ON). See 9.42 and NED s.v. *smith*.
5. Lith. *kaleis*, Lett. *kalejs*: Lith. *kalti*, Lett. *kalt* 'hammer, forge' (9.61).
6. Late ChSl. *kovač, kovač*, Scr. *kovač*, Boh. *kovač*, Pol. *kowal*, Russ. dial. *kovač*, *kovač*, with different formation Russ. *kuznec*: ChSl. *kovati* 'hammer, forge', etc. (9.61). Berneker 593, 655.
7. Skt. *kārmāra* 'smith' (as opposed to 'woodworker', cf. RV 9.112.2, 10.72.2), prob. as specialized fr. 'worker': *karma-* 'work, deed, etc.', *kr-* 'do, make'. Uhlenbeck 47.
Skt. *lohakāra*, cpd. of *loha-* 'copper' (9.66) and *kāra-*: *kr-* 'do, make'.

9.61 FORGE (vb.)					
Grk.	χαλκείω	Goth.	....	Lith.	<i>kalti</i>
NG	σφυρηλατώ	ON	smiða	Lett.	<i>kalt</i>
Lat.	fabricāre, cūdere	Dan.	smede	ChSl.	kovati
It.	fabbricare	Sw.	smida	SCr.	kovati
Fr.	forger	OE	smiþian	Boh.	kouti, kovati
Sp.	forjar, fraguar	ME	smithie, forge	Pol.	kuć, kowac
Rum.	făuri	NE	forge	Russ.	kovat'
Ir.	....	Du.	smieden	Skt.	(ghataya-)
NIr.	oibrighim	OHG	smiden	Av.	....
W.	morhwylio	MHG	smiden		
Br.	govelia	NHG	schmieden		

The principal activity of a smith, that of shaping and fashioning articles from heated metals by hammering or beating, is usually denoted by verbs for 'strike, beat', or by derivatives of words for 'hammer' or 'smith'.
1. Grk. *χαλκείω*, deriv. of *χαλκός* 'smith' (9.60).

Grk. (rare), NG *σφυρηλατώ* 'hammer, beat out, forge', deriv. of *σφυρήλατος* 'wrought with the hammer', cpd. of *σφόρα* 'hammer' and the vbl. adj. of *δαίω* 'drive, strike, forge'.
2. Lat. *fabricāre* (> It. *fabbricare* 'make, build, forge', Fr. *forger*, Sp. *fraguar*), general word for 'make of wood, stone, metal' but often spec. 'forge' (cf. *fabrica* 'trade, workshop', esp. 'smithy'), deriv.

prob. 'bronze' in Rigveda (Zimmer, Altind. Leben 51 f. Macdonell-Keith 1.31 f.), later 'iron', Av. *ayah-* 'bronze' (as shown by epithets 'yellow, golden'; cf. Geiger, Ostiran. Kultur 148), later 'iron' as NPers. *āhan*.

2. Grk. *χαλός*, prob. a loanword and possibly fr. the same source as Lith. *geležis* 'iron', etc. (9.67). Walde-P. 1.629. Boisacq 1049.

NG pop. *μασίρι*, like SCr. *bakar*, fr. Turk. *bakır* 'copper'. Lokotsch 193. Berneker 40.

3. Lat. *aes* *Cyprium* 'aes from Cyprus', like *aes Corinthium*, *aes Campanum* (cf. *vāsa Campana* 'vessels of Campanian bronze', source of It. *campana* 'bell'). Hence late Lat. *cuprum* 'copper', whence Fr. *cuivre* (> Br. *kouevr*), Sp. *cobre*, Rum. *cupru*, and the Gmc. words, OE *copor* (rare), OHG *kupfar*, etc., also W. *copr* (fr. ME) and Lett. *kapars* (fr. LG).

4. It. *bronzo*, whence NG *μπρονζος*, Fr. *bronze*, and similar forms in nearly all the present European languages, orig. disputed, best derived, not fr. Pers. *biring* 'copper' (as REW 1113, etc.), but fr. *aes Brundisium*. The best bronze mirrors were made at Brundisium (*specula Brundisina*, Pliny 33.130) and Byz. *βροντήσιον* 'bronze' occurs in the works of the alchemists (e.g. Berthelot, Alchimistes grecs 376.25). Berthelot, Rev. arch. 1888.295 ff. Wartburg 1.373 says 'Aes Brundisium wäre sachlich gerecht-

fertigt, aber lautlich unmöglich". But the phonetic difficulty seems less than that in the deriv. fr. Pers. *biring*, esp. in the *o*-vowel admittedly unexplained. 5. Ir. *umae* (also *crēdumae*, cpd. of *crēd* 'tin', Windisch, Wtb. s.v., K. Meyer, Contrib. 509, 511), Nlr. *umha*, OW *emid*, W. *efydd* : Ir. *om*, W. of 'raw', hence orig. 'raw ore'. Pedersen 1.166.

6. OE *bras* (both this and *ār* render Lat. *aes*. Cf. Aelfric, Gram. *aes*, *bras* *oððe ar*), ME *bras* (> Nlr. *prās*, W. *pres*), NE *brass* with change of application, etym.

OHG *aruz*(zi), *erize*, MHG *arze*, *erze*, NHG *erz* 'raw metal, ore', now often 'bronze', etym. dub. Schrader, Reallex. 1.262. Walde-P. 2.360.

7. Lith. *varis*, Lett. *varš*, OPruss *wargien* 'copper', also Lith. *žalvaris* 'bronze' (cpd. of *žalias* 'green'), perh. loanword from a language of the Finnish group. Schrader, Reallex. 1.262. Mühl-Endz. 4.484.

8. ChSl. *mědi*, etc., general Slavic (SCr. also *bakar*, see above, 2), etym. dub. Berneker 46. Walde-P. 2.222.

Pol. *spiz* 'bronze', fr. MHG *spise* 'food' and also 'metal ready for casting' as in NHG *glockenspeise* 'bell-metal'. Brückner 509. Weigand-H. 2.908.

9. Skt. *loha-*, *lohāyasa-*, *lohīṭāyasa-* 'copper' (cf. Macdonell-Keith 1.31 f.) : *loha-* 'red' beside *rohita-*, *rudhira-* 'red', etc. Walde-P. 2.358 f.

Skt. *ayas-*, Av. *ayah-*, above, 1.

9.67 IRON

Grk.	σίδηρος	Goth.	eisarn	Lith.	geležis
NG	σίδηρος	ON	isarn, järn	Lett.	dzelsa
Lat.	ferrum	Dan.	jærn	ChSl.	želzo
It.	ferro	Sw.	jærn	SCr.	željezo, gvožđe
Fr.	fer	OE	isern, isen, iren	Boh.	železo
Sp.	hierro	ME	iren	Pol.	żelazo
Rum.	fier	NE	iron	Russ.	železo
Ir.	iarn	Du.	ijzer	Skt.	ayas-
Nlr.	iarann	OHG	isarn, isen	Av.	ayah-
W.	haearn	MHG	isern, isen		
Br.	houarn	NHG	eisen		

The use of iron is comparatively late in history, long after the period of IE unity. Most of the words are of obscure origin. The only agreement between the different branches of IE is that between Celtic and Gmc., which reflects prehistoric borrowing.

1. The Celtic and Gmc. group. Walde-P. 1.4. Schrader, Reallex. 1.235 f. Feist 131. Pokorny, KZ 46.292 ff., 49.126. Walde-H. 1.19 f.

Ir. *iarn*, Nlr. *iarann*, W. *haearn*, Br. *houarn*, fr. a Celt. **isarnon* (cf. Gall. *Isarnus*, etc.), whence the Gmc. group, Goth. *eisarn*, ON *isarn* (the more common ON *jærn* by later borrowing fr. Ir. *iarn*), OE *isern*, *isen*, OE, ME *iren*, NE *iron*, OHG *isarn*, *isan*, NHG *eisen*, etc.

The Celt. **isarnon* perh. itself of Illyrian origin (there is a similar Illyr. river name, and the Hallstatt iron finds are earlier than the Celtic) and : Skt. *iṣira-* 'strong'.

SCr. also *gvožđe*, deriv. of old *gvozod* 'nail' (9.51), hence orig. 'nail material'. Berneker 366.

5. Skt. *ayas-*, Av. *ayah-* : Lat. *aes*, etc. See 9.66.

Skt. *gyāma-* 'black' is used with *ayas-* or alone for 'iron'. Macdonell-Keith 1.31 f.

9.68 LEAD

Grk.	μόλυβδος	Goth.	...	Lith.	ivinas
NG	μόλυβδος	ON	blī	Lett.	svins
Lat.	plumbum	Dan.	bly	ChSl.	olovo
It.	piombo	Sw.	bly	SCr.	olovo
Fr.	plomb	OE	lead	Boh.	olovo
Sp.	plomo	ME	lede	Pol.	olów
Rum.	plumb	NE	lead	Russ.	svinec
Ir.	luaidhe	Du.	lood	Skt.	sisā-
Nlr.	luaidhe	OHG	blío	Av.	sva-
W.	plwm	MHG	blī		
Br.	ploum	NHG	blei		

Rum. *tinichea*, Bulg. *tenekija*, fr. Turk. *tenek* id. Lokotsch 2065.

2. Lat. *plumbum album*, lit. 'white lead'.

Lat. *stagnum* (*stannum*) 'an alloy of silver and lead', late 'tin', whence It. *stagno*, Fr. *étain*, Sp. *estaño*, also Ir. *stán*, W. *ystaen* (but now mostly *tyr* fr. NE), Br. *stean*, orig.? Ernout-M. 971.

It. *latta*, Sp. *lata* 'tin-plate', the latter also 'lath' as Fr. *latte*, loanword fr. Gmc., OHG *latta* 'lath', etc. REW 4933.

Fr. *fer-blanc* 'tin-plate', lit. 'white iron'.

Rum. *cositor*, through Slavic fr. Grk. (above, 1).

3. Ir. *stán*, etc., above, 2.

Ir. *crēd* (cf. Windisch, Wtb. s.v., K. Meyer, Contrib. 509), orig.?

4. ON, OE *tīn*, OHG *zīn*, etc., general Gmc., orig.?

OHG *bleh*, MHG, NHG *blech* 'thin plate of metal', now esp. 'tin' (> Boh. *plech*, Pol. *blacha*), more spec. *weissblech*, MLG *bleck* (> Dan. *blik*, Sw. *bleck*), Du. *blik*, as orig. 'shining, bright' : ON *blik* 'gleam', OE *bliccan* 'shine', etc. Weigand-H. 1.249. Falk-Torp 82.

5. Lith. *alvas*, Lett. *alvs*, *alva*, Russ. *olovo* = ChSl. *olovo*, etc. 'lead'. See 9.68.

Lith. *skardis*, Lett. *skārdis* 'tin-plate', perh. fr. Liv. *kārda*, Finn. *karta* id. (or conversely, and the Baltic forms fr. MHG *schart* 'iron pan', etc.). Walde-P. 2.601. Endzelin, KZ 52.120.

6. Lith. *cinas*, SCr. Boh. *cín*, Pol. *cyna*, fr. NHG *zinn* (above, 4). Berneker 130.

SCr. *lim*, perh. fr. Ital. *lama* 'metal strip, blade', but vowel change unexplained. Rječnik Akad. s.v.

Boh. *plech*, Pol. *blacha*, fr. NHG *blech* (above, 4).

Russ. *žest'* : *žestkij* 'hard', ChSl. *žestā*, *žestokā* id. (17.54).

7. Skt. *trapu-* (AV+, Macdonell-Keith 1.326), orig.?

9.71 POTTER

The majority of the words for 'potter' are derivs. or cpds. of words for 'earthenware vessel, pot' (5.26) or 'vase, vessel'. Others are connected with those for 'mold' (9.72) or for 'clay' (9.73).

Words for 'pottery' (collective, or for the art or place of manufacture) are related to those for 'potter' or 'clay', and a separate list is superfluous.

1. Grk. *κεραμείς*, fr. *κέραμος* 'clay, pottery' (9.73).

NG *ἀγγειοπλάστης*, cpd. of *ἀγγεῖον* 'vessel' and *πλάσσειν* 'plāssōw' 'form, mold' (9.72).

NG *τοσκευαλός*, fr. *τοσκευά* 'pot'.

2. Lat. *figulus* (cf. *ficulīa* 'earthenware, pottery') : *figere* 'mold, form' (9.72).

It. *vasaio* (the term used in archeol-

ogy), deriv. of *vaso* 'vase, pot' (also *vasellō*, whence *vasellame* 'pottery'), Lat. *vasum*.

It. *stovigliaio* 'pot-maker' and 'pot-seller', deriv. of *stoviglie* 'pottery', this fr. VLat. **testuile*, deriv. of Lat. *testu* beside *testa* 'earthen pot, tile, etc.'. REW 8688.

Fr. *potier*, deriv. of *pot* 'pot', whence also *poterie* 'pottery' > Br. *poderi*, *poderez*, NE *pottery*.

Sp. *alfarero* (cf. *alfareria* 'pottery'), fr. *alf(ah)ar* 'pottery', this fr. Arab. *fahhār* 'potter'. Lokotsch 570.

Sp. *allero*, Rum. *olar* (cf. Rum. *ollāne* 'pottery, potter's shop'), fr. Lat. *ollārius*, adj. 'pertaining to pots', later 'potter', deriv. of *olla* 'pot'.

3. Ir. *cerd* 'artisan' (9.42) also spec. 'potter' (cf. MI. 18a12, 18b4).

Ir. *doilbhid* (Wb. 4c29), deriv. of *doilbaim* 'mold' (9.72). Pedersen 2.17.

Nlr. *criadoir*, fr. *criad(h)a* 'pottery', deriv. of *crē* 'clay' (9.73).

W. *crochenydd*, deriv. of *crochan* 'pot'. Br. *poder*, deriv. of *pod* 'pot', fr. Fr. *pot*.

4. Goth. *kasja*, deriv. of *kas* 'vessel, jar' : ON *ker*, OHG *kar* id., of dub. orig. Falk-Torp 496. Feist 308.

Late ON *leirsmiðr*, OE *lāmwyrtla*, OHG *leimwurhto*, cpds. of words for 'clay' (9.73) and 'artisan' (9.42).

Dan. *pottemager*, Sw. *krukmakare*, cpds. of Dan. *potte* (: OE *pot*, below), Sw. *kruk* (: OE *crocca*, below) and 'maker'.

OE *crocwyrhta*, cpd. of *crocca* 'pot, crock' and *wyrhta* 'artisan' (9.42).

ME *pottere*, NE *potter*, derivs. of ME, NE *pot*, OE *pot* 'pot'.

Du. *pottenbakker*, cpd. of *pot* (: OE *pot*, above) and *bakken* 'bake'.

OHG *havanāri*, MHG *havenāre*, NHG dial. *hafner*, derivs. of OHG *hafan*, MHG *haven* 'pot'.

NHG *töpfer* (whence *töpferei* 'pottery'), deriv. of MHG, NHG *topf* 'pot'.

5. Lith. *puodžius*, Lett. *puodnieks*, derivs. of Lith. *puodas*, Lett. *puods* 'pot'.

6. ChSl. *grinčari*, Boh. *hrněčř*, Pol. *garncarz*, Russ. *gončar*, *goršečnik*, derivs. of ChSl. *grānčī*, etc. 'pot'.

SCr. *lončar*, deriv. of *lonac* 'pot'.

Pol. *zdun* (cf. late ChSl. *zidū* 'potter's clay') : ChSl. *zidati* 'build', orig. 'mold, fashion' (cf. 9.44). Brückner 650.

7. Skt. *kumbhakāra-*, cpd. of *kumbha-* 'pot' and a deriv. of *kr-* 'do, make'.

Skt. *kūlāla-* (whence *kūlālaka-* 'pottery'), orig.? Uhlenbeck 59.

8. Cf. Toch. A *kuntis-tsek*, B *lwaksā-tsaik* 'potter' (= Skt. *kumbhakāra-*), cpds. of (presumably words for 'pot', with) *tsek-*, *tsaik-* 'form, fashion' (9.72).

9.72 MOLD (Clay, etc.)

Grk.	πλάσσω	Goth.	digan	Lith.	(daryti)
NG	πλάσσω	ON	mynda	Lett.	(taisi)
Lat.	figere	Dan.	forme, danne	ChSl.	(taisi)
It.	modellare, plasmare, formare	Sw.	forma, dana	SCr.	(tvorit)
Fr.	modeler, former	OE	fourme	Boh.	(tvāřiti)
Sp.	formar, modelar	ME	fourme	Pol.	ulepić
Rum.	forma, modela	NE	mo(u)ld	Russ.	lepit' (delat')
Ir.	doilbaim, cumaim	OHG	vormen	Skt.	(mā-, saṁskṛ-)
Nlr.	foirmighim, cumaim	MHG	formen, schaffen	Av.	(mā-)
W.	ffurfio, llunio	NHG	formen, bilden		
Br.	aoza				

5. Goth. *digan*, above, 1.

ON *mynda* 'shape, form', deriv. of

mynd 'shape, form, image' (12.51).

Dan. *danne* (> Sw. *dana*), both now common for 'form' with widest scope, deriv. of adj. *dan* (seen in Dan. *saadan*, *hordan*, etc.), fr. MLG *dān*, pple. of

dōn 'do, make' : OE *dōn*, OHG *tuon*, etc. (9.11). Falk-Torp 136. Hellquist 134.

OE (ge)hiviana 'form, fashion, shape' ('figere' Aelfric), deriv. of OE *hīw* 'shape, form, appearance, color' (12.51).

NE *mold*, *model*, above, 3.

OHG *scaf*(f)ōn, MHG *schaffen* 'form, shape, arrange', derivs. of OHG *scaf* 'form, arrangement' : ON *skap* 'form, condition', Goth. *gaskapjan*, ON *skapa*, OHG *seffan* 'create, form'. Walde-P. 2.562. Weigand-H. 2.667.

NHG *bilden* 'form, fashion', OHG *bili-dōn* 'represent, form after a model', derivs. of OHG *biladi*, NHG *bild* 'image, picture' (9.87).

6. Lith. *daryti* 'do, make' (9.11) also

used in sense of 'make, form something of clay'.

Lett. (iz)taisi 'make, prepare, form' :

Lith. *taisyti* 'make, prepare, repair', *tiesus* 'straight', *tiesiti* 'straighten'. Mühl-Endz. 4.124.

7. SCr. *tvorit*, Boh. *tvāřiti* 'make, form, shape' (= ChSl. *tvorit* 'make', 9.11) also applied to work in clay.

Pol. *ulepić*, Russ. *lepit'* 'stick together' (: ChSl. *pri-lēpiti* id., Skt. *lip-* 'smear', etc.; Berneker 712), also 'model in clay' (cf. Russ. *lepšik* 'modeler').

Russ. *delat'* 'do, make' (9.11), also 'make from clay'.

8. Skt. *mā-* 'measure, mete out', hence also 'prepare, arrange, fashion, form' (cf. *nir-mā-* 'construct, build', 9.44), Av. *mā-* 'measure, make, form' (12.54).

Skt. *saṁskṛ-* 'put together, compose', etc., cpd. of *saṁ-* 'together' and (s)kr-

'do, make'.

9.73 CLAY

Grk.	πῆλος, ἀργίλος	Goth.	bāhō	Lith.	molis
NG	πῆλος, ἀργίλος	ON	leir	Lett.	māls
Lat.	argilla, creta	Dan.	ler	ChSl.	glina
It.	argilla, creta	Sw.	lera	SCr.	glina, ilovača
Fr.	argile, glaise	OE	clæg, lām	Boh.	hlina, jil
Rum.	arcilla, barro	ME	clai	Pol.	glina
Sp.	argila, lut, humā	NE	clay	Russ.	glina
Ir.	crē	Du.	klei, leem	Skt.	mṛd-, mṛtikā-
Nlr.	crē	OHG	dāha, leim	Av.	....
W.	clai, pridd	MHG	dāhe, leim		
Br.	prī-	NHG	ton, lehm		

Words for the potter's 'clay' are from notions of color ('gray, white', or 'dark'), consistency ('sticky, thick'), 'mixture', 'mud'. Many of the common words for 'earth', though not included in the list, are also used for 'earth' as potter's material, as in Lat. *Samia terra*, It. *terra cotta*, NHG *töpfereerde*, NE *potter's earth*, etc., cf. also NE *earthenware*, Du. *aardewerk* 'pottery', etc.

1. Grk. *πῆλος*, also 'mud', etym. dub. See under 'mud' (1.214).

Grk. *κέραμος*, sometimes 'potter's clay' but mostly the product, 'pottery, earthen vessel, tile', also *κεραμῖς* 'tile', γῆ *κεραμῖς* 'potter's earth', *κεραμῖς* 'potter', possibly through the idea of mixing and molding the clay : *κεράννυμι* 'mix'; or loanword fr. some Anatolian source?

For the process of forming articles from clay or other plastic material by molding with the hands, only a few of the IE languages show distinctive technical terms, and even these came to be used also in a more general sense 'form, fashion, make', etc. There was an IE root, namely **dheigh-*, of which the primary application was probably to just this process, together with the similar one of kneading dough, but such special use survived in only a small part of its derivs. Some derivs. of a word for 'a mold' were used first for 'form in a mold' and then by extension for molding with the hands. In the majority of cases the words commonly employed are those of general scope, meaning 'form, shape, make, etc.', and especially derivs. of Lat. *fōrma* 'shape, form'. From these it has been in part difficult to make a selection for the list.

1. IE **dheigh-*, prob. used primarily for the molding of clay and the kneading of dough. Walde-P. 1.833 f. Ernout-M. 361 f. Walde-H. 1.501 f.

Here as 'mold', Lat. *figere* (with *figulus* 'potter'), Goth. *digan* in *kasa digana* 'clay vessels', *hamma digandin* 'τῶ πλάσσαντι', *daigs* 'lump of clay' (Rom. 9.21; but usually 'dough'); as 'knead' in the Gmc. word for 'dough', Goth. *daigs*, OE *dāg*, etc.; Skt. *dih-* 'smear'; words for 'wall', Skt. *dehī*, Grk. *τεῖχος*, Osc. *fethúss* (acc. pl.); Toch. A *tsek-*, B *tsaik-* 'form, fashion' in *kuntis-tsek* 'potter', etc. (

The manufacture of glass goes back to remote antiquity in Egypt, and also became a flourishing industry in Phoenicia. In Greece and Italy glass was known only from imported objects (glass beads, etc., in the Mycenaean period) until a comparatively late period. From the Greco-Roman world it spread to northern Europe, where its predecessor in objects of ornament was amber. In its early uses colored glass was more common than the transparent. Schrader, Reallex. and Pauly-Wissowa s.v. Glas. Mary L. Trowbridge, Philological Studies in Ancient Glass, Univ. of Illinois Studies in Language and Literature 13. Nos. 3-4.

Most of the IE words for 'glass', if not obscure, are connected with words for some color or for 'bright, shining'. But, as words for 'glass' as material came to be used also for a 'glass drinking vessel', so conversely the Balto-Slavic words for 'glass' are from a Gmc. word for 'drinking vessel'.

1. Grk. *υαλος*, *υελος*, NG *γαλι*, prob. a loanword, but of unknown source. The word occurs first in Hdt. 3.24, but here refers to some kind of transparent stone and is quotable only later for 'glass'. An earlier expression for true glass, namely 'poured stone' is reflected in *ἀρτήματα λιθίνα χυτά*, Hdt. 2.69.

2. Lat. *vitrum* (> It. *vetro*, Fr. *verre*; VLat. **vitrium* > Sp. *vidrio*), prob., as appropriate to the familiar blue-green Roman glass, the same word as *vitrum* 'woad' (a plant furnishing a blue dye), this again related in some fashion to OHG *weit*, OE *wād* 'woad'. Walde-P. 1.236. Ernout-M. 1074 f.

Rum. *sticlă*, fr. Slavic, ChSl. *stiklo*, etc. (below, 6).

3. Ir. *glain(e)*, Nlr. *gloine* : W. *glain* 'gem, bead', Ir., W., Br. *glan* 'bright, pure', Ir. *gel* 'white', fr. IE **gel-* or **ghel-* in numerous color names (for 'gray', 'blue', 'green', 'yellow'). Walde-P. 1.622 f., 624 ff.

W. *gwydr*, Fr. *guver*, fr. Lat. *vitrum* (above, 2). Pedersen 1.233. Loth, Mots lat. 176.

4. ON *gler*, OE *glæs*, OHG *glas*, etc., general Gmc. (Dan., Sw. *glas* fr. MLG), orig. used of 'amber' (as OE *glær* and in part OHG *glas*) : Ir. *glass* 'green, gray, blue', W. *glas* 'blue', Br. *glas* 'green', ON *glæsa* 'make shine, adorn', ME, MLG *glaren* 'gleam', all prob. fr. an s-extension of IE **ghel-* in color names (cf. above, 3). Walde-P. 1.626. Falk-Torp 325.

5. Lith. *stiklas*, Lett. *stikls*, OPruss. *sticlo*, fr. Slavic (below, 6). Lett. *glāze* fr. MLG *glas* (above, 4). Mühl-Endz. 1.624.

6. ChSl. *stiklo* (quotable only late), etc., general Slavic, fr. Goth. *stikls* 'drinking cup' (*σποτήριον*), which became known to the Slavs as a glass drinking cup (prob. their first acquaintance with glass, at least as a useful product, hence used also for the material), but which orig. applied to the old Gmc. 'drinking horn', and so : ON *stikkil* 'pointed end of a drinking horn', OE *sticel*, OHG *stichil* 'point, prick', etc. Brückner 549. Stender-Petersen 398 f.

7. Skt. *kāca* : *khac*- 'shine through' (?). Uhlenbeck 51. Av. *yama-*, *yāma-* (Barth. 1264, 1286; NPers. *jām*), etym.?

9.75 PLAIT (vb.)

Grk.	<i>πλέω</i>	Goth.	<i>uswindan</i>	Lith.	<i>pinti</i>
NG	<i>ON</i>	ON	<i>fletta</i>	Let.	<i>put, reig'it</i>
Lat.	<i>plectere</i>	Chn.	<i>fletta</i>	ChSl.	<i>plesti</i>
It.	<i>intrecciare</i>	Sw.	<i>fläta</i>	SCr.	<i>plest i</i>
Fr.	<i>tresser</i>	OE	<i>bregdan, fleohtan</i>	Boh.	<i>plesti</i>
Sp.	<i>trenzar</i>	ME	<i>breide</i>	Pol.	<i>pleść</i>
Rum.	<i>impleti</i>	NE	<i>plait, braid</i>	Russ.	<i>plest'</i>
Ir.	<i>figim</i>	Du.	<i>vlechten</i>	Skt.	<i>u-</i>
Nlr.	<i>dualaim</i>	OHG	<i>flehtan</i>	Av.	....
W.	<i>plethu</i>	MHG	<i>vlechten</i>		
Br.	<i>plāsona</i>	NHG	<i>flechten</i>		

The construction of dwellings, fences, walls, etc., and the manufacture of various articles like mats, baskets, etc., by plaiting together twigs, reeds, etc., antedates the more technical crafts. Moreover, plaiting is the ancestor of the more specialized and refined weaving (cf. 6.33) and is basic to at least some of the earliest pottery (as made by smearing clay on a wickerwork frame). Apart from the existence of an IE root for 'plait' (**plek-*, below, 1), the early importance of wickerwork construction is reflected in the history of certain words for 'build', 'house' (?) and for various objects which have long since ceased to be associated with such construction. Cf. Fr. *bâtir* 'build' (9.44), Lat. *crātis* 'harrow' (8.28), Goth. *haurds* 'door' (7.22), Skt. *kaṭa* (**kṛta*) 'straw mat' : Skt. *kṛt*- 'twist thread, spin'. Walde-P. 1.421.

Other expressions for the product may be based on the current verbs for 'plait', as Grk. *πλέγμα*, NHG *geflecht*, *flechtwerk*, It. *lavoro intrecciato*, or on some special material or product, as NE *wickerwork* (*wicker* 'pliant twig', fr. Scand., cf. ODan. *viger* 'willow'), *basket-work*, *lattice-work* (*lattice* deriv. of word for 'lath'), Fr. *claire* (fr. Celtic, cf. Ir. *clíad* 'hurdle'), *clayonnage*, etc. Cf. also OE *watul*, NE *wattle*, *watling* (of dub. orig.; NED s.v. *wattle*). But only a few of these are truly generic.

Apart from the inherited groups, in which 'plait' is based on 'fold', words for

merely one of the numerous activities of the household. Hence it did not develop on much of a technical terminology. Words for the workman and generic terms for the product are mostly artificial rather than popular.

The one cognate group that comes nearest to representing a generic term for the product, though the words are used mostly for various more specific products, is the following:

Grk. *κάπτα(λ)ος* 'a kind of basket', *κίρση* 'fish-basket', *κυρία* 'wickerwork shield' (all rare words), Lat. *crātis* (esp. pl. *crātes*) 'wickerwork, hurdle, harrow', OE *hyrdel*, OHG *hurd* 'hurdle', Goth. *haurds*, ON *hurð* 'door' (7.22), Skt. *kaṭa* (**kṛta*) 'straw mat' : Skt. *kṛt*- 'twist thread, spin'. Walde-P. 1.421.

Other expressions for the product may be based on the current verbs for 'plait', as Grk. *πλέγμα*, NHG *geflecht*, *flechtwerk*, It. *lavoro intrecciato*, or on some special material or product, as NE *wickerwork* (*wicker* 'pliant twig', fr. Scand., cf. ODan. *viger* 'willow'), *basket-work*, *lattice-work* (*lattice* deriv. of word for 'lath'), Fr. *claire* (fr. Celtic, cf. Ir. *clíad* 'hurdle'), *clayonnage*, etc. Cf. also OE *watul*, NE *wattle*, *watling* (of dub. orig.; NED s.v. *wattle*). But only a few of these are truly generic.

Apart from the inherited groups, in which 'plait' is based on 'fold', words for

'plait' are from other roots meaning 'fold, twist, wind' or the like, or derivatives of nouns for 'trees, braid'. A few are identical with the words for 'weave' (6.33), and in most languages the words for 'weave' are freely used with an object like 'basket, mat' or 'reeds, twigs', so that they thus cover 'plait'.

1. IE **plek-* in words for 'plait' and 'fold', an extension of **pel-* in other words for 'fold'. Cf. Lat. *placare*, Goth. *falpan*, etc. 'fold' (9.15). Walde-P. 2.97. Ernout-M. 777 ff.

Grk. *πλέω*; with *t*-extension Lat. *plectere* (> W. *plethu*; Loth, Mots lat. 196) and ON *fletta*, OE *fleohtan*, OHG *flehtan*, etc., once general Gmc.; here also (or fr. **plet-*, a parallel extension of **pel-*?) ChSl. *plesti*, *pletq*, etc., general Slavic (whence Rum. *impleti*).

2. It. *intrecciare*, Fr. *tresser*, Sp. *trenzar*, derivs. of It. *treccia*, Fr. *tresse*, Sp. *trenza* 'tress, braid', fr. VLat. **trichea*, orig. dub. REW 8893. Gamillscheg 863. Rum. *impleti*, fr. Slavic (above, 1).

3. Ir. *figim*, same as for 'weave' (6.33). Nlr. *dualaim* 'plait, fold, braid', deriv. of Ir. *dual* 'fold, fringe, plait, lock of hair' (**dōklo*) : Goth. *taġl* 'hair', OE *teġl* 'tail', Skt. *daṣ-* 'fringe, border', etc. Walde-P. 1.785. Stokes 152.

Br. *plāsona*, deriv. of *plāson* 'braid (of hair)', fr. Fr. *plançon* (deriv. of Lat. *planta*) 'young plant, shoot'; the meaning

'braid' fr. that of 'plant, shoot' through similarity of appearance. Henry 224.

4. Goth. *us-windan* (Mk. 15. 17, etc. for *πλέω*), cpd. like *bi-windan* 'wrap' : OE *windan* 'wind', etc. (10.14).

OE *bregdan* 'make a quick movement, draw a sword', hence from the motions in the process (cf. the throwing of the shuttle in weaving) also 'plait, braid', ME *breide*, NE *braid* (now mostly with reference to hair, but cf. *braided rugs*) : ON *bregða* 'move quickly, draw a sword, etc.', OS *bregdan* 'plait', OHG *brettan* 'jerk, weave', these further : ON *brjá* 'sparkle, shine', *braga* 'flame, burn', etc. (for such relations cf. the uses of NE *flash*). Walde-P. 2.169. Falk-Torp 56.

NE *plait*, *plat* (in southern U.S. one *plats* hair), deriv. of *plait* 'a fold, crease', fr. OFr. *pleit*, Lat. *plicium* : *plicāre* 'fold', *plectere* (above, 1). NED s.v. ON *bregða* 'move quickly, draw a sword, etc.', OS *bregdan* 'plait', OHG *brettan* 'jerk, weave', these further : ON *brjá* 'sparkle, shine', *braga* 'flame, burn', etc. (for such relations cf. the uses of NE *flash*). Walde-P. 2.169. Falk-Torp 56.

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5. Lith. *pinti*, Lett. *pīt* : Goth., OE *spinnan* 'spin', ChSl. *peti* 'stretch', fr. IE *(s)pen-* 'stretch, draw' and hence from the stretching involved in twisting together the fibers, etc., 'spin, plait'. Walde-P. 2.660 f.

Lett. *reig'it* 'reig'is 'wickerwork', Lith. *regsti* 'knit, plait', OE *rajjū*, Lat. *restis* 'cord, rope', OE *resc*, *rysc* 'rush' Walde-P. 2.374.

6. ChSl. *plesti*, *pletq*, etc., see above, 1.

7. Skt. *u-* (*uayate*, *uta-*), same as for 'weave' (6.33).

'Basket' is chosen here as a conspicuous product of the process of plaiting and one that has remained familiar in all periods. But there are so many kinds of baskets with their special names that it is difficult to select the most important, especially from the earlier periods, when there was no generic term like NE *basket*.

Despite the factual relation between 'basket' and 'plait', none of the words for 'basket' are derived from the regular words for 'plait' as listed in 9.75. But, like some of these latter, they may reflect an action like 'twist, wind' or a material like 'twig' or 'reed'. French *panier* shows generalization from 'bread container'. Many of the words are of wholly obscure origin.

1. Grk. *κόφινος* (> late Lat. *cophinus* > OFr. *coffin* > ME *coffyn* 'basket', NE *coffin* in spec. sense), NG *κοφίνι*, orig. dub., perh. loanword fr. a pre-Greek source. Walde-P. 2.540. Boisacq 504.

Grk. *κάλαθος* (> Lat. *calathus*), NG *καλάθι*, orig. dub., but perh. : *κλάω* 'spin' (cf. Lith. *pinti* 'plait' : Goth. *spinna* 'spin', 9.75). Walde-P. 1.464.

Grk. *κάνεον*, deriv. of *κάννα* 'reed', whence also Lat. *canna*. Hence also (with chronological relations between Grk. and Lat. forms uncertain) Grk. *κάναστρον* (> Sp. *canasta*), *κάνιστρον* (prob. fr. Lat.), Lat. *canistrum* (> It. *canestra*). Ernout-M. 143. Walde-H. 1.154. REW 1594.

Grk. *κίστη* (> Lat. *cista* > It. Sp. *cesta*, W. *cest*) : Ir. *cess* 'basket' (K. Meyer, Contrib. 353), *cisse* 'twisted'. Walde-P. 1.452. Walde-H. 1.223. Vendryes, MSL 19.61.

Grk. *σπυρίς*, *-ίδος* (> Lat. *sportula*, dim. *sportula*, It. *sportula*, etc.) : *σπείρα* 'anything twisted, coil, cord', *σπάρον* 'rope', etc. Walde-P. 2.667.

Grk. *ἀρρίκος* (Ion. *ἄρρικος*), orig. dub. Walde-P. 2.374.

Grk. *σαργάνη* (in NT, 2 Cor. 11.33 clearly a 'rope-basket'; cf. the Goth. rendering *snōrjō*; so prob. in the papyri, where the word is frequent beside *κόφινος*), Att. *σαργάνη* (Hesych., EM), etym. ? Walde-P. 1.751. Boisacq 853. NG *πανέρι* fr. It. *paniere* (below, 2).

2. Lat. *corbis* (> It. *corba*; late dim. *corbicula* > Fr. *corbeille*), orig. dub., possibly with notion of plaiting from bending : Russ. *korobit* 'bend', ON *herpask* 'contract', etc.; or may be a loanword fr. some Mediterranean source. Lat. *corbis* is the source of the Gmc. words, Dan. *kurv*, Sw. *korg*, Du. *korf*, OHG *corb*, NHG *korb*, and these again of the Balto-Slavic words, Lith. *gurbas*, Lett. *kurvis*, ChSl. *krabiŭ*, Russ. *korob*. Walde-P. 2.588. Walde-H. 1.272. Ernout-M. 220. Berneker 568.

Lat. *quālum* (**quaslom*, cf. *quasillus* 'small basket') : ChSl. *koŝt* 'basket', etc. (below, 6), also ChSl. (late) *košara* 'hurdle, sheep inclosure', SCr. *košara* 'stall of wickerwork', with no known root connection. Walde-P. 1.507. Ernout-M. 832. Berneker 586 f.

Lat. *fiscus* (orig. 'basket' for olives, etc., then 'money-basket' hence 'public treasury'), perh. : Grk. *πίθος* 'wine-vessel', Lat. *jādia* 'earthen jar', as orig. a woven basket covered with clay. Ernout-M. 364. Walde-H. 1.492 f., 506. It., Sp. *cesta*, see Grk. *κίστη*, above, 1.

It. *canestra*, Sp. *canasta*, see Grk. *κάνεον*, above, 1.

It. *paniere*, Fr. *panier* (> Br. *paner*, Rum. *paner*, fr. Lat. *pānārium* 'bread-basket', deriv. of *pānis* 'bread'. Rum. *coș*, fr. Slavic, ChSl. *koŝt*, etc.

3. Ir. *ciab*, Nlr. *ciabih*, perh. orig. 'basket-shield' : ON *hlif* 'shield', *hlifa* 'protect'. Pedersen 1.116.

Nlr. *basce(a)id*, W. *basged*, fr. NE *basket* (below, 4).

W. *cawell*, Br. *kavell*, fr. a late Lat. *cavellum* : *cavea* 'cage, hive, inclosure of lattice-work', this fr. *cavus* 'hollow' (?). Loth, Mots lat. 146. Walde-H. 1.188 (vs. Walde-P. 1.337).

Br. *paner*, fr. Fr. *panier* (above, 2). 4. Goth. *tainjō*, OE *tānel*, OHG *zein-na* 'basket', ON *teina* 'fish-basket', derivs. of Goth. *tains*, OE *tān*, OHG *zein*, ON *teinn* 'branch, reed, twig'. Falk-Torp 1252. Feist 473.

Goth. *snōrjō* (for *σαργάνη*, see above, 1) : OE *snēr* 'string of a musical instrument', ON *snari* 'twisted rope', OHG *snur* 'cord' (9.19). Walde-P. 2.700. Falk-Torp 1098. Feist 441.

ON *laupr* 'basket, bucket', OE *lēap* 'basket, a certain measure' : OHG *louft* 'bark, bast', Goth. *laufs*, OE *lēaf*, OHG *lob* 'leaf'. Falk-Torp 678. Walde-P. 2.418.

OE *windel*, ME *windle* : OE *windan* 'wind', etc. (10.14).

OE *wilge*, prob. deriv. of *welig* 'willow', at any rate from the same root, that of *wil(w)ian* 'roll, twist together, join', Goth. *-walujan*, Lat. *volvare* 'roll', etc., IE **wel-*. Walde-P. 1.298 ff.

OE *mand* (NE dial. *maund*), Du. *mand*, orig. ? Franck-v. W. 411.

ME, NE *basket*, fr. a Celtic word appearing in Martial and Juvenal as *bascauda*, this prob. : Lat. *fascia* 'bundle'. Walde-H. 1.97. Doubtful in NED s.v., but cf. Weekley s.v.

OHG *corb*, etc., above, 2 under Lat. *corbis*.

MHG *krebe* : OHG *krippa*, OE *cribb* 'crib, manger', MLG *kerve* 'fish-basket, net', ON *kjarf* 'bundle'; OHG *cratto*, *krezzo*, MHG *kreze* : OE *cræt* 'wagon-basket', OHG *kranz* 'wreath', OE *cradol* 'cradle'; both groups perh. from extensions of an IE **ger-* 'twist, wind' (?) assumed as the basis of numerous words. Walde-P. 1.593 ff.

5. Lith. *gurbas*, Lett. *kurvis*, above, 2 under Lat. *corbis*.

Lett. *gruoos* : *griez*, *gruāzīl* 'turn, twist' (Walde-P. 1.594). Mühl-Endz. 1.672.

6. ChSl. *koŝt*, SCr. *koŝ*, Boh. *koŝ(ik)*, Pol. *koz* (Russ. *koŝ* 'fish-basket', *košel* 'small basket, bag, wallet') : Lat. *quālum* (above, 2).

ChSl. *krabiŭ*, Russ. *korob*, above, 2, under Lat. *corbis*.

SCr. *kotarica* : Bulg. *kotara* 'hurdle', Russ. *koty* (pl.) 'fishweir', root connections dub. Walde-P. 1.338. Berneker 588 f.

Russ. *korzina*, perh. fr. Sw. dial. *kars(e)* 'basket, creel' : ON *kass* id., Grk. *ρίσπον* 'wicker shield, screen, etc.', these perh. from the root of MHG *kerren*, OE *cierran* 'turn'. Berneker 578. Walde-P. 1.609.

Russ. *kuzov* : Pol. *koziub*, *kaizub*, Slov. *kozoi* 'a sort of basket', etc., prob. a non-IE loanword. Berneker 596.

7. Skt. *pīṭa(ka)-*, *pēṭa(ka)-*, orig. ? Uhlenbeck 175.

9.81 CARVE

Grk.	<i>γλῶφα</i>	Goth.	....	Lith.	<i>iškalti</i>
NG	<i>ON</i>	ON	<i>skera, grafa</i>	Let.	<i>tēluot</i>
Lat.	<i>sculpere (sculpere)</i>	Chn.	<i>uđhugge</i>	ChSl.	<i>vajati</i>
It.	<i>sculpire</i>	Sw.	<i>uthugge</i>	SCr.	<i>vajati</i>
Fr.	<i>sculpter, tailler</i>	ME	<i>kerve, graue</i>	Boh.	<i>vjetasati</i>
Sp.	<i>esculpir</i>	NE	<i>carve, sculp</i>	Pol.	<i>ucyclosac</i>
Rum.	<i>sculpta</i>	Du.	<i>uithouwen</i>	Russ.	<i>vajaj</i>
Ir.	<i>snaidim</i>	OHG	<i>graban</i>	Skt.	....
Nlr.	<i>snoighim</i>	MHG	<i>ergraben</i>	Av.	....
W.	<i>cerfio</i>	NHG	<i>aushauen, ausmeiseln</i>		
Br.	<i>kizella, bena</i>				

Words for 'carve', as applied to the sculptor's work in stone (and usually also to the carving of wood) are mostly such as are also used with wider scope for 'cut' or 'hew' or are cognate with words which in other languages are non-technical words for 'cut, scrape, scratch, split', etc. A few are derivs. of words for 'chisel' or for 'statue', hence 'carve' through 'use the chisel' or 'make a statue'. Some of the forms listed for the older Gmc. languages are not certainly quotable in the technical sense.

1. Grk. *γλῶφα* 'cut out, carve' in wood, stone, metals (cf. *γλύπτης* 'sculptor', *γλῶφανος* 'knife, chisel', *γλυφή* 'a carving') : Lat. *glābere* 'peel', ON *kljāfa*, OE *clēofan* 'split', etc., IE **gleubh-*. Walde-P. 1.661. Ernout-M. 426 f. Walde-H. 1.610.

2. Lat. *sculpere* 'scratch, scrape', and also the proper classical form for 'carve' in technical sense, and only in late times replaced in this sense by *sculpere*, fr. the cpds., thus resulting in a late differentiation in use from *sculpere* (whence confusion in the MSS and introduction of *sculper*, *sculptor*, *sculptura*, in our texts in place of *sculpere*, *sculptor*, *sculptura*, while *scalprum* 'knife, chisel', dim. *scalpellum*, remain), prob. fr. an extension of the root seen in Grk. *σκάλλω* 'scrape, hoe', Lith. *skelti* 'split', ON *skilja* 'separate, divide', etc. Walde-P. 2.595. Ernout-M. 900 f.

NE *sculp*, fr. Lat. *sculper*, but now felt as a whimsical back-formation to *sculpture*, *sculptor*. NED s.v.

NHG *ausmeisseln*, lit. 'chisel out', deriv. of *meissel* 'chisel'.

Du. *standbeeld*, cpd. of *stand* : *staen* 'stand' and *beeld* 'image, picture'.

OHG *sul*, MHG *sul*, *süel* 'post, pillar' hence also 'statue', NHG *bildsäule* 'statue' (cf. *bild* 'image, picture', 9.87) : ON *sul*, *sula*, OE *syl*, Goth. *sauls* 'pillar, column'. Falk-Torp 1233. Walde-P. 2.503.

5. Lith. *statula* (now preferred to *stovyla*, fr. Wh. Russ., formerly in common use), fr. weak grade of IE **sta-* 'stand', as in *statymas* 'building', etc. Cf. OE *staþol* 'foundation, support'. Buga, Kalba ir Senovė 172 f.

Lett. *tēls* 'form, image, statue', prob. fr. ORuss. *tělo* 'image, idol, statue' (below, 6). Mühl.-Endz. 4.171.

6. ChSl. *tělo* 'body, form' (9.11), hence later 'image, statue' as also ORuss. *tělo*, etc.

SCR. *kíp* 'form, image, statue', fr. Hung. *kép* 'appearance, form, picture, image'. Berneker 504.

Boh. *socha* 'handle, pole, pillar' hence

also 'statue' : ChSl. (late) *socha* 'club, cudgel', Russ. *socha* 'wooden plow', etc. (8.55). Walde-P. 1.335.

Pol. *posąg* 'statue', orig. 'wooden pillar', fr. *sąg* 'cord of wood', this as orig. a measure (cf. *sążeń*, ChSl. *sęžiti* 'fathom', i.e. 'the distance to which the arms can be stretched') : ChSl. *segnati* 'stretch out (the arm)', Pol. *siegnąć* 'reach, stretch'. Brückner 483.

Russ. *izvajanie* 'piece of sculpture, statue' : (iz)vajal 'carve' (9.81).

7. Skt. *pratimā* 'image, picture, statue' : *prati-mā* 'imitate, copy', cpd. of *prati* 'over against' and *mā* 'measure' (12.54) 'mete out, fashion, build', etc.

Skt. *dāivata* 'statue of a god, idol' (so freq. in Manu, etc.), deriv. of *deva* 'god'.

OPers. *patikara* - used of the figures sculptured in relief (NPers. *paikar* 'face, form, portrait', cpd. of *pati-* 'over against' and *kar-* 'make', hence lit. 'something made in likeness').

9.84 CHISEL (sb.)

Grk.	σμίλη	Goth.	meiþil	Lith.	kaltas
NG	σμίλη, σμιλάρι	ON	meiþil	Lett.	kalts
Lat.	scalprum	Dan.	mejsel, beitel	ChSl.	dlato
It.	scarpello, cesello	Sw.	mejsel	SCR.	dijelo
Fr.	ciseau	OE	grafseaz	Boh.	dlato
Sp.	escoplo	ME	chiseil	Pol.	dlato
Rum.	dallá	NE	chisel	Russ.	doloto
Ir.	....	Du.	beitel	Skt.	....
Nir.	siséal	OHG	meizil	Av.	....
W.	cyn, gaing	MHG	maizel		
Br.	kizell	NHG	meissel		

Words for 'chisel' (sculptor's or car-penter's) are from verbs for 'cut, hew, carve', 'split', or 'hollow out'. The Welsh words denoted originally 'wedge', whence 'chisel' from the similar shape.

1. Grk. σμίλη, NG also σμιλάρι : OE *smiþ* 'smith', etc. and prob. Goth. *maitan* 'cut, hew', OHG *meizil* 'chisel', etc. Walde-P. 2.686.

2. Lat. *scalprum* (> Fr. *échoppe*, Sp.

escoplo; dim. *scalpellum* > It. *scarpello*), fr. *scalpere* 'carve' (9.81). Ernout-M. 901. REW 7642, 7645.

It. *cesello*, OFr. *cisel* (> Br. *kizell*), *chisel* (> ME *chissell*, NE *chisel* > Nir. *siséal*), Fr. *ciseau*, fr. late Lat. **caesellum*, *cissellum*, deriv. through **cisum* (cf. *cisōrium* 'cutting tool') of *caedere* 'cut'. REW 1474. Wartburg 2.40. NED s.v.

3. Skt. *śiṣṭi*, NG also *śiṣṭi* : OE *smiþ* 'smith', etc. and prob. Goth. *maitan* 'cut, hew', OHG *meizil* 'chisel', etc. Walde-P. 2.686.

'write, paint' (SSS 451). Walde-P. 2.9 ff. Ernout-M. 769.

3. Nir. *pīntēalaim*, with *pīntēal* 'painting', *pīntēar* 'painter', *pēint* 'paint', all (with various spellings) based on NE *paint*.

W. *paentio*, also *paentio*, fr. ME *peyn-* te, NE *paint* (below, 4).

Br. *penta*, fr. Fr. *peint*, 3sg. and pple. of *peindre* (above, 2).

Br. *liua* 'dye, paint' ('paint' in artistic sense secondary), deriv. of *liu* 'color, dye, paint' (9.88).

4. ON *fā*, see above, 2.

ON *skrifja* 'write, paint', fr. Lat. *scribere* 'write'. Walde-P. 2.586. Falk-Torp 1028.

OE *mēlan*, deriv. of an OE **mōt* : EFr. *mōt* 'mark, spot', ON *mōt* 'mark, stamp'.

OE *a-tieftran* (cf. *tieftran* 'painting'), fr. *tēfor* 'red color' (NE dial. *twer*, NED) : ON *taufi*, OHG *zoubur* 'magic'. Holt-hausen 343, 347.

ME *peynite*, NE *paint*, fr. Fr. *peint*, 3sg. and pple. of *peindre* (above, 2).

OHG *mālōn*, *mālēn* 'trace, draw, paint', MHG, MLG *mālen* (> Dan. *male*, Sw. *måla*), NHG *malen* : Goth. *mēljan* 'write', OE *mēlan* 'spot, soil', derivs. of Goth. *mēl*, OE *māl*, OHG *māl* 'spot, mark, sign', these prob. fr. the root seen in Skt. *malina* 'dirty, dark', Grk. *melas*, Lett. *melns* 'black', etc. But the immediate development in German is fr.

'make a mark' to 'draw', hence also 'paint', and has no direct connection with a color notion. Walde-P. 2.293. Falk-Torp 691.

Du. *schilderen* (cf. NHG *schildern* 'portray, describe', formerly also 'paint'; *schilderei* formerly 'a painting'), deriv. of obs. *schilder* 'painter', orig. 'shield-maker, shield-painter', as MLG *schilder*, MHG *schilttere*, derivs. of the words for 'shield', OHG *scill*, etc. Falk-Torp 994. Franck-v. W. 587. Paul, Deutsches Wtb. s.v. *schildern*.

5. Lith. *tapyti* (now best word, Senn; formerly in different sense) : Lith. *tepti*, Lett. *tept* 'smear', ChSl. *tepa*, *teti* 'strike, beat' (Trautmann 319).

Lith. *piešti*, lit. 'draw, sketch', but *piešti paveikslą* 'paint' (Lalis, cf. also Hermann, Lit.-deutsches Gesprächsb. 131), see under Lat. *pingere*, above 2.

Lett. *gleznūt* : Lith. *gleznoti* (dial. 'paint'), derivs. of Lett. *glezn*, Lith. *gleznus* 'weak, tender, delicate', with development through 'do delicate work, adorn'. Mühl.-Endz. 1.626.

6. SCR. *slikati*, deriv. of *slika* 'painting, picture' : *lik* 'form, appearance'. Berneker 719.

SCR. *malati* (dial.), Boh. *malovati*, Pol. *malować*, fr. MHG, NHG *malen* (above, 4). Berneker 2.11.

Russ. *pisal* 'write, draw, paint' (hence *živopis* 'painting', *živopiseec* 'painter', cpds. with *živaj* 'alive'; cf. Grk. *ζωγράφος*, above, 1) : ChSl. *pīsati* 'write', etc. (above, 2).

7. Skt. *likh*, earlier *rikh* 'scratch, write, draw, engrave, paint' (cf. *lēkha*, *rēkha* 'mark, stroke, line, figure') : Grk. *ἐπιεκα* 'bruise, tear', W. *rhuygo* 'tear', Lith. *riekti* 'slice, cut, etc.'. Walde-P. 2.344.

Rum. *daltă*, fr. Slavic (below, 6).

3. W. *cyn*, also and orig. 'wedge', fr. Lat. *cuneus* 'wedge'. Loth, Mots lat. 157. Morris Jones 91.

W. *gaing*, also and orig. 'wedge' = Ir. *geind*, OBr. *gen* 'wedge' : ON *gandr* 'magic staff', root connection dub. Walde-P. 1.680. Stokes 110. Falk-Torp 299.

4. ON *meitill*, OHG *meizil*, MHG *maizel*, NHG *meissel* (> Dan., Sw. *mej-sel*), fr. the root of Goth. *maitan*, OHG *meizan*, etc. 'cut' (9.22). Walde-P. 2.222. Weigand-H. 2.162.

OE *grafseaz*, fr. *grafjan* 'carve' (9.81) and *seaz*, *sez* 'knife' (9.23).

9.85 PAINT

(vb., As Artist)

Grk.	ζωγράφω	Goth.	....	Lith.	tapyti, piešti
NG	ζωγραφίω	ON	fā, skrifa	Lett.	gleznūt
Lat.	pingere, depingere	Dan.	male	ChSl.	....
It.	dipingere	Sw.	måla	SCR.	slikati
Fr.	peindre	OE	mēlan, ālēfran	Boh.	malovati
Sp.	pintar	ME	peynite	Pol.	malować
Rum.	picta	NE	paint	Russ.	pisat'
Ir.	....	Du.	schilderen	Skt.	likh-
Nir.	pīntēalaim	OHG	mālōn, mālēn	Av.	....
W.	paentio	MHG	malen		
Br.	liua, penta	NHG	malen		

The verbs for 'paint' as an artist are in most cases (unlike those for 'paint' a house, etc., 9.89) not based on a notion of color, but are rather from notions like 'scratch, draw, adorn', 'mark, represent', and were used at first for any form of graphic delineation, then especially for 'paint' since the use of color was usual.

1. Grk. *γράφω* (: OE *ceorfan* 'cut, carve', 9.22) 'scratch, mark', hence usual 'write', but also 'draw, depict' (cf. *γραφείς* sometimes for 'painter'), hence *ζῶα ζωγράφω* 'depict live creatures', *ζωγράφος* 'painter', and fr. the latter, the usual verbs *ζωγραφέω*, NG *ζωγραφίζω*.

2. Lat. *pingere* 'adorn, embroider' and esp. 'paint' (> Fr. *peindre*, It. *pingere*,

ME *chissell*, NE *chisel*, above, 2).

Du. *beitel* (MLG > Dan. *bejtél*), fr. the root of *bijten*, Goth. *beitan*, etc. 'bite', orig. 'split', Lat. *findere*, Skt. *bhid-* 'split' (9.27). Franck-v. W. 44.

5. Lith. *kaltas*, Lett. *kalts*, fr. vbs. Lith. *kalti*, Lett. *kalt* 'hammer, forge' (9.61), also to 'chisel' (NSB s.v.).

6. ChSl. (late) *dlato*, Boh. *dláto*, Pol. *dláto*, Russ. *doloto*, fr. **dolb-to-*, beside SCR. *dijeto* with e-grade, fr. the root of Russ. *dolbat'*, *dolbit'* 'hollow out', OE *delfan* 'dig', etc., IE **delbh-*. Walde-P. 1.866 f. Berneker 183, 208, 250 f.

but mostly *dipingere*, fr. Lat. *dēpingere*; VLat. **pīncāre* > Sp. *pintar*; Rum. *picta* back-formation to *pictor* 'painter', this a literary loanword fr. Lat.) : Skt. *piñj-* 'paint' (gram.), *piñga-*, *piñjara-* 'reddish brown, tawny', ChSl. *pěgŭ* 'speckled, dappled', fr. IE **peig-* beside **peik-* in Grk. *ποικίλος* 'speckled, dappled, many-colored', Skt. *piç-* 'carve, fashion, adorn', ChSl. *pīsati* 'write', OPers. *piš-* 'write', Lith. *piešti* 'sketch, draw' (cf. below, 5), Goth. *filu-faihs* 'manifold' (πολυποίκιλος), OE *fāh*, *fāg*, OHG *fēh* 'colored', etc. whence again the verbs OE *fāgian* 'grow dark, vary', OHG *fēhen* 'color' and with these ON *fā* 'draw, paint'; here also Toch. *pih-*

9.86 PAINTER

(As Artist)

Grk.	ζωγράφος (γραφεῖν)	Goth.	....	Lith.	tapytojas
NG	ζωγράφος	ON	(skrifari)	Lett.	gleznotojas
Lat.	pictor	Dan.	maler	ChSl.	....
It.	pittore	Sw.	målare	SCR.	slikar
Fr.	peintre	OE	mētere	Boh.	malář
Sp.	pintor	ME	peynlour	Pol.	malarz
Rum.	pictor	NE	painter	Russ.	živopiseec
Ir.	....	Du.	schilder	Skt.	citrakāra-
Nir.	pīntēar	OHG	mālari	Av.	....
W.	paentiar	MHG	mālere		
Br.	liuour, penter	NHG	maler		

The words for 'painter' as an artist are obvious derivatives of the verbs for 'paint' (9.85), or conversely in the case of Du. *schilder*. For Russ. *živopiseec*, see *živopis* 'painting' (9.87). The only exception among the words listed here is:

Skt. *citrakāra*, cpd. of *citra-* in the

sense of 'picture' (9.87) and deriv. of *kr-* 'make'.

But the 'painter' in this sense may also, especially where the word is ambiguous (as NE *painter*, etc.), be expressed by the more generic 'artist' (cf. 9.412), as NE *artist*, NHG *künstler*, Lith. *dailininkas*, etc.

9.87 PAINTING, PICTURE

Grk.	γραφία, ζωγράφημα, εἰκὼν, εἰκῶν	Goth.	....	Lith.	paveikslas
NG	ζωγράφος, πίνακας (εἰκὼν)	ON	(skrifan, pentan)	Lett.	gleznojums
Lat.	pictūra, tabula	ChSl.	obrazā	ChSl.	alika
It.	pittura, quadro	Sw.	målning, tavla, bild	SCR.	alika
Fr.	peinture, tableau	OE	mēting, tifrung	Boh.	malba; obraz
Sp.	pintura, cuadro	ME	peynting, peynture, pycure	Pol.	malowidlo; obraz
Rum.	pictură, tablou	NE	painting, picture	Russ.	živopis', kartina
Ir.	....	Du.	schilderij, beeld	Skt.	citra-, citrakarman-
Nir.	pīntēal, pīctiūr	OHG	gimāldi, gimāli (biladi)	Av.	....
W.	liun, pictur	MHG	gemāldē, gemāle, bilde		
Br.	taolenn, liuadur	NHG	gemāldē, bild		

Nearly all the words for 'a painting', involving the use of color, and some of those for the more comprehensive 'picture' (e.g. NE *picture*, fr. Lat. *pictūra* 'painting' vs. *painting* fr. vb. *paint*), are derived from (or in the case of SCR. *slika*, are the source of) the verbs for 'paint', and so have been covered by the discussion in 9.85. Other words for 'picture', which cover and often are the more common expressions for 'a painting', are of various sources.

1. Grk. *γραφία* sometimes 'picture', *ζωγράφημα* rare; *ζωγραφία* 'art of painting', NG *ζωγραφία* 'picture'.

Grk. *πίναξ* 'board, tablet', rarely 'picture' (like Lat. *tabula*), hence late *πίνακo-θήκη* 'picture-gallery'.

Grk. *εἰκὼν* 'a likeness' (: *εἰκῶ* 'be like'), used of a picture or a statue, NG *εἰκὼνα* 'holy picture' (whence Russ. *ikon* id.).

2. Lat. *tabula picta* 'painted tablet', hence also *tabula* alone for 'painting, pic-

ture', whence in this sense also Sw. *tavla*, Br. *taolenn*, and, through dim. form, Fr. *tableau* (> Rum. *tablou*).

It. *quadro*, Sp. *cuadro*, fr. Lat. *quadrum* 'a square'.

3. W. *llun* 'form, shape, figure, picture', as 'picture' also cpds. *arlun*, *dar-lun*, etym.?

4. OHG *bilade*, *bilidi*, MHG *bilde* (MLG > Dan. *billede*, Sw. *bild*), NHG *bild* (also *bildniss*), Du. *beeld*, a general word for 'likeness, image' (as mostly in OHG), whence 'picture', or in part 'statue' (9.83), prob. : OHG *billich*, NHG *billig* 'fitting, seemly', OE *bilewit* 'simple, honest', Ir. *bil* 'good', perh. Grk. *φίλος* 'dear'. Walde-P. 2.185. Falk-Torp 73 f. Weigand-H. 1.238. Kluge-G. 57.

5. Lith. *paveikslas*, general 'picture, image, example' : *įvykti* 'happen', perh. Grk. *εἰκὼν* 'picture', etc. (above, 1).

9.88 PAINT (sb.)

Grk.	χρῶμα	Goth.	....	Lith.	dažai
NG	μυρία, χρῶμα	ON	steinn	Lett.	krāsā
Lat.	pigmentum, color	Dan.	maling (farve)	ChSl.	....
It.	colore	Sw.	färg	SCR.	boja
Fr.	couleur	OE	....	Boh.	bareva
Sp.	pintura, color	ME	peynture	Pol.	farba, barwa
Rum.	văpsca	NE	paint	Russ.	kraska
Ir.	....	Du.	verf	Skt.	varṇa-
Nir.	pēni	OHG	farawa	Av.	....
W.	paeni (liiv)	MHG	varue		
Br.	liv	NHG	farbe		

The majority of the words for 'paint' (sb.) are the same as those for 'color', discussed in 15.61, and cover any coloring matter, 'paint' or 'dye'. Most of the others are obvious derivs. of the verbs for 'paint' discussed in 9.85 or 9.89. Only the following need further comment:

1. NG pop. *μυριά* 'dye, paint', fr. Turk. *boya* id., whence also SCR. *boja* 'paint' and secondarily 'color' and Rum.

Walde-P. 1.233. For current use cf. *aliejiniais dažais pieštas paveikslas* (lit. 'picture drawn with oil paints' = *olgemälde*), Hermann, Lit.-deutsches Gesprächsb. 131).

6. ChSl. *obrazŭ* 'form, kind, image' (reg. word for *εἰκών*; Jagić, Entstehungsgesch. 309), Boh., Pol. *obraz* (Pol. > Lith. *abrozās* 'holy picture, ikon'), orig. 'an outline', fr. **ob-raziti* 'cut around' beside *u-raziti* 'strike', *rězati* 'cut' (9.22). Brückner 371 f.

Russ. *živopis*, cpd. of *živoj* 'alive' and the root of *pisat'* 'paint'. Cf. Grk. *ζωγράφω*, *ζωγράφος*, etc. (9.85).

Russ. *kartina*, deriv. of *karta* 'card, map', this fr. Lat. *charta* 'paper'. Berneker 491.

7. Skt. *citra-* 'bright, clear' (: OHG *heilar* id., Walde-P. 2.537), neut. sb. 'ornament' and 'picture', likewise *citra-karman-*, cpd. with *karman-* 'work'.

boia 'dye'. Miklosich, Turk. Elem. 1.265 f. Lokotsch 328.

2. ON *steinn* 'dye, paint, stain', prob. same word as *steinn* 'stone', and orig. some special kind of mineral dye.

3. Lith. *dažai* (pl.), with vb. *dažyti*, etym. dub. Walde-P. 1.786.

4. Russ. *kraska*, deriv. of *krasa* 'beauty, adornment', whence also *krasit'* 'dye, paint', and Lett. *krāsa* also 'color', see 15.61.

φύομαι, aor. φῶν 'come into being', esp. 'grow' (φῶν 'bring forth, beget'), φύσις 'nature', φῶν 'plant', etc., and in a Lat. differentiated form (*fieri, fio*). Walde-P. 2.140 f. Ernout-M. 1001. Walde-H. 1.557 f.

Lat. perf. *fuī*, etc. (early Lat. also infin. *fore*, imperf. subj. *forem*, Osc. *fusd* 'esset'), It. Sp. *fuī*, Fr. *fus*, Rum. *fuī*, Rum. infin. *fi*, etc.; Ir. *biu*, NIr. *bim* (consuetud. pres.), infin. Ir. *biuith*, NIr. *beith*, W. bod, Br. *beza* (MBR. *bout*), Br. 3sg. *bez*, etc. (Pedersen 2.437 ff.); OE infin. *bēon*, ME *be(n)*, NE *be*, 1sg. OE *bēo(m)*, NE *be* (subj. and dial. indie.), OHG *bim*, MHG *bim*, Du. *ben*; Lith. *būti*, Lett. *būt*, pret. Lith. *būuau*, Lett. *biju*; ChSl. *byti*, SCR. *biti*, Boh. *býti*, Pol. *być*, Russ. *byť*, pret. ChSl. *bychu*, pple. pret. ChSl. *bylū*, Russ. *byl*, etc.; Skt. *bhū-*, Av. OPers. *bū-* (3sg. Skt. *bhavati*, Av. *bavati*, OPers. 3sg. pret. *abava*, etc.) 'become' and simply 'be'. (NPers. *būdan* 'be').

3. IE **wes-*, primary notion 'remain, abide, dwell', as in Skt. *was-*, Av. *vah-* (7.11). Walde-P. 1.306 f. Feist 567.

Infin. Goth. *wisan*, ON *vera*, Dan. *ware*, Sw. *vara*, OE, OHG *wasan*, MHG *wesen*; pret. Goth., OHG, MHG *was* (NHG *war*), ON, Dan., Sw. *var*, OE *was*, ME, NE *was*, etc.

4. IE **stā-* 'stand'.

From Lat. *stāre*, pple. It. *stato*, Fr. *été*, Sp. *estado*, also Sp. *estar* with pres. forms, etc.; Ir. *-tāu-*, NIr. *tāim* fr. *atāim* (Pedersen 2.431. Thurneysen, Gram. 477 f.).

Cf. derivs. of the same root for the stronger 'exist', sometimes hardly more than 'be', as Lat. *ex-istere* (> Fr. *exister*, NE *exist*, etc.), NHG *bestehen* (also *entstehen* 'come into being, arise'), and for 'become' (9.92).

5. Forms of Lat. *sedere* 'sit' are mixed with those of *esse* in the inflection of Sp. *ser*. Hanssen, Sp. Gram. p. 76.

6. Lith. 3sg., pl. *yra*, Lett. *ir* (old *ira*) is prob. an old noun meaning 'existence', but etym. unknown (OE 2sg. *eart*, pl. *aron*, NE *art*, are, prob. fr. **es-*, cf. NED). J. Schmidt KZ 25.595.

9.92 BECOME

Grk.	γίγνομαι, γίνομαι	Goth.	wairþan	Lith.	tapti
NG	γίνομαι	ON	werða	Lett.	tapt
Lat.	fieri	Dan.	blive	ChSl.	byti
It.	divenire, diventare	Sw.	bliva	SCR.	postati
Fr.	devenir	OE	weorþan, becoman	Boh.	stati se
Sp.	devenir, hacerse	ME	worthe, become	Pol.	(so)stati się
Rum.	deveni, să face	NE	become	Russ.	stanova't'sja, stat', (s)delat'sja, byt'
Ir.	...	Du.	worden	Skt.	bhū-
Nir.	tigim, ēirghim (both impers.)	OHG	werden	Av.	bū-
W.	dýdof	NHG	werden		
Br.	dont (mont) da veza				

As already stated in 9.91, one of the two IE roots for 'be' denoted primarily 'come into being, become', this sense prevailing or frequent in some of the IE languages.

Other sources of 'become' are 'be'

born, come, turn (cf. also NE *turn pale*, etc.), remain, stand', and reflexive forms of 'make, do'. Apart from the words included in the list, 'become' with predicate complement, as 'become warm' may also be expressed by 'grow' (NE

grow warm, but most commonly *get warm*), or by inchoative derivatives, e.g. Lat. *calēscere* 'become warm', Russ. *sogreva't'sja* 'become warm'.

1. Grk. γίγνομαι, later γίνομαι also and orig. 'be born' : γένος 'race', Lat. *gignere* 'beget, bear', pass. 'be born', Skt. *jan-* 'beget, bear', etc. (4.71).

2. Lat. *fieri* : *fuī* 'was', Skt. *bhū-* 'be, become', etc. (9.91).

It. *divenire, diventare*, Fr., Sp. *devenir*, Rum. *deveni* (fr. Fr.), fr. Lat. *devenire* 'arrive'. REW 2612.

'Become' is also commonly expressed by the reflexive of 'make', It. *farsi*, Sp. *hacerse*, Rum. *să face*.

3. Ir. 'become' prob. expressed impersonally by phrases as in Nir.

Nir. *tigim* 'come' (10.48) used impersonally, e.g. *tānigim formad aqam leo*, lit. 'envy came to me toward them' = 'I became envious of them'.

Nir. *ēirghim* 'rise, arise' (10.21), used impersonally in the same way, e.g. *d'ēirigh buile dhō*, lit. 'rage arose to him' = 'he became furious'.

W. *dýdof* 'come' (10.48), and more orig. (as cpd. of *bod* 'be') 'become'.

Br. *dont* (or *mont* da veza), i.e. *dont* 'come' (10.48) or *mont* 'go' (10.47) with softening da or da veza (= *beza* 'being, be', 9.91).

4. Goth. *wairþan*, ON *verða* (Dan.

9.93 NEED, NECESSITY

Grk.	χρεία, ἀνάγκη	Goth.	þaurfts, nauþs	Lith.	reikalas
NG	χρεία, ἀνάγκη	ON	þorft, þurft, nauð(r)	Lett.	vajadzība
Lat.	opus, necessitas	Dan.	behov, nød, nødvendighed	ChSl.	potrzeba, nužda, ne- volja
It.	bisogno, necessità	Sw.	behov, nød, nödvändighet	SCR.	potreba, nužda, ne- volja
Fr.	bessoin, nécessité	OE	þearf, nōad	Boh.	potřeba, nouze
Rum.	trebuință	ME	neod, necessity	Pol.	potrzeba, konieczność
Sp.	necesidad	NE	need, necessity	Russ.	potrebno'st', nadob- nost' nužda, neob- chodimost'
Ir.	gabhadh, riachtanag, ēigin	Du.	behoefte, nood	Skt.	kartavya-, āvacya-
W.	angen, rhaid	OHG	durft, nōt	Av.	...
Br.	ezomm, rhed	MHG	durft, nōt		
		NHG	bedürfnis, bedarf, not, notwendigkeit		

ON *þurfa*, OE **þurfan*, OHG *durfan* (NHG *dürfen*, now mostly 'may'; as 'need' replaced by *bedürfen*), esp. pret.-pres. Goth., ON *þarf*, OE *þearf*, *þarf*, OHG-NHG *darf*; outside root connections dub. (: Skt. *trp-* 'be satisfied, pleased', Grk. *trapos* 'delight', Lith. *tarpti* 'thrive' ??), but prob. : ChSl. *trěbovati* 'need', sb. *potřeba*, etc. (below, 6), with variant final. Walde-P. 1.737. Falk-Torp 1248 f. Feist 491 f.

Goth. *nauþs* (ἀνάγκη), ON *nauð(r)*, Dan. *nød*, Sw. *nöd*, OE *nēad*, ME *nede*, NE *need*, Du. *nood*, OHG, MHG *nōt*, NHG *not*; meaning also 'violence, compulsion, distress' in early periods and so still e.g. NHG *not* vs. the deriv. *notwendigkeit*; hence Dan. *nødvendig*, *nød-vendighed*, Sw. *nödvändig*, *nödvändighet* : OPruss. *nautin* (acc. sg.) 'necessity, distress', Boh. *nyti* 'languish', *naviti* 'tire' (trans.), etc. prob. also ChSl. *nužda*, *nužda*, etc. (below, 6). Walde-P. 2.316. Falk-Torp 782 f. Weigand-H. 2.312. Feist 372.

Dan., Sw. *behov*, fr. MLG *behōf* = Du. *behoef*, OE *behōf*, NHG *behuf*, 'use, advantage'. Du. *behoefte* fr. *behoef*, with same development of 'need' fr. 'what is of use'. So OE *behōfan* 'have need of', later 'be proper' (NE *behoove*). All ultimately : Goth. *hafjan* 'raise', Lat. *capere* 'take', etc. Cf. NHG *brauchen* 'make use of' and now also 'need'. Falk-Torp 58, 455. Hellquist 61. NED s.v. *behoof*.

5. Lith. *reikalas*, fr. *reikia* 'is necessary, must', OLith. *reika* 'necessity', root connection? Meringer, IF 18.220.

Lett. *vajadzība*, fr. vb. *vajadzēt*, this fr. *vajaga* 'need, necessity' in *vajaga* (ir) 'is necessary', fr. Liv. *vajāg* 'need, needful, necessary'. Mühl-Endz. 4.445.

6. ChSl. *potřeba* (χρεία, ἀνάγκη in Gospels), SCR. *potreba*, Boh. *potřeba*, Pol. *potrzeba*, Russ. *potrebno'st'*, cpds. fr. root of vbs. ChSl. *trěbovati*, SCR. *trebat* 'need', prob. with variant final : Goth. *þaurfts* 'need', etc. (above, 4).

ChSl. *nužda* (ἀνάγκη in Gospels), also *nužda* (Supr., etc.), SCR., Russ. *nužda*, Boh. *nouze* (Pol. *nędza* 'misery, distress', as the other final, pret. *nuda* 'weariness'), with difficult phonetic relations, but prob. : Goth. *nauþs*, etc. (above, 4). Brückner 358. Osthoff, Parerga 355.

ChSl. *nevolja* (ἀνάγκη, e.g. Mt. 18.7 vs. *nužda* Lk. 14.18), SCR. id. (but mostly 'misery'; cf. Boh. *nevole* 'dislike, disgust', Russ. *nevolja* 'bondage'), lit. 'un-will', neg. cpd. of *volja* 'will'.

Pol. *konieczność*, through adj. *konieczny* 'needful' fr. *koniec* 'end' (12.35) and 'purpose'. Brückner 252.

Russ. *nadobnost'*, fr. *nadobno* 'it is necessary' (9.94).

Russ. *neobchodimost'* (the strongest word), through adj. *neobchodimij*, fr. neg. cpd. of *obchoditi* 'go round, pass over', hence lit. what one cannot 'get round', i.e. 'evade, escape'.

7. Apparently there is no common Skt. noun for 'need', which is expressed by gerundives of particular verbs, of which perh. the most nearly generic is *kartavya*-adj. and neut. sb. 'what is to be done'. Also *kartavyatā*- and *-tva-m* 'obligation, necessity'.

Skt. *āvacya*-adj. and neut. sb., also *āvacyakatā*-, fr. *avacya*- in adv. *avacyam* 'necessarily, certainly', and cpds. like *avacya-karman*- 'necessary action', *avacya-kārya*- 'necessary to be done', etc., *avacya*- being lit. 'against one's will', fr. *a-* privative and *vac-* 'wish, will'. Cf. ChSl. *nevolja*, above, 6.

vorde, Sw. *varda* arch.), OE *weorþan*, ME *worthe*, OHG *werdan*, MHG, NHG *werden*, Du. *worden* : Lat. *vertere*, Skt. *vr̥t-*, etc. 'turn' (10.12). Cf. NE *turn* (= *become*) *pale*, etc. Walde-P. 1.274 f. Falk-Torp 1393.

Dan. *blive*, Sw. *bliva*, fr. MLG *bliven* = Goth. *bileiban*, OHG *biliban*, NHG *bleiben* 'remain' (12.16). Falk-Torp 83. Hellquist 79.

OE *becuman* 'arrive, come', also (late) 'become', ME, NE *become*, cpd. of *cuman* 'come'.

5. Lith. *tapti*, Lett. *tapt*, perh. : OE *þafian* 'consent, permit', Grk. *ῥόπος* 'place'. Walde-P. 1.743. Mühl-Endz. 4.132.

Other expressions for 'become', Lith. *darytis* (reflex. of *daryti* 'do, make'; cf. It. *farsi*, etc.), *pastoti* (like Slavic, cf. below), *pavirsti* (cpd. of *virsti* 'turn'); Lett. *iznākt* (lit. 'come out', cpd. of *nākt* 'come', 10.48).

6. ChSl. *byti* 'be' (9.91), also 'become'. So sometimes in modern Slavic, esp. SCR. *biti*, Russ. *byt'*.

SCR. *postati*, Boh. *stati* se, Pol. (so) *stać się*, Russ. *stat'*, *stanova't'sja* : ChSl. *stati*, etc. 'stand'.

Russ. (s) *delat'sja*, refl. of (s) *delat'* 'do, make'.

7. Skt. *bhū-*, Av., OPers. *bū-* 'be' (9.91), but esp. 'become'.

Grk.	χρή, δεῖ, δέβει	Goth.	skal	Lith.	reikia, tur, phrase
NG	χρή, δεῖ	ON	skal, verðr, ā	Lett.	with fut. of 'be'
Lat.	oportet, oportet, oportet est, oportet, de- bet, necesse est	Dan.	bør, skal, maa	ChSl.	vajaga (ir), phrase with fut. of 'be'
It.	doverrebbe, deve, biso- gna	Sw.	bör, måste		dlāžnū jestā, podo- bajētū
Fr.	devrait, doit, il faut	ME	shal, oughte, mote	SCR.	treba, mora
Sp.	deberia, debe, hay que, tiene que, ha de	NE	ought, should, must	Boh.	musi, má
Rum.	trebuie	Du.	has to (dehort)	Pol.	poviniene's, trzeba, musi
Ir.	ba cheart, ba chóir, is	OHG	moet	Russ.	dolžen, nado, nadobno
Nir.	...	MHG	sol, muoz	Skt.	(arh-)
W.	dylai, rhaid (i)	NHG	sollte, darf, muss	Av.	...
Br.	dle, renk, red eo				

The expressions for 'ought, must' are cited in the third singular. Some of them are only so used, that is, impersonally, as Grk. *δεῖ*, Lat. *oportet*, Lith. *reikia*. Others may also be used personally ('I ought, must', etc.).

'Ought' (implying obligation, whether or not fulfilled) and the more urgent 'must' (implying compulsion, whether from within oneself or from outward circumstances) are taken together, since the distinction is often ignored (the same word covering both) or brought out by different forms of the same verb.

What was originally 'ought' may become virtually 'must' in the present indicative, the weaker 'ought' being expressed by a modal form, e.g. Fr. *doit* (fr. Lat. *dēbet*) 'is to, must' vs. *condit*, *devrait* 'ought' (similarly in It., Sp.). Cf. also NE *ought*, *should*, NHG *sollte* originally pret. subj. forms; Russ. *dolžen* by, *nadobno* by (by the old conditional) weaker than the plain *dolžen* or *nadobno*.

Most of the words that meant primarily 'ought' are from verbs for 'owe' (11.63). Of the other words listed, many are connected with those for 'need, necessity' (9.93). In several cases 'may' has become 'must', probably starting in neg-

ative phrases ('may not' = 'must not'). Another source is 'is fitting, proper', strengthened to 'ought' or even 'must'.

Widespread is the use of verbs for 'have' as 'must' ('has it to do' > 'has to do it'). So in late Grk., late Lat. and the Romance languages, Br., NHG, Lith., Slavic. Such forms are only partially entered in the list, namely, under Sp., Lith., Boh. and NE, where they are most important.

The notion of obligation or necessity with reference to a particular action is also expressed by verbal derivatives like the Grk. *-reos* and the Lat. and Skt. gerundives. Only the last are included in the list, as the usual method of expression, there being no special Skt. verb in common use for 'ought, must'.

A widespread substitute for 'ought, must' is seen in phrases like NE *it is to be noted*, more commonly with act. infin. (so formerly in English), as Fr. *c'est à remarquer*, Sp. *es de notar*, NHG *es ist zu bemerken*. In Lith. and Lett. the future 'it will be' is so used.

1. Grk. *χρή* (reg. Hom. term; *δεῖ* only once), see under *χρεία* 'need' (9.93).

Grk. *δεῖ* impers. (usual prose term), fr. *δέω* 'lack, miss, need', Aeol. *δέω* :

Skt. *doṣa-* 'lack, fault, guilt, harm'. Walde-P. 1.782. Boissacq 180.

Grk. *δέβει*, fr. *δέβειω* 'owe' (11.63), used also personally as 'ought', esp. in imperf. and aor.

Grk. *ἀνάγκη* *ἔσσι* (NG *ἔσσι*), phrase with *ἀνάγκη* 'necessity' (9.93).

Grk. *πρέπει* 'is fitting' (9.943), in NG (and sometimes Byz.), also 'ought, must' (the usual pop. expression).

Grk. *ἔχει* 'has' in late Grk. = 'must' (incipiently in NT, common Byz., also used as future).

2. Lat. *opus est, necesse est*, phrases with *opus* 'work, need' and *necesse* 'necessary' (9.93).

Lat. *oportet*, impers. 'is proper, ought', perh. fr. **op-vortet* : *vortere*, *vertere* 'turn'. Walde-P. 1.122. Ernout-M. 704 f.

Lat. *dēbet*, fr. *dēbere* 'owe' (11.63), used also personally as 'ought'. Hence It. *deve*, Fr. *doit*, Sp. *debe*, now stronger vs. It. *doverrebbe*, Fr. *devrait*, Sp. *deberia* (or imperf. indic. *debia*).

Lat. *habet* 'has', late 'must', e.g. *ipsam vallem nos traversare habebamus* 'we had to cross this valley' (Peregrin. 2.1). Hence It. *ha*, Fr. *a*, Sp. *ha* *de* (also *hay* *que* impers.), Rum. *are*, and similarly Sp. *tiene que* fr. *tener* 'have' (11.11).

Fr. *il faut*, impers., fr. Lat. *fallit*, fr. *fallere* 'deceive, escape notice', esp. in phrases like *mē fallit* 'is unknown to me' (mostly with neg.), hence 'fails me'.

Development 'fails' > 'is lacking' > 'is needed, is necessary'. REW 3167. Gamillscheg 402. Wartburg 3.389.

Rum. *trebuie*, fr. Slavic, cf. ChSl. *trěbuetā* 'needs' (below, 6).

3. Ir. *is ēcen*, Nir. *is ēigin* 'is necessary', phrases with nouns for 'need, necessity' (9.93).

Nir. *ba cheart, ba chóir*, phrases with *ba* 'was' and *cheart* or *chóir* 'right, just, proper' (16.73), hence orig. 'was right,

proper', then = 'ought' as past, now also as present.

W. *dylai*, Br. *dle*, fr. W. *dylun* 'ought' orig. 'owe' (cf. *dyled* 'debt'), Br. *deout* 'owe, ought'.

W. *rhaid* (i), Br. *red eo*, phrases with nouns for 'need, necessity' (9.93).

Br. *renk, rank*, fr. *renkout, rankout* 'be obliged', this prob. : Ir. *ricim* 'reach, attain' (cf. pret. *ranac*, etc., Pedersen 2.556), *ricim* less 'need'. Henry 232.

Br. also phrases a *dean*, a *renkan* (: preceding) and with forms of *beza* 'be', as *eo* (da) 'is to', or *kaoul* 'have'. Vallée s.v. *devoir*.

4. Goth., ON *skal*, OE *seal*, ME *s(c)hal*, NE *shall*, Du. *zal*, OHG *scal*, MHG *sol*, NHG *soll* (but NE *shall*, Du. *zal*, NHG *soll* mostly in other uses; as 'must' bibl., e.g. *thou shalt not steal*, or uncommon) pret.-pres. of Goth. *skulan*, OE, OHG *seulan* 'owe' (11.63). Hence for 'ought' NE *should*, NHG *sollte*, orig. pret. subj. NED s.v. *shall*.

ON *verðr*, special use of *verða* 'become, happen' (9.92).

Dan. *bør*, Sw. *bör* : ON *byrja*, 'behave, be suitable', OE *gebyrian*, OHG *giburien* (NHG *gebühren*) 'be suitable, happen' (9.993). Cf. OE *gebyraþ* in Gospels Jn. 9.4 (*dei, oportet*); the Lindisf. version has *gedæfnab* : Goth. *gadaban* 'be fitting, happen', 9.993, and Du. *behoort* 'belongs, is proper' sometimes 'ought'. Falk-Torp 118. Hellquist 125.

ON *ā*, OE *āh*, ME *owe*, fr. ON *eiga*, OE *agan* 'own' (11.12), sometimes 'ought', but in this sense replaced by pret. ME *ought*, NE *ought*. NED s.v. *owe* and *ought*.

Dan. *maa* 'may' and 'must' (Sw. *må* 'may', as 'must' replaced by *måste*, below) = ON *mā*, Goth. *mag*, OE *mag*, etc. 'can' (9.95). Falk-Torp 687 f. Hellquist 670.

OE *mōt*, ME *mote* 'may' and 'must', as

Words for 'need' and 'necessity' are taken together, since there is much overlapping and no sharp demarcation. The same word, or words of the same cognate group, may cover both. Or the dominant sense may shift, as OE *nēad* mostly 'necessity' (also 'violence, compulsion') vs. *þearf* 'need', but NE *need* vs. *necessity*.

5. Lith. *pareiga*, formed like *eiga* 'course', fr. *pareiti* 'come back', 'come to', hence 'what comes to, becomes one'. Leskien, Bildung d. Nom. 523.

Lett. *pienākums*, fr. *pie-nākt* 'come to, reach, concern'. Mühl-Endz. 3.275.

6. ChSl., only verbal phrase for 'ought'.

SCr. *dužnost*, deriv. of adj. *dužan* 'in

debt' = ChSl. *dlūžnū* id., fr. *dlūgū* 'debt'.

Boh. *povinnost*, Pol. *povinnost*, fr. adj. *povinný*, *povinný* 'obliged, due' derivs. of ChSl. *vina*, etc. 'fault, guilt' (16.76).

Russ. *dolg* 'debt' (11.64), also 'duty'. 7. Skt. *dharmā* 'custom, law' (21.11) may cover 'duty'; or *kṛtya* 'what is to be done, proper'.

9.943 FITTING, SUITABLE

Grk.	ἐπιτήδεος, εὐθερος, πρέπων	Goth.	gaddō (neut.), fagrs	Lith.	prĩtinkas
NG	κατάλληλος	ON	fallinn, hentr, hōfr	Lett.	derigs
Lat.	conveniēns, aptus, idoneus, habilis	Dan.	passende	ChSl.	upravlenū, podobnū
It.	conveniente, conveni-	Sw.	passande, lāmplig	SCr.	priličan, shodan
Fr.	convenable, propre	OE	gedæf, gerisene, ge-	Boh.	vhodný
Sp.	conveniente, propio	ME	timptlic	Pol.	stosowny
Rum.	convenabil	NE	able, propre, sutely	Russ.	priličnyj
Ir.	comadas, oiremain, oiremnach	Du.	suital, fitting, prop-	Skt.	yogya-
NIr.	oīreamnach, ion-	OHG	er	Av.	....
W.	addas, cyfaddas	MHG	gepast, voegzaam		
Br.	dereat	NHG	biquāmi, gĩlumpfĩh, gĩfuogliħ		

The notion 'fitting, suitable' is expressed by a great variety of terms, with semantic sources too diverse to summarize.

1. Grk. *ἐπιτήδεος*, fr. adv. *ἐπιτήδεις*, Dor. *ἐπιτάδεις* 'purposely, fittingly', this of dub. etym. The old view that it is based on a phrase *ἐπι* **rāde* is attractive semantically, but a nom.-acc. pl. neut. in -ā (= Vedic -ā) is otherwise unknown. However, there could be an adv. *rāde* 'in this way' (of instrumental orig.), parallel to Lac. *ταυρά*, Delph., Cret. *ἀτε*, etc. For a quite different, but unconvincing, suggestion, cf. Brugmann, Demonstrativpronomina 141 f.

Grk. *εὐθερος* 'well placed', sometimes 'convenient, suitable'. 2. Grk. *πρέπων*, pres. pple., or more commonly 3sg. impers. *πρέπει* 'is fitting', fr. *πρέπω* 'be conspicuous', prob. : Ir. *richt*,

W. *rhith* 'form, appearance', etc. Walde-P. 2.89. Boisacq 810.

Grk. *κατάλληλος* 'corresponding, appropriate', NG 'suitable, fitting', fr. *κατά* 'according to' and *ἀλλήλους*, *ἀλλήλα* 'one another'.

2. Lat. *conveniēns*, fr. *convenire* 'come together', 3sg. impers. *convenit* 'is suitable', whence also the Romance forms, It. *convenevole*, etc. (see list).

Lat. *idoneus*, based on some nominal form like *id*, etc., but precise analysis dub. Ernout-M. 471. Walde-H. 1.671 f.

Lat. *aptus*, orig. 'fastened', but mostly fig. 'suitable', pass. pple. of the rare *apere* 'bind' beside *apisci* 'reach, obtain' : Skt. *āp-* 'reach, obtain', etc. Ernout-M. 60 f. Walde-H. 1.57 f.

Lat. *habilis* 'easy to handle', hence

also 'fit, suitable' (and skilful), fr. *habere* (11.11).

Lat. 3sg. impers. *decet* 'is fitting' : Grk. *δέχομαι*, Att. *δέχομαι* 'receive', etc. Walde-P. 1.783 f. Ernout-M. 256 f. Walde-H. 1.390 f.

It. *proprio*, Fr. *propre* (> ME *propre*, NE *proper*), Sp. *propio* (with dissim.), all also and orig. 'what is one's own', fr. Lat. *proprius* 'one's own', this fr. a phrase *prōd prīvō* (*prīvus* 'single, one's own'). Ernout-M. 846. For uses, cf. NED s.v. *proper*.

3. Ir. *comadas*, OW *cimadas*, W. *ad-das*, *cyfaddas*, with Ir. ad 'law, custom' (Nir. *adh* 'good luck', perh. : Umbr. *arsie* 'sanctē', *arsmor* 'ritus' (also Goth. *ga-tils*, etc.). Vendryes, RC 35.212ff., 42.401 ff. Walde-H. 1.12. Devoto, Mélanges Pedersen 224.

Ir. *oīremain*, *oīreamnach*, Nir. *oīreamnach*, fr. *oīrim* 'fit, suit', this denom. fr. or 'border, edge' (12.353)?

Nir. cpds. with prefix *ion-*, *in-* (Pedersen 2.11), as *ion-miachair* 'fit for marriage', etc. (Dinneen s.v. *ion-*, *in-*), formerly very common, but not in current use (M. Dillon).

Br. *dereat*, fr. MBr. *deren* 'rule, guide' (cf. W. *dyre* 'come!'), cpd. of *de-* and *ren* 'rule, guide'. Henry 92. Ernault, Dict. étym. 264.

4. Goth. *gaddō*, neut. sg. (*gaddō ist* = *πρέπει*) beside *gadaban* 'be fitting' and 'happen', OE *gedafen*, *gedafenlic*, *gedēfe*, beside *gedafnian* 'be fitting' : ChSl. *po-doba jesti*, *po-dobajeti* 'ought' (9.94), SCr. *doba* 'point of time' (14.11), ChSl. *dobru* 'good', etc., prob. Lat. *faber* 'artisan' (9.42). Walde-P. 1.284 f. Walde-H. 1.436 f. Feist 176 f. Berneker 203 f.

Goth. *fagrs* (neut. *fagr* = *εἶθερος*, Lk. 14.35) = ON *fagr*, OE *fager* 'fair, beautiful', fr. the same root as OHG *fuogan* 'join, fit together'. Falk-Torp 201. Feist 424.

Goth. *gatils* (renders *εὐκαίρος* 'timely, convenient', but also *εὐθερος*, Lk. 9.62) : OE *til* 'capable, apt', OHG *zīl* 'object', etc., outside root connections dub. Walde-P. 1.809. Falk-Torp 1565. Feist 205, 477. See also above, 3.

ON *fallinn*, esp. *til fallinn*, or *fallinn til*, pple. of *falla* 'fall' (10.23), here in its sense of 'agree, suit' (cf. NHG *gefallen* 'please'). ON *hentr*, lit. 'handy' (: *hond* 'hand'), but esp. 'serviceable, suitable'.

ON *hōfr*, fr. *hæfa* 'aim, fit, be suitable', deriv. of *hōf* 'moderation, fairness' : OE *behōfan* 'have need of' (see Dan. *behov*, 9.93). Falk-Torp 455.

Dan. *passende*, Sw. *passande*, fr. vbs. Dan. *passer*, Sw. *passa*, these fr. MLG *passen* = NHG *passen* (see below). Falk-Torp 817. Hellquist 752.

Sw. *lāmplig*, fr. *lampa* 'suit, fit', this fr. MLG **lempen* beside *limpen* 'make suitable' : OE (*ge*)*limpan* 'take place, happen', OHG (*gi*)*limfan* 'be suitable', OE *gelimptic*, OHG *gilumpfih* (freq. in Otrfr.) 'suitable', prob. ultimately fr. the same root as NE *limp* 'walk lamely', Skt. *lamb-* 'hang down', the sense 'suitable' coming fr. the prefix *ge-*. Walde-P. 1.740. Falk-Torp 634. Hellquist 607.

OE (beside *gedafen*, etc., above) *gerisene*, *gerisenlic*, fr. *gerisan* 'suit, be fitting', cpd. of *risan* 'rise' (10.21).

ME *able* (as 'fit, suitable' Wycliff, Lk. 9.62, freq. in Chaucer, etc.), through OFr. (*h*)*able* fr. Lat. *habilis* (above, 2). NED s.v.

ME *sutely* (rare), NE *suitable*, fr. vb. *suit* (in senses 10, 14 NED), this fr. sb. *suit* (cf. senses 21, 23 in NED), fr. OFr. *suite*, orig. 'what follows, consequence', fr. deriv. of Lat. *sequi* 'follow'. REW 7839. Gamillscheg 821. NED s.vv. *suit*, vb., *suit*, sb.

NE *fitting*, fr. vb. *fit*, this fr. adj. *fit* (?), both : MDu. *fitlen* 'fit', etym.? NED s.v. *fit*, vb. Franck-v. W. 164, 745.

engaged in a hopeless struggle. Furthermore, the Gmc. group represented by NE *may* meant 'can' in the early period.

The strictly permissive 'may' finds more distinctive expression in some forms like the Lat. impers. *licet*, NHG *darf*. More generally as 'is permitted', with pass. forms of the verbs for 'permit' (19.47), e.g. NG *μὴ ἐπιτρέπεται*; 'is it permitted me, may I?' These obvious expressions are not repeated in the list.

Most of the words are connected with others for 'might, power', for which no earlier ultimate sense is attainable. Words for 'know' are in many languages used as 'know how' and so virtually 'can', like Fr. *il sait lire* 'he (knows how to) can read'. The full development in this direction, displacing the older meaning 'know' and the old words for 'can', is characteristic of the Gmc. group, NE *can*, etc.

1. Grk. *δύναται*, with *δυνατός* 'strong, powerful' and *δύναμις* 'strength, power', etym. dub. (4.81). NG *δυνατός* and *δύναμις* are still the common words, but *δύναται* (*δύναμις*, etc.), while lit. and familiar to most, is commonly replaced by the following:

NG *μπορεί* (also *ἡμπορεί*; late Byz. spelling varied), certainly fr. *εἰσπορεί* 'prosper, has plenty', sometimes with infin. 'finds a way, is able, can' (Aristot.), and in this sense well attested in late Grk. (e.g. Jo. Moschus). The only question is the precise formal development, which is much disputed. Regularly *εἰσπορεί* > *εἰσπορεί*, *πορεί* (Hatzidakis, Glotta 22.131). Then nasal introduced (causing change of *p* > *b*), either by influence of *εἰσπορος* 'merchant' (so Hatzidakis, l.c., but?); or from neg. phrase *δὲν πορεί* pronounced *δεμπορεί* with subsequent detachment of (*δ*)*μπορεί* (so Jannaris, Hist. Greek Gram. §§ 130,

132b); or (another possibility not previously considered) the influence of opposite cpds. like *εἰμπορος* vs. *εἰσπορος* (that is, *εἰμπορέ* vs. *εἰσπορέ* sometimes = 'is unable').

Grk. *ἔξεστι*, lit. 'it is' (for some one to), used as 'it is permitted'. So often, and in NT, where it is rendered by *licet* in the Vulgate, in other versions by phrases meaning 'is due' (Goth. *skuld ist*, 'is proper' (ChSl. *dostajiti*, NHG *sich ziemet* Luther), 'is lawful' (King James), or by pass. forms of the verbs for 'permit' (OE *alīfed is*, etc.).

2. Lat. *potest* (> Romance forms), fr. *potis est* and *pote est*, phrase with *potis*, neut. *pote* 'able, possible' : Skt. *pati-* 'master, husband', Grk. *πόσις* 'husband', Goth. *faps* in *brūþ-faps* 'bridegroom', *hunda-faps* 'master of a hundred, centurion', Lith. *patis* 'husband', etc. Walde-P. 2.77 f. Ernout-M. 796.

Lat. *licet*, impers. 'it is permitted, may' (Osc. *licitud* 'liceto') : *licēre*, *licēri* 'be or offer for sale, bid on, appraise', this perh. : Lett. *līkt* 'agree in trade' (adversely Mühl-Endz. 2.487). Walde-P. 2.395. Ernout-M. 547 f. Walde-H. 1.797.

3. Ir. *conic*, cpd. of *com-* 'with' and *icc-* in other cpds. 'cause, find, come' (cf. *do-iccim*, 10.48). Pedersen 2.554. Thurneysen, Gram. 503.

Ir. *ēta* 'gets' and, after neg., 'can', more freq. pres. pass. *fētar* (cf. Laws, Gloss. 353), Nir. *feadann*, *feadtar* (1sg. *feadaim*) or phrase *is fēidir*, cpd. of *-lā-* in *atlā* 'is' (9.91), *ad-co-la* 'obtains, gets' (11.16), etc., IE **sīd-* 'stand'. Pedersen 2.638. (Otherwise Stokes 323.)

Nir. *tig leis*, lit. 'comes with him', frequent expression for 'can' (*tig līom* 'I can', etc.).

W. gall, Br. gall, gell : Corn. *gallos*, OBr. *gol* 'might', Ir. *gal* 'bravery', Lith. *galėti* 'be able', 3sg. *gal* 'can', *galia*

'might', etc. Walde-P. 1.539. Pedersen 1.156 f.

4. Goth. *mag*, ON *mā*, OE *mæg*, OHG *mag*, all 'can' (with sbs. Goth. *mahts*, OE *meaht*, OHG *maht* 'power, might'), but in later use 'may', as NE *may*, NHG, Du. *mag*, Sw. *må* (Dan. also 'must') : ChSl. *mošti*, *moqa*, 3sg. *možeti*, etc., general Slavic, prob. Grk. *μῆχος* 'means, remedy'. Walde-P. 2.227. Falk-Torp 687 f. NED s.v. *may*.

OE *mōt*, ME *mote*, OHG, MHG *muoz* 'may' and 'must', see 9.94.

ME, NE *can*, MHG, Du., Dan. *kan*, NHG *kann*, all orig. 'know', as Goth., ON, OHG *kann*, OE *can* : Grk. *γινώσκω*, Lat. (*g*)*nōscere*, etc. 'know' (17.17), with development through 'knows how' (to do something).

NHG *darf*, orig. 'needs' (9.93), now usual for the permissive 'may'.

5. Lith. *gal* (*galiu*, *galėti*) : W. *gall*, etc. (above, 3).

Lett. *var* (*varu*, *varēt*), with sb. *vara*, OPruss. *warrin* (acc. sg.) 'might, power',

9.96 EASY

Grk.	ῥάδιος, εὐκωλος	Goth.	azetizō (comp.)	Lith.	lengvas
NG	εὐκωλος	ON	auð-	Lett.	vieglas
Lat.	facilis	Dan.	let	ChSl.	udobit
It.	facile	Sw.	lätt	SCr.	lak
Fr.	facile	OE	ēaple, ēapelic, lēoh	Boh.	snadný
Sp.	facil	ME	ethe, light, aisy	Pol.	łatwy
Rum.	ușor, lesne	NE	easy	Russ.	легкий
Ir.	asse, réid, soirb	Du.	gemakkelijk	Skt.	su-kara-, etc.
Nir.	furus	OHG	ōdi	Av.	....
W.	hawdd	MHG	ade		
Br.	ae	NHG	leicht		

Of words for 'easy' the most widespread source is 'light' in weight, developing through phrases like 'light burden, light work', etc. Other sources are the notion of something that is 'at hand, convenient, suitable, do-able', and probably in one group 'uninhabited, empty', with development through 'free from difficulties'. In Greek a word originally

applied to a person 'good natured, of easy disposition' was extended to things and eventually became the regular word for 'easy'.

1. Grk. *ῥάδιος*, Ion. *ῥήδιος*, Aeol. *ῥάδιος* (*ῥάδιον* EM), that is, **ῥα-ἰδιος*, based on the form seen in the adv. *ῥά*, *ῥα*, Hom. *ῥεῖα*, Aeol. *ῥεῖα* and in comp. *ῥέων*, superl. *ῥέστος*, but root connec-

tion and orig. sense dub. Wackernagel, Vermischte Beiträge 11 ff. Hermann, Gött. Nachrichten 1918, 281. Schwyzler, IF 45.259 f. (: *ἀπο-ῥα-* in Hom. *ἀποῖρα*, *ἀποῖρας* 'take away, rob'; semantic development through 'tearing', 'quick').

Grk. *εὐκωλος*, mostly of persons 'easily satisfied, good-natured', then also of things 'easy' (Plato); but common in this sense only later; reg. Byz. and NG); taken by some (e.g. LS) as orig. 'contented with one's food' (attested late) : *κῶλον* 'intestine', but more prob. belongs with other cpds. in *-κωλος*, *-πολος* 'turning, tending', etc. (IE **ke-* in *πέλομαι*, Lat. *colere*, etc.; κ reg. after *ei-*, whence also *δω-κωλος* as opposite). Walde-P. 1.431 (top; not repeated 514). Still otherwise Boisacq 294.

2. Lat. *facilis* (> It., Fr. *facile*, Sp. *fácil*, all late borrowed forms), lit. 'do-able', fr. *facere* 'do'.

Lat. *levis* 'light' (15.82), though only rarely quotable as 'easy' (cf. *id eo levius ferendum*, Cic.), was prob. common in VLat. in this sense and the usual term in Romance before the borrowing of Lat. *facilis*. This sense is attested for It. *lieve* in Dante, Petrarca, etc. (Accad. della Crusca), OFr. *legere*, *legiere* (cf. Godefroy), Sp. *legero* in early period (cf. Juan Ruiz); and Rum. *ușor* (deriv. of *levis*, Puscariu 1844) is still the usual word for 'easy' as well as 'light'.

Rum. *lesne* (with verbal phrases, e.g. *lesne a zice* 'easy to say'), fr. Bulg. *lesen* 'easy'. Tiktin 905. Berneker 755.

3. OIr. *asse*, prob. fr. **ad-sta-yo-* 'standing by', hence 'at one's disposal, easily attainable'. Hence Mlr. *ussa* and with intensive prefix (*lat. per*, etc.) *irussa*, lit. 'very easy' (both forms used as 'easy' and 'easier', Nir. *furus*, *furus*, Pokorny, KZ 45.138, 143 ff.

Ir. *soirb* (gl. *facilis*; Nir. *soirbh* 'favorable, pleasant'), with *doirb* 'difficult'

9.97 DIFFICULT

Grk.	χαλερός, δύσκολος	Goth.	aglūs	Lith.	sunkius
NG	δύσκολος	ON	tor-, erfiðr	Lett.	grūdis
Lat.	difficilis	Dan.	vanskelig	ChSl.	ne udobit
It.	difficile	Sw.	sår	SCr.	težak
Fr.	difficile	OE	earfeþe, unþaþe	Boh.	těžký
Rum.	difficil	ME	hard, difficile	Pol.	trudnyj
Sp.	grau, difícil	(unethe)		Russ.	трудный
Ir.	uas, doirb, deacair	NE	difficult, hard	Skt.	duḥ-kara-, etc.
Nir.	anod	Du.	moelijk	Av.	....
W.	anod	OHG	unodi		
Br.	diez	MHG	swære		
		NHG	schwer, schwierig		

Many of the words for 'difficult' are simply formal opposites of those for 'easy', as Grk. *δύσκολος* vs. *εὐκωλος*, Lat. *difficilis* vs. *facilis*, ON *tor-* vs. *auð-*, Skt. *duḥ-* vs. *su-*. Even where there are other words for 'difficult', neg. cpds. are phrases with words for 'easy' may also be in common use, e.g. (besides NE *not*

easy, NHG *nicht leicht*, etc.) Lith. *nelengvas*, Boh. *nesnadný*.

Others are semantic opposites, esp. 'heavy' vs. 'light', with parallel development, starting from phrases like 'heavy burden, heavy work', etc., in which most words for 'heavy' may be used with a suggestion of 'difficult'. But those

tion and orig. sense dub. Wackernagel, Vermischte Beiträge 11 ff. Hermann, Gött. Nachrichten 1918, 281. Schwyzler, IF 45.259 f. (: *ἀπο-ῥα-* in Hom. *ἀποῖρα*, *ἀποῖρας* 'take away, rob'; semantic development through 'tearing', 'quick').

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Ir. *soirb* (gl. *facilis*; Nir. *soirbh* 'favorable, pleasant'), with *doirb* 'difficult'

OE *lēoh*, ME

kako ne udobi = πῶς δύσκολόν ἐστι), neg. phrase with *udobi* 'easy' (9.96).
Scr. *težak*, Boh. *těžký* (or *obtížný*) 'heavy' (15.81) and 'difficult' (Pol. *ciężki*, Russ. *тяжелый* in phrases with 'work, task, problem', etc., but not in phrases 'it is difficult to').

9.98 TRY¹
(= Make Trial of, Test)

Grk.	δοκιμάω, πειράω	Goth.	kisuan, kausjan,	Lith.	bandyti, mėginti
NG	δοκιμάω	ON	fraisjan	Lett.	mėginti, mėdžināt
Lat.	experiri, templāre	ON	regna, freista	ChSl.	iskusiti
It.	probare, tentare	Dan.	proba	ScR.	pokušati, probati
Fr.	essayer, éprouver, tenter	Sw.	prova	Boh.	skoušeti, pokusiti
OE	prætorian, costian	OE	fandian, costian	Pol.	próbować
ME	fonde, prove, assay, essay, trie	ME	fonde, prove, assay, essay, trie	Russ.	probavat'
Sp.	probar	NE	try	Skt.	parikṣ-
Rum.	incerca	Du.	proberen, beproeven	Av.	....
Ir.	promaim, triailim	OHG	corōn, costin		
Nir.	fromhaim, triailim	MHG	prueven, versuchen		
W.	profi	NHG	proberen, prüfen, versuchen		
Br.	essaat				

'Try' is understood here as 'make trial of, test', though many of the words, like NE *try*, came to be used with the infinitive in the sense of 'attempt, endeavor' (9.99). For the sake of brevity these two notions may be referred to as 'try¹' and 'try²'. The semantic sources are various, as 'get through' (through 'experience' to 'try'), 'approve', 'weigh', 'try to find out, seek, ask', 'separate, sift', 'look around, inspect'.

Several of the words cover also 'approve', partly secondary (as make a test with favorable result), but the earlier sense in the case of Lat. *probare* with its derivs., which, in addition, show the sense 'prove' = 'establish as true'.
Many of the words came to be used for 'tempt', especially in biblical language and in the bad sense; in some this became the dominant use and without necessarily bad sense. In fact, the majority of the words for 'tempt' are the

same as, or cognate with, some of those listed here. There are, of course, others of quite different origin, based on notions like 'lead into, invite, attract, allure, entice'.

Several of the words are also used more specifically with reference to food, that is, as 'taste' (15.31).

1. Grk. δοκιμάω, fr. δόκιμος 'approved': δόκιος 'seem, seem good', Lat. *deceat* 'is proper', and, with different semantic development, Grk. διδάσκω 'teach', Lat. *discere* 'learn', *docere* 'teach', all prob. fr. notion of 'receive' (hence 'acceptable') as in Grk. δέχομαι 'receive'. Walde-P. 1.782 ff. Boisacq 172, 194.

Grk. πειράω ('try' in both senses Hom.+), πειράω (mostly 'try'), later also 'tempt' and sometimes 'try²': πείρα 'trial, attempt', Lat. *experiri* 'try, experience', *periculum* 'trial, experiment, danger', prob. the same root **per-* as in

Grk. πέραν 'beyond, across', πείρω ' Pierce', Lat. *per* 'through', etc. Walde-P. 2.88 ff. Boisacq 756 f. Ernout-M. 756 f.

2. Lat. *experiri*: Grk. πειράω, etc. (above, 1).

Lat. *templāre* (later spelling *tentāre*) 'feel of', mostly 'try', also 'attack, incite' (> It. *tentare*, Fr. *tenter*, Sp. *tentar* in various senses including 'try' and 'tempt'), prob.: Lith. *tempti* 'stretch' (cf. Lat. *tempus* 'time'), fr. an extension of IE **ten-* in Grk. *τείνω*, Lat. *tendere*, Skt. *tan-* 'stretch', Lat. *tenēre* 'hold', etc. Walde-P. 1.721 f. Ernout-M. 1024.

Lat. *probare* 'approve, find good', 'try', and 'prove', first sense the earliest, Osc. *prufatted* 'approved', deriv. of *probus* 'good, upright', fr. **pro-bhwo-* (cf. *superbus*): Skt. *pra-bhu-*, 'excelling, eminent, mighty', orig. 'being in front'. Hence It. *probare*, OFr. *prover* (Fr. *prouver* 'prove'; as 'try' replaced by *éprouver*, but this also 'prove' and esp. 'experience'), Sp. *probar*, and similar forms (partly through Fr., also partly through sb. MLat. *proba*, a back-formation to *probare*) in Celtic, Gmc., and Slavic. Walde-P. 2.37. Ernout-M. 812 f. REW 6764.

It. *assaggiare* (now esp. 'taste'), OFr. *a(s)ayer*, Fr. *essayer*, derivs. of It. *saggio*, OFr. *assai*, *essai* 'trial', fr. late Lat. *ezagium* 'weighing, balance' (: *ex-igere* 'weigh, try' with recomposition). REW 2932. Gamillscheg 384 f. Wartburg 3.255 ff.

Rum. *cerca*, orig. 'seek' (= It. *cercare*, Fr. *chercher*, 11.31), now mostly 'try', for which esp. *incerca*.

3. Ir. *promaim*, Nir. *fromhaim*, W. *profi*, fr. Lat. *probare* (above, 2). Vendryes, De hib. voc. 169. Loth, Mots lat. 1991.

Nir. *trialim*, fr. sb. *triali*, this for NE

trial, but helped by native *triall*, *trial-laim* (9.99).

Br. *essaat*, fr. sb. *esa(e)*, this fr. Fr. *essai*. Henry 116.

4. Goth. (*ga*)*kisuan* (reg. for *δοκιμάω*; also *us-*, but mostly for *ἀποδοκιμάω* 'disapprove, reject'), OE *costian*, OHG *corōn*, *costōn*, MHG, NHG *kosten* (now mostly 'taste'): OE *cōsan* 'choose', Goth. *kausjan* (with gen. for *γέλωμαι*, but with acc. for *δοκιμάω*), Grk. *γέλωμαι*, Lat. *gustāre* 'taste, enjoy' (15.31), Skt. *juṣ-* 'enjoy', IE **ǵheus-*, orig. sense 'try' > 'taste', 'choose' and 'enjoy', or conversely 'taste' > 'try', 'choose' and 'enjoy'? Walde-P. 1.568 f. Ernout-M. 439. Walde-H. 1.628 f. Feist 312 f.

Goth. *fraisjan* (reg. for *πειράω*, partly 'make trial of', but esp. 'tempt'), ON *freista*, ODan. *frestle*, Sw. *fresla* ('try', but esp. 'tempt'): OE *frāsian* 'ask, tempt', OHG *freisōn* 'be in danger'; perh.: Grk. *πειράω*, etc. (above, 1), but various other possibilities. Walde-P. 1.29. Falk-Torp 275 f. Feist 162.

ON *reyna*, deriv. of *raun* 'trial': Grk. *ῥευνα* 'inquiry, search', *ῥέω* 'ask', etc. Walde-P. 2.356. Falk-Torp 936.

OE *fandian*, ME *fonde* (OHG *fantōn* rare): OE *findan* 'find', etc. (11.32). Walde-P. 2.27. NED s.v. *fand*, *fond*.

ME, NE *prove* (usual word for 'try' in Bible, and still in technical use with reference to guns, etc. (e.g. *proving grounds*); but also old and now mostly 'establish as true'), fr. OFr. *prover* (above, 2), whence also MLG *prōven* (> Dan. *prøve*, Sw. *pröva*), Du. *proeven* (now mostly 'taste'), *beproeven*, MHG *prueven*, NHG *prüfen* (esp. 'examine'). Cf. also, fr. Lat. *probare* (in part through sb. MLat. *proba*, back-formation to *probare*), Du. *proberen*, NHG *proberen* (> Dan. *probere*, Sw. *probera*), NHG *proben*, *erproben*, NE *probe*, etc. NED

'yearn for', and 'make an effort'. But some words in which the strenuous effort is still felt are omitted, e.g. NG *πολεμῶ* orig. 'make war', now pop. 'struggle, try hard', NE *strive* orig. 'contend', NHG *bemühen*.

1. Words for 'try¹' (9.98) used also for 'try²'.

Grk. πειράω, NG *δοκιμάω* (often 'try²' in pop. speech), It. *provare* (use for 'try²' not in most diets, but common according to informants), *tentare*, Fr. *essayer*, *tenter*, Rum. *incerca*, Br. *essaat*, ME *fonde* (NED s.v. *fand*, 5), NE *try* (*try* to since 17th. cent.), NHG *versuchen* (with infin. since 16th. cent.; hence the similar use of Dan. *forsøge*, Sw. *försöka*), Lith. *bandyti*, *mėginti*, ScR. *pokušati*, Boh. *skoušeti*, but esp. refl. *pokusiti* se in this sense.

2. Words for 'seek' (11.31), used also (some of the preceding also belong here in orig.) with infin. for 'try²'.

Grk. ἵητέω (with infin. Hdt.+; reg. word for this sense in NT, and rendered by words for 'seek' in the Vulgate, Goth., OE and ChSl. versions); It. *cercare*, Fr. *chercher*, Rum. *cauta*, W. *ceisio*, Goth. *sōkjan*, ON *leita* (*við*), OE *sēcan*, ME *seke*, NE *seek*, OHG *suohhen*, MHG *suchen*, ChSl. *iskati* (ScR. *tražiti*, Boh. *hledati* so used in NT).

3. Grk. *πρὸςπαθῶ* 'feel passionate love for' (: *πάθος* 'emotion, passion', 16.12), NG with *vá* cotation (= old infin. 'try to'). Similarly, fr. the same root, NG pop. *πασιζῶ*, deriv. of *πάσχω* (*πάσχω*) 'suffer, experience'.

4. Lat. *cōnārī*, etym. dub. Walde-P. 1.398 f. Ernout-M. 213. Walde-H. 1.262.

It. *procurare*, Sp. *procurar*, fr. Lat. *procūrāre* 'take care of, attend to' (whence also Fr. *procurer* > ME, NE *procure* with different semantic development), deriv. of *cūra* 'care' (16.14).

Boh. *snažiti se* (Pol. *snażyć się* obs.), fr. *snahe* 'effort' = ScR. *snaga* 'strength', etc. Miklosich 312. Brückner 504.
9. Skt. *yat-* used in various senses, but esp. 'exert oneself, be eager for, strive

for' (followed by case-forms or infin.) = Av. *yat-* 'set in motion, be active, zealous': W. (arch.) *add-iaid*, *add-iant* 'longing', Ir. *ē* 'zeal, jealousy', many other connections dub. Walde-P. 1.197.

9.992 WAY, MANNER

Grk.	τρόπος	Goth.	haidus	Lith.	būdas
NG	τρόπος	ON	-vis	Lett.	veide, vīse(?)
Lat.	modus	Dan.	maade (vis, sat)	ChSl.	obrazū
It.	modo, maniera	Sw.	sätt (vis)	ScR.	način
Fr.	façon, manière, mode	OE	wise (ueg)	Boh.	způsob
Sp.	modo, manera, forma	ME	wise, weie, manere	Pol.	spósob
Rum.	chip, fel	NE	way, manner (wise)	Russ.	obraz
Ir.	mod, conar	Du.	wijze	Skt.	prakāra-
Nir.	modh	OHG	wisa	Av.	....
W.	modd	MHG	weise		
Br.	doare	NHG	weise, art		

Several of the words for 'way, manner' (of doing something) are also used for the 'kind, sort' (of things), and still others must have passed through this stage, especially those based upon 'form, appearance' or the like. The diverse notions which have been generalized to 'manner' include 'turn, direction', 'way' (= 'road'), 'measure', 'handling, conduct, performance', 'arrangement, order', and 'form, appearance'.

The use of such words has spread at the expense, but by no means to the exclusion, of the old adverbs of manner formed from adjectives or pronouns, in such well-known types as Grk. *καλῶς*, Lat. *bene*, Goth. *wailla*, NE *well*, ChSl. *dobré*, all 'in a good manner, well', or Lat. *ita*, Skt. *tatha*, OE *þus*, etc. 'in this manner, thus'. Conversely, NE *wise* has become virtually an adverbial ending in *likewise*, *otherwise*, etc., and late Lat. phrases with *mente*, abl. of *mēns* 'mind, disposition', have given rise to the new adverbial ending, It., Sp. *-mente*, Fr. *-ment*.

1. Grk. *τρόπος*, orig. 'turn, direction': *τρέπω* 'turn' (10.12).
2. Lat. *modus* (> It., Sp. *modo*, Fr.

mode), earliest sense 'measure', fr. the root of Lat. *medēri* 'care for, heal', *meditārī* 'think about', Grk. *μέδωμαι* 'be mindful of', Goth. *mitan* 'measure', etc. Walde-P. 2.259 f. Ernout-M. 599, 622 ff. Walde-H. 2.56.

It. *maniera*, Fr. *manière*, Sp. *manera*, fr. form of Lat. *manuārius* 'belonging to the hand', deriv. of *manus* 'hand'. Semantic development through 'way of handling'. REW 5332. Gamillscheg 586.

Fr. *façon*, fr. Lat. *factiō* 'party, class' (also rarely 'conduct') fr. *facere* 'do, make'. REW 3133. Gamillscheg 401.

Sp. *forma* 'form' (12.51), also 'manner'.
Rum. *chip*, in earliest use 'statue, portrait', hence 'form, appearance' and finally 'kind' and 'manner', through Slavic (ScR. *kip*), fr. Hung. *kep* 'statue, portrait, form'. Tiktin 343 f. Berneker 504.

Rum. *fel* ('kind, sort', and 'manner'), fr. Hung. *fel* in phrases like *mindenféle* 'all kinds of'. Tiktin 614 f.

3. Ir. *mod*, Nir. *modh*, W. *modd*, fr. Lat. *modus* (above, 2). Vendryes, De hib. voc. 157. Loth, Mots lat. 188.

Ir. *conar* 'road' (10.71), also 'way, manner' (Laws, Gloss. 174).

Br. *doare*, also and orig. 'appearance': W. *dywgrain* 'east' (through 'sunrise'), perh. fr. a cpd. of the root in Ir. *rigim* 'stretch out', etc. Pedersen 1.526, 2.596 with 677. Henry 103 f. (with different root connection).

4. Goth. *haidus*: ON *heiðr* 'honor', OE *hād* 'rank, condition, kind', Skt. *ketu-* 'brightness, light, appearance, form'. Semantic development 'brightness' > 'appearance, kind' > (Goth.) 'manner'. Walde-P. 2.537. Feist 231.

ON *vis* (in phrase *oðru vis* 'otherwise'), Dan., Sw. *vis* (in phrases for 'likewise', 'in this wise', etc.), OE *wise*, ME, NE *wise* (NE archaic except in *likewise*, *otherwise*, etc.), Du. *wijze*, OHG *wisa*, MHG *weise*, NHG *weise*, all orig. 'appearance': Grk. *εἶδος* 'appearance, form, kind', fr. root **weid-* 'see'. Walde-P. 1.239. Weigand-H. 2.1231.

Dan. *maade*, orig. (and still bibl.) 'measure': Goth. *mitan*, etc. 'measure', semantic development as in Lat. *modus*. Falk-Torp 684.

Dan. *sæt*, Sw. *sätt* (Dan. in phrases, Sw. usual word): Dan. *sætte*, Sw. *sätte* 'set', with development through 'how a thing is set, arrangement'. Cf. NE *set* of a garment, etc. Falk-Torp 1231.

ME *weie*, *waye*, NE *way* (OE *weg* once in this sense, orig. 'road' (10.71). Extension from 'way' by which one goes to 'way' in which one does anything. NED s.v. *way*.

ME *manere*, NE *manner*, fr. Anglo-Fr. *manere* = Fr. *manière* (above, 2).

MHG *art* 'birth, descent, nature', NHG 'kind, sort' (of thing) and 'manner' (of doing something), prob. (but disputed) fr. Lat. *ars, artis* 'skill, art' in its secondary sense of 'character, conduct'. Falk-Torp 33. Weigand-H. 1.88. Kluge-G. 24.

5. Lith. *būdas*, also and earliest sense 'character', fr. the root of *būti* 'be'. Cf. Grk. *φύσις* 'nature, character' fr. the same IE root.

Lett. *veids* 'appearance, form' and 'kind, manner' (Dravneek) = Lith. *veidas* 'face': Grk. *εἶδος* 'appearance, kind', etc. Mühl.-Endz. 4.522.

Lett. *vīse* (Ulman; not in Mühl.-Endz.), fr. MHG or MLG *weise* (above, 4).

6. ChSl. *obrazū* 'form, kind, image' (Pol. *obraz* 'image, picture', etc. 9.87), freq. also for *τρόπος* in Supr. (in the Gospels the passages with *τρόπος* are rendered by advs. or conj. of manner, e.g. Mt. 23.37), Russ. *obraz* also 'manner'.

ScR. *način*, cpd. of *čin* 'form, rank, act' = ChSl. *činū* 'arrangement, order'. Berneker 156.

Boh. *způsob*, Pol. *sposób*, cpds. of stem seen in dat. sg. of refl. pron., ChSl. *sobě*, Boh. *sobě*, Pol. *sobie*. Cf. ChSl. *sobistvo* 'substance', Boh. *osoba* 'person', etc. Miklosich 331. Brückner 510.

7. Skt. *prakāra-* (also 'means, sort, kind') fr. *pra-kr-* 'perform, effect', cpd. of *kr-* 'do make'.

s.v. *prove*. Falk-Torp 850, 851. Weigand-H. 2.476, 485.

ME *essay*, *essay*, fr. Fr. *a(s)ayer*, *essayer* (above, 2). NED s.v. *essay* and *essay*.

ME *trie*, NE *try*, in earliest use 'separate' the good, 'sift', etc. (as still in *try out fat*, etc.), fr. OFr. *trier* 'separate', this prob. (despite Prov. *triar*) fr. VLat. **tridare* (It. *tritare* 'rub down, pulverize, cut into small pieces', formerly also 'thresh' grain), this fr. Lat. *terere*, pple. *tritrus* 'rub' (9.31) and also 'thresh' (8.34). NED s.v. *try*. REW 8922. Gamillscheg 863.

NE *test*, first used with reference to metals; now more generic but stronger than *try*, fr. sb. *test* 'cupel for treating metals' (cf. *test tube*), fr. Lat. *testum* = *testa* 'potsherd, earthen vessel'. NED s.v.

MHG *versuchen*, NHG *versuchen* (in various senses, but esp. 'try¹' and 'tempt', now also 'try²', cpd. of *suchen*, *suchen* 'seek' (11.31). Weigand-H. 1166. Paul, Deutsches Wtb. 603.

9.99 TRY²
(Try to = Attempt, Endeavor)

Grk.	πειράω, ἵητέω	Goth.	sōkjan	Lith.	bandyti, mėginti
NG	πειράω, ἵητέω	ON	leita við	Lett.	rauditi
Lat.	cōnārī	Dan.	forsøge	ChSl.	iskati
It.	provare, tentare, procurare, cercare	Sw.	forsöka	ScR.	pokušati
Fr.	essayer, tâcher, tenter, chercher	OE	sēcan, onginnan	Boh.	pokusiti se, snažiti se
OE	prætorian, costian	ME	seke, endover, fonde	Pol.	starat się
ME	fonde, prove, assay, essay, trie	Russ.	starať'sja	Russ.	starať'sja
Sp.	procurar	NE	seek, essay	Skt.	yat-
Rum.	incerca, caută, umbla	Du.	pogen, trachten	Av.	....
Ir.	triallaim	OHG	suohhen		
Nir.	tabhramim iarracht ar	MHG	suchen		
W.	ceisio	NHG	versuchen		
Br.	essaat				

Many of the words for 'try²' = 'attempt, endeavor' are the same as those for 'try¹' = 'make trial of, test', which came to be used with the infinitive, like NE *try* to.

Many are words for 'seek', which came to be used with the infinitive, like NE *seek* to (now mostly lit.). Other sources are 'take care of, attend to', 'reflect upon, consider', 'begin, undertake',

Grk.	τὸνχάω, συμβαίω	Goth.	gadaban	Lith.	atsiikiti
NG	τὸνχάω, συμβαίω	ON	bera, henda	Lett.	nuotikti
Lat.	contingere, contingere	Dan.	hænde, tildrage sik, ske	ChSl.	priključiti se, (sā-)
It.	accidere, avvenire, darsi	Sw.	hända, inträffa, ske	ScR.	dogoditi se, zbiti se (slučiti se)
Fr.	arriver, advenir, se passer	OE	happen, gesceon	Boh.	príhoditi se, státi se
Sp.	acontecer, suceder, pasar, sobrevenir, ocurrir	ME	happe, happene	Pol.	trafić się, wydarzyć się, stać się
Rum.	se întâmpla	Du.	gebeuren	Russ.	slučiti'sja, priključiti'sja
Ir.	teagmhaim	OHG	geschehen	Skt.	nīpat-, udāp-
Nir.	diguydd, damwainio	MHG	geschehen	Av.	....
Br.	ch'hoarvezout, darvezout, digouezout	NHG	geschehen, sich ereignen, sich treffen		

NE *happen* by etymology and early use referred to a chance occurrence, as still felt in phrases like *I happened to be there*. But it became also the most general verb to express any event, with no necessary implication of chance. Cf. NED s.v. It is in this wider sense that the heading is to be understood. But in several languages there is no equally common general term, and the notion may be expressed in a variety of ways with some slight difference of nuance.

The selection listed is somewhat unbalanced (cf. the numerous Nir. phrases in McKenna).

The most frequent connections are with verbs for 'fall' (Grk., Lat., W., Br., Skt.; cf. also NE *befall* now arch.) or 'come' ('out', 'to' or 'together'). In several cases 'be fitting' is the immediate antecedent. Some are reflexives of verbs for 'stand', 'put' (cf. also NE *take place*, NHG *stattfinden*), or 'hit'. But there are still other sources.

1. Grk. *τὸνχάω*, aor. *ἐτυχον*, NG *τὸνχάω* (new pres. fr. aor.), beside *τύχη* 'fortune, good fortune', prob. of *ταίχω* 'make, prepare', Goth. *daug*, OE *deag*, OHG *loug* 'is of use', etc. Walde-P. 1.847. LS s.v. *τὸνχάω*, end.

9.993 HAPPEN

Grk.	τὸνχάω, συμβαίω	Goth.	gadaban	Lith.	atsiik
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'wait for', OPruss. *laukū* 'seek', Grk. *λέωσω*, Skt. *loc-* 'look', with development 'look' > 'aim at' > 'fit' > 'happen'? Walde-P. 2.411. Berneker 742 f. Brückner 313 f.

ChSl. *byti* 'be' sometimes 'happen' (e.g. Mk. 10.32), and so reg. SCR. *zbiti* se.

SCR. *dogoditi* se, Boh. *přihoditi* se : ChSl. *u-goditi* 'be pleasing', *godū* 'time', Russ. *godit'sja* 'be suitable', etc. Berneker 316 ff.

Boh. *stāti* se, Pol. *stać się*, refl. of vbs. for 'stand', hence 'take place, happen'.

Boh. *díti se*, Pol. *dziać się* refl. of vbs. for 'put, do' (ChSl. *děti*, etc. 12.12, 9.110).

Pol. *wydarzyć się*, refl. cpd. of *darzyć* 'present with, bestow', deriv. of *dar* 'gift' (ChSl. *darū* : Grk. *δῶπον* 'gift').

Pol. *trafić się*, refl. of *trafić* 'hit', fr. NHG *treffen*, and whole phrase like NHG *sich treffen*. Brückner 574.

7. Skt. *nīpat-*, cpd. of *nī-* 'down' and *pat-* 'fly, fall'.

Skt. *udpad-*, cpd. of *ud* 'up, out' and *pad-* 'fall, go'.

CHAPTER 10

MOTION; LOCOMOTION, TRANSPORTATION, NAVIGATION

10.11 MOVE (vb.)	10.54 OVERTAKE
10.12 TURN (vb.)	10.55 ARRIVE, REACH
10.13 TURN AROUND	10.56 APPROACH (vb.)
10.14 WIND, WRAP (vb.)	10.57 ENTER
10.15 ROLL (vb.)	10.61 CARRY (BEAR)
10.21 RISE (vb.)	10.62 BRING
10.22 RAISE, LIFT	10.63 SEND
10.23 FALL (vb.)	10.64 LEAD (vb.)
10.24 DROP (sb., of Liquid)	10.65 DRIVE (vb. trans.)
10.25 THROW (vb.)	10.66 RIDE (vb.)
10.26 SHAKE (vb. trans.)	10.67 PUSH, SHOVE (vb.)
10.31 BOIL (vb. intr.)	10.71 ROAD
10.32 FLOW (vb.)	10.72 PATH
10.33 SINK (vb.)	10.73 STREET
10.34 FLOAT (vb.)	10.74 BRIDGE
10.35 SWIM (vb.)	10.75 CARRIAGE, WAGON, CART
10.36 SAIL (vb.)	10.76 WHEEL
10.37 FLY (vb.)	10.77 AXLE
10.38 BLOW (vb. intr.)	10.78 YOKE
10.41 CREEP, CRAWL	10.81 SHIP
10.42 SLIDE, SLIP (vb.)	10.82 SAILOR
10.43 JUMP, LEAP (vb.)	10.83 BOAT
10.44 DANCE (vb.)	10.84 RAFT
10.45 WALK (vb.)	10.85 OAR
10.46 RUN (vb.)	10.852 ROW (vb.)
10.47 GO	10.86 RUDDER
10.48 COME	10.87 MAST
10.49 GO AWAY, DEPART	10.88 SAIL (sb.)
10.51 FLEE	10.89 ANCHOR
10.52 FOLLOW	10.90 HARBOR, PORT
10.53 PURSUE	

10.11 MOVE (vb.)

Grk. <i>κινέω</i>	Goth. (<i>wagjan</i> , <i>wipōn</i>)	Lith. <i>judinti</i> , <i>judėti</i>
NG <i>κινῶ</i> , <i>κινῶ</i> , <i>σαλέω</i>	ON <i>hreyfa</i> , <i>hræra</i>	Lett. <i>kustināt</i> , <i>kustēt</i>
Lat. <i>movēre</i>	Dan. <i>bevæge</i> (<i>røre</i>)	ChSl. <i>dvignati</i>
It. <i>m(u)overe</i>	Sw. <i>röra</i>	Boh. <i>maknūti</i> , <i>gibati</i>
Fr. <i>mouvoir</i> , <i>remuer</i> , <i>bouger</i>	OE <i>styrian</i> , <i>hræran</i>	Boh. <i>hnouti</i> , <i>hýbati</i>
Sp. <i>mover</i>	ME <i>move</i> , <i>styre</i>	Pol. <i>ruszyć</i>
Rum. <i>mișca</i>	NE <i>move</i> (<i>stir</i>)	Russ. <i>dvignut'</i>
Ir. <i>-luir</i> , <i>luadaim</i>	OE <i>bevegen</i>	Skt. <i>car-</i> , <i>r-</i>
NlR. <i>corruighim</i>	OHG <i>ruoren</i> , <i>weggen</i> , <i>wegan</i>	Av. (<i>čar-</i> , <i>ar-</i>)
W. <i>symud</i> , <i>ysgogi</i>	MHG <i>rüeren</i> , <i>bevegen</i>	
Br. <i>finval</i> , <i>facha</i>	NHG <i>bevegen</i> (<i>rühren</i>)	

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The nouns for 'motion' are not listed, as they are derivatives of the verbs listed here. In these the transitive 'move' = 'put in motion' (the commonest transitive use of NE *move* = 'change the position of', as in *move a chair*, is secondary and of course not intended here, this notion being expressed quite differently in most other languages) and the intransitive 'move' = 'be in motion' are generally expressed by the same, or by differentiated forms of the same, verb. In the majority of cases the transitive use is the primary, with intransitive expressed by middle, passive, or reflexive forms. But the Skt. and Av. roots listed are intransitive, with the transitive expressed by causative forms. A few of the words listed are intransitive only.

Verbs for 'move' are often related to those for 'turn, bend', 'raise', 'carry', 'stir', 'mix', etc. The sense 'move' may result from extension of one of these senses as the more original, or in some cases 'move' may be the more original, and the other uses be due to specialization.

1. Grk. *κινέω* : *κίω* 'go', Lat. *cīre*, *cīre* 'set in motion, excite, summon', IE **kei-*, beside extension **ky-eu* in Grk. *κίεω* 'set in swift motion, drive, chase', *κίεω* 'rush, hasten', Skt. *cyu-* in mid. 'move, move away' intr., OPers. *ašiyava* 'set out, marched'. Walde-P. 1.361 ff. Ernout-M. 186. Walde-H. 1.213 f.

Hence NG lit. *κινῶ*, but pop. *κινῶ* by blend with *κουνῶ* 'rock' (a cradle), deriv. of *κούνια* 'cradle' (fr. Lat. *cunae*). G. Meyer, Neugr. Stud. 3.35.

Grk. *σαλέω* 'shake, toss' (10.26), in NG 'stir', 'wag' (as of a dog's tail), also simply 'move' (intr.).

2. Lat. *movēre* (> It. *muovere*, Fr. *mouvoir*, Sp. *mover*; Anglo-Fr. *mover* > ME, NE *move*) : Skt. *mī-* 'push, press', Av. *ava-mīdmahi* 'we deprive', Grk.

ἀμείσασθαι 'pass over, surpass' (also *ἀμύνω* 'ward off?'). Walde-P. 2.252. Ernout-M. 634 f. REW 5703.

Fr. *remuer*, cpd. of OFr. *muer* 'change' (fr. Lat. *mutāre*). REW 5785.

Fr. *bouger* (orig. and now only intr.), fr. VLat. **bullicāre* (cf. It. *bulicare*), deriv. of *bullire* 'bubble' (10.31), whence 'be agitated, move'. REW 1388. Wartburg 1.617 f.

Rum. *mișca*, etym. ? Tiktin 995 ("sicherlich Erbwort, aber dunklen Ursprungs"). Not in REW or Pușcariu. Development fr. some deriv. of Lat. *miscēre* 'mix', through the notion of 'stir up, agitate' (as seen in It. *mestare* 'stir', fr. **miscitāre*; cf. OE *hræran*, etc., below, 4) would be attractive if the phonetic difficulties could be overcome.

3. Ir. *-luir* (e.g. in *dana-m-luir* 'when I rouse myself'), vbl. n. *luud*, whence Ir. *luadaim*, *luathaim*, prob. fr. IE **pleu-* in Grk. *πλέω* 'sail, float', OE *fleotan*, NE *float*, etc. Walde-P. 2.94 f. Pedersen 2.571 f.

NlR. *corruighim*, deriv. of MlR. *corrach* 'uneven, unsteady', this fr. *cor* 'uneven, odd, pointed', prob. fr. IE **kwerp-* in ON *hverfa*, OE *hwēorfan* 'turn', etc. (10.12-13). Walde-P. 2.472, (without *corruighim*). Macbain 71.

W. *symud*, fr. MW *symudau* 'change' (cf. semantic development in Fr. *remuer*), fr. Lat. *sub-mutāre* 'change, interchange'. G. S. Lane, Language 8.298.

W. *ysgogi* : Br. *di-skogella* 'shake', ChSl. *skočiti* 'jump', OE *seacan* 'shake', etc., IE *(s)kek-, (s)kep-. Walde-P. 2.556. Pedersen 1.125.

Fr. *finval*, MBr. *fiſual* : W. *chwifo* 'stir, wave, brandish', perh. ON *swimna*, OE *swimman*, etc. 'swim' (10.35). Walde-P. 2.524. Henry 122. Stokes 323.

Br. *facha* (intr.), fr. OFr. *feschier* (Fr. *flechir*) 'bend, turn aside' (fr. Lat. *flectāre*). Henry 123.

4. Goth. *ga-wigan*, OHG *wegan*, whence caus. Goth. *wagjan*, *-wagjan* (but Goth. forms mostly for *σαλέω* 'shake'; OE *wegjan*, *wagian* also 'shake', NE *wag*, *wag*), OHG *weggen*, MHG, NHG *bevegen* (> Dan. *bevæge*) : Skt. *vah-*, Av. *vaz-*, Lat. *vehere*, etc. 'carry, ride', etc., IE **wegh-* (10.66). Walde-P. 1.250. Feist 212. The assumption of two distinct roots **wegh-* (Meillet, BSL 35.2.116) is uncalled for.

Goth. *wipōn* (Mk. 15.29, the only extant Goth. passage where Grk. has *κινέω*, but here also 'shake, wag') : Skt. *vyath-* 'waver, stagger'. Walde-P. 1.318.

Goth. *hreyfa*, Norw. *rýgva*, fr. an IE **kreu-p-*, prob. related to Skt. *kruñā-* 'bend' (**kreu-k-*), Lith. *kreipti* 'twist, turn' (**krei-p-*), etc., parallel extensions of IE *(s)ker- in words for 'twist, turn, bend'. Falk-Torp 879 (Walde-P. 2.568 ff. without *hreyfa*).

ON *hræra*, Sw. *röra*, Dan. *røre*, OE *hræran*, OHG *ruoren*, MHG *rüeren* (NHG *rühren* now more specialized; cf. Paul, Deutsches Wtb. s.v.), through 'stir' fr. an orig. meaning 'mix' : Skt. *grī-*, Grk. *κεράννμι* 'mix', etc. Walde-P. 1.419 f. Falk-Torp 937, 1536. Hellquist 875.

OE *styrian*, ME *styre* (NE *stir*) : ON *styrr* 'tumult', NHG *stören* 'disturb', *zerstören* 'destroy', and with *m*-suffix ON *stormr*, OE, NE *storm*, etc., perh. related to forms without *s*-, Skt. *tar-* 'hurry', Lat. *turbare* 'disturb, agitate', OHG *doeran* 'whirl rapidly', IE **twer-*. Walde-P. 1.749. Falk-Torp 1194.

5. Lith. *judinti*, intr. *judėti* : Av. *yuz-*, OPers. *yud-* 'be in commotion', Skt. *yudh-* 'fight', Lat. *iubere* 'command', IE **yudh-*. Walde-P. 1.203 f. Ernout-M. 500. Walde-H. 1.725.

Lett. *kustināt*, *kustēt*, cf. Lith. *kusėti* 'rouse oneself' : Russ. *kisat'* 'swarm', Grk. *κινῶ* 'mix'. Berneker 672. Mühl-Endz 2.329.

6. ChSl. *dvignati* (reg. for *κινέω* and *σαλέω* in Gospels; cf. *dvizēnje* = *κίνησις*), Russ. *dvignut'*, *dvigat'* (the other Slavic cognates mostly 'raise, lift'), outside connections dub. Berneker 240 suggests *d-vignati*, with prefix *d-* (zero grade to Lat. *ad*) and **vignati* : Skt. *vij-* 'start up, flee from, tremble', Av. *vī-* 'swing, throw', ON *vikja* 'recede, give way'. Doubtful by Walde-P. 1.235.

SCR. *gibati*, Boh. *hnouti*, *hýbati*, orig. 'bend' as the other Slavic cognates (9.14). Berneker 366, 373.

SCR. *maknūti*, *micati* : ChSl. *mūk-nati se* 'transpire', Pol. *mknąć* (sie) 'move away quickly', Lith. *mukti* 'escape, free oneself', Skt. *muñc-* 'let loose', IE **meuk-*. Brückner 339. Trautmann 189 f.

Pol. *ruszyć*, *ruszać* : Boh. *rušiti* 'touch, spoil', Russ. *rušit'*, ChSl. *rušiti* 'destroy', Boh., Russ. *ruč* 'movement', IE **reu-* beside **reu-* in Skt. *rū-* 'break to pieces', Lat. *ruere* 'tear up, dig up'. Brückner 466 f. Walde-P. 2.356 f.

7. Skt. *car-* (and esp. in this sense *cal-*), also 'wander, go about, drive, etc.' : Av. *čar-* 'move about, be occupied, come', Grk. *πέλωμαι* 'be in motion, be', Lat. *colere* 'cultivate, inhabit', IE **kel-*. Walde-P. 1.514 f. Uhlenbeck 88 f. Barth 450.

Skt. *r-* (*ṛnōti*, *ṛnōti*), Av. *ar-* (*ar-*, *iyar-*, *ir-*) 'move', but also 'raise, reach', etc. : Grk. *δρννμι* 'rouse, move', Arm. *y-arnem* 'rise', Lat. *oriri* 'arise, have an origin in', with *s*-extension Goth. *-reisan*, etc. 'rise' (10.21). Walde-P. 1.136 f. Barth 183.

10.12 TURN (vb.) 10.13 TURN AROUND (vb.) 10.14 WIND, WRAP (vb.) 10.15 ROLL (vb.) (Besides those in 10.12)

Grk. <i>τρέπω</i> , <i>στρέφω</i>	<i>torquere</i>	<i>δίσσω</i> , <i>τύλλω</i>	<i>culāre</i> , <i>culāre</i>
NG <i>τρέφω</i> , <i>στρέφω</i>	<i>girare</i> , <i>torcere</i>	<i>amicire</i>	<i>culāre</i> , <i>culāre</i>
Lat. <i>vertere</i>	<i>volare</i> , <i>volgere</i>	<i>as-(in-)volgere</i> , <i>involuppare</i>	<i>volvere</i>
It. <i>lourner</i>	<i>lourdre</i>	<i>(en)rouler</i> , <i>envelopper</i>	<i>rotolare</i>
Fr. <i>voluer</i>	<i>devanar</i> , <i>envoler</i>	<i>devanar</i> , <i>envoler</i>	<i>rouler</i>
Sp. <i>involuce</i>	<i>involucrar</i>	<i>incoldar</i> , <i>infadurar</i> , <i>depdura</i>	<i>rodar</i>
Rum. <i>adim</i>	<i>impunghim</i>	<i>casaim</i> , <i>cornaim</i>	<i>rostogoli</i>
Ir. <i>troi</i>	<i>casaim</i>	<i>dirwyn</i>	<i>rolaim</i>
NlR. <i>troi</i>	<i>casaim</i>	<i>rodella</i>	<i>rhōtia</i> , <i>treiglo</i>
Br. <i>troi</i>	<i>casaim</i>	<i>windan</i>	<i>ruitha</i>
Goth. <i>wandjan</i>	<i>casaim</i>	<i>windan</i>	<i>-wulwjan</i> , <i>walt-</i>
ON <i>venda</i> , <i>hverfa</i> , <i>snā</i>	<i>rīða</i>	<i>vinda</i> , <i>vefja</i>	<i>velja</i>
Dan. <i>vende</i>	<i>dreje</i> , <i>sno</i>	<i>vinde</i> , <i>vefje</i> , <i>vikle</i>	<i>rulle</i>
Sw. <i>vända</i>	<i>vrida</i> , <i>sno</i>	<i>vinda</i> , <i>veckla</i>	<i>rulla</i>
OE <i>wendan</i>	<i>brāwan</i> , <i>wriþan</i> , <i>tyrnan</i>	<i>winda</i> , <i>veckla</i>	<i>wielwan</i> , <i>wielan</i>
ME <i>turne</i>	<i>winda</i> , <i>wrappe</i>	<i>winda</i> , <i>wrappe</i>	<i>walwe</i> , <i>rolle</i>
NE <i>turn</i>	<i>twist</i>	<i>wind</i> , <i>wrap</i>	<i>roll</i>
Du. <i>wenden</i> , <i>keeren</i>	<i>draaien</i>	<i>winden</i> , <i>wikkelen</i>	<i>rolwelen</i> , <i>rollen</i>
OHG <i>wenden</i> , <i>kēran</i>	<i>drājen</i> , <i>ridan</i>	<i>windan</i>	<i>welzen</i> , <i>wellen</i>
MHG <i>wenden</i> , <i>kēran</i>	<i>drajen</i> , <i>riden</i>	<i>winden</i>	<i>welzen</i> , <i>rollen</i>
NHG <i>wenden</i> , <i>kehren</i>	<i>drēhen</i>	<i>winden</i> , <i>wickeln</i>	<i>welzen</i> , <i>rollen</i>
Lith. <i>kreipti</i> , <i>versti</i>	<i>sukti</i> , <i>gręžti</i>	<i>vyti</i> , <i>vynioti</i>	<i>risti</i>
Lett. <i>verst</i> , <i>gręst</i>		<i>ti</i> , <i>vīt</i>	<i>velt</i> , <i>ritināt</i>
ChSl. <i>obratiti</i>	<i>krāiti</i>	<i>(sā)viiti</i>	<i>valiti</i>
SCR. <i>obratiti</i> , <i>okrenuti</i>	<i>vrjati</i>	<i>viti</i> , <i>(o)molati</i>	<i>valjati</i> , <i>koirjati</i>
Boh. <i>obratiti</i>	<i>točiti</i> , <i>krouiti</i> , <i>vrěti</i>	<i>viti</i> , <i>ovinouti</i>	<i>valiti</i>
Pol. <i>obracić</i>	<i>kręcić</i>	<i>wić</i> , <i>obwinąć</i>	<i>loczyć</i>
Russ. <i>povertut'</i>	<i>vertet'</i> , <i>krutiť</i>	<i>vī-</i> , <i>zavertut'</i>	<i>kaiti'</i> , <i>kalat'</i>
Skt. <i>vrt-</i> , <i>vrtj-</i> , <i>val-</i>		<i>vi-</i>	<i>vrt-</i>
Av. <i>urvis-</i>			

10.12-10.15. Only a partial differentiation is practicable between (10.12) 'turn' in the widest sense 'change the direction of', and (10.13) 'turn around, rotate, revolve, twist' (covering motion around an axis), and again between the latter and certain other more specialized notions involving circular motion, as (10.14) 'turn something about an object', 'wind' thread on a spool, 'wrap' a garment about a person, whence also with change of construction 'wrap' (NE *wind* only rarely so) an object with, as a bundle with twine, a person with a garment, and (10.15) 'roll' in which the central notion seems to be that of progressive movement (not merely around

an axis) of, or like that of, a circular or spherical object. These notions doubtless started from quite specific images, such as, for example, the winding of thongs about something, the rolling of a stone, etc. But actually derivatives of the same root may serve for several of these notions in different languages or in the same language. Even where there is a fairly clear difference in dominant value, the idiomatic choice for specific phrases varies from one language to another or even in the same language.

In many languages the same words are used for 'turn' in general and commonly for 'turn around' (often, in fact, the primary sense), even where there are

special words for the latter notion. Thus NE *turn* is far more common for the circular motion than *twist*, which is felt as somewhat strenuous; so Fr. *tourner* vs. *tordre*, etc. But in some languages the circular turning is normally expressed by distinctive words, as Lat. *torquere* vs. *vertere*, NHG *drehen* vs. *wenden*, *kehren*.

There is considerable interchange between 'turn around, twist' and 'wind' and 'roll'. Definitions are mostly omitted in the following discussion. But the grouping in the lists, despite the overlapping, is roughly approximate for the dominant uses in the several languages.

Most of the forms listed are used transitively, the intransitive being expressed by middle, passive, or reflexive forms, or without change. In a few cases the simple verbs are intransitive, with causative forms or phrases for the transitive use. The difference is ignored in the lists.

1. IE **wert-*, also **werg-*, **wergj-*, **wereik-*, **wreit-*, all prob. parallel extensions of a simpler **wer-* seen in words for 'worm' (3.84) and others. Walde-P. 1.270 ff. Ernout-M. 1091 ff.

Lat. *vertere*; Lith. *verst*, Lett. *verst*; ChSl. *vrěti* (> Rum. *învirti*), *vratiiti*, esp. (cpd. with *obā* 'round') *obratiti* (reg. in Gospels for *στρέφω*), general Slav-ic, either simplex (now mostly as 'turn around') or cpds. as SCR., Boh. *obratiti*, Pol. *obracić* (Russ. *obratit'*), but less usual for 'turn' in the literal sense), Russ. *povertut'*, etc.; Skt. *vrt-* (intr. in act. and mid. forms, trans. in caus.), Av. *varat-* (rare); Goth. *wairþan*, OE *weorþan*, OHG *werdan*, etc. 'become' fr. 'turn' (9.92).

2. IE **wel-*, esp. in words for 'wind'. Walde-P. 1.223 ff. Ernout-M. 1106 f.

Lith. *vyti*, *vynioti*; ChSl. *vijā*, *viti*, *siviti*, SCR. *viti*, Boh. *viti*, (na)vinouti, Pol. *wić*, Russ. *vī-*; Skt. *vī-* (3sg. *vayati*, ppl. *vīta-*); Lat. *viere* 'bend, plait', etc.

4. IE **seu-*, **seu-k-*. Walde-P. 2.470.

Pedersen 2.635 ff.

Ir. *sōim*, cpd. *imbōim*, *impōim* (*imb-* 'about', but cpd. not exclusively 'turn around'), NlR. *impunghim*; Lith. *sukti* 'turn around, twist', ChSl. *sukati*, Boh.

'squeeze, draw fast, bind', ChSl. *-vrūzā*, *-vrěti* 'bind', with nasal OE *wringan* 'twist, squeeze', etc.

**wreik-*. Av. *urvis-*, (caus. *urvaēsaya-*); Grk. *ῥοκός* 'crooked, bent', OE *wrigian* 'move, wind, turn' (intr., ME also 'turn', trans.), etc.

**wreit-*. ON *rīða*, Sw. *vrida*, OE *wriþan*, ME, NE *wriþe*, OHG *ridan*, MHG *riden*; Lith. *risti*, *riesti*, Lett. *ri-tināt* (*rieti* intr.).

2. IE **wel-*, esp. in words for 'roll', 'wind', or 'wrap'. Walde-P. 1.298 ff. Ernout-M. 1132 f. Falk-Torp 1366. Feist 13.

Grk. *εἰλῶ*, *εἰλῶ*, *εἰλῶ*; Lat. *volvere* (> Olt. *volvere*, It. *volgere*, *avvolgere*, Sp. *volver*, *envolver*; VLat. **volvitāre* > It. *voltare*, *avvoltare*); Ir. *fillim* (mostly 'fold, bend'); Goth. *-wulwjan* (cpds. only), *walwisōn*, OE *wielwan*, intr. *weal-wian*, ME *walwe* (NE *wallow*); OHG *wellen*

'pivot'), etc. Walde-P. 2.571. Berneker 615.

Lith. *gręži* (but chiefly 'bore'), Lett. *grīz*: ON *kringr*, MHG *krinc* 'ring', MHG *kranc* 'circle, region', etc., also OE *cranc* (in *crancstef* 'a weaver's tool'), NE *crank*, etc., IE **gʷr̥ǵ(h)-* Walde-P. 1.594. Mühl-Endz. 1.662 f.

Lett. *tū*: Lith. *tinti* 'swell' (as 'stretch'), Goth. *uf-þanjan* 'stretch' (intr.), OE *þenian*, Lat. *tendere*, Grk. *reíwa* 'stretch', etc. Walde-P. 1.724. Mühl-Endz. 4.205 f.

10. Late ChSl. *kręžiti* (kręžati 'plait'), Boh. *kroutiti*, Russ. *krutiti*, SCR. *okrenuti*, *okretati*, Pol. *kręcić*: Lat. *crāsīs* 'wicker-work, hurdle', Grk. *káραλος* 'basket', Skt. *kṛt-* (3sg. *kṛnāti*) 'twist thread to-

gether, spin'. Walde-P. 1.421. Berneker 612 f., 627.

SCR. *kočrjati*, Russ. *katil'*, *katal'*, cf. Pol. dial. *kocić się* intr. refl., Boh. *kočiti* 'overturn', refl. 'rush', *kočrjiti* 'tumble, roll head over heels', etc. (large group with similar meanings), etym. dub. Berneker 591 f.

SCR. *motati*, *omotati*, etc. (Boh. *motati*, Pol. *motać*, Russ. *motat'* in more restricted or secondary uses): ChSl. *metā mesti* 'throw' (10.25). Berneker 2.40 f. Brückner 345. Miklosich 203.

10. Boh. *točiti*, Pol. *toczyć* (ChSl. *točiti* 'drive'): ChSl. *tokŭ* 'flow, issue', *tešti*, Lith. *tekėti* 'run' (10.32). Brückner 573. Walde-P. 1.716.

11. Skt. and Av. words, above, 1, 2, 3.

10.21 RISE (vb.)

Grk.	ἀνίσταμαι	Goth.	urrisian, usstandan	Lith.	kilti, keltis
NG	σηκώνομαι	ON	risa, stiga upp	Let.	celtis
Lat.	surgere	Dan.	staa op, rejse sig	ChSl.	vīstaniti
It.	lurgarsi, alzarsi, sorgere	Sw.	stā upp, resa sig	SCR.	ustati, dignuti se
Fr.	se lever, monter	OE	risian, up stigan	Boh.	podnieti, zvedati se
Sp.	levantarse, alzarse	ME	rise	Pol.	ustati, wzniesić się
Rum.	se scula, se ridica	NE	rise	Russ.	ustat', podnjal'sja
Ir.	éirigim	Du.	opstāan, opstijgen	Skt.	utthā-
Nir.	éirigim	OHG	ar-, uf-standan	Av.	ustā-, usar-
W.	codi (cyfodi, cynnu)	MHG	ar-, uf-standan		
Br.	sevel	NHG	aufstehen, sich erheben, (auf)steigen		

There is often a distinction between 'rise' = 'get up from a sitting or lying posture' and 'rise' = 'ascend, mount (from a lower to a higher position)'.

Several words not included in the list are common for 'rise' in certain connections, as for the rising of the sun Grk. (ἀνα)ῥέλλω, Lat. *oriri*.

1. Cpds. and phrases with IE **stā-* 'stand' (12.15).

Grk. *ἀνίσταμαι*, mid. of *ἀνίστημι* 'make stand upright, erect'; Goth. *us-standan*, Dan. *staa op*, Sw. *stā upp*, Du. *op-staan*, OHG *ar-, uf-stantan*, MHG *uf-stān*, NHG *auf-stehen*; ChSl. *vī-staniti*, SCR.

u-stati, Boh. *por-stati*, Pol. *pov-stać*, Russ. *u-stat'*, Skt. *ut-thā* (= *ud-sthā*), Av. *us-stā-*, Barth. 1602.

2. NG *σηκώνομαι*, mid. of *σηκώνω* 'lift' (10.22).

3. Lat. *surgere* (> It. *sorgere*, etc., REW 8475), fr. *sub-r(e)gere*, cpd. of *regere* 'make straight, direct, rule'; Ir. *éirigim*, Nir. *éirigim*, fr. **ess-rig-*, cpd. of *rigim* 'stretch out', all fr. IE **reg-* in Goth. *rahts*, OHG *reht*, Skt. *rjū-*, Av. *arzu-* 'right, exact'. Walde-P. 2.363. Ernout-M. 856 f.

It. *levarsi*, Fr. *se lever*, Sp. *levantarse*, refl. of It. *levare*, etc. 'lift' (10.22).

string, thread' (a needle), Lith. *virvė* 'string', etc., IE **wer-*. But the semantic relation is not clear. Walde-P. 1.264. Boisacq 15 f.

Grk. *ἐγείρω* 'wake' (4.63), 'rouse', hence also late (esp. NT) 'raise', mid. 'rise'.

NG *σηκώνω*, Byz. *σηκώνω* = class. Grk. *σηκώνω* 'weigh, balance', beside *σέσκω* 'weight in a balance'. Further connection with *σηκός* 'pen, fold, enclosure' ('weight' only late and fr. the vb.) through an unattested use of the latter for the scale pan of a balance? Walde-P. 1.747.

2. Lat. *tollere*: Skt. *tul-* 'lift, weigh', *tulā* 'balance', Grk. *τάλαντον* 'balance', *τελαμών* 'strap for holding shield or sword, pedestal, pillar' (all fr. 'supporter'), *ταλάσσαι*, *τλήναι* 'support, bear' in figurative sense = 'endure', as also Goth. *þulan*, OE *þolian* (NE dial. *thole*), OHG *dolēn*, NHG *dulden*, etc., IE **tel-*. Walde-P. 1.738 ff. Ernout-M. 1043 f.

Lat. *levāre*, deriv. of *levis* 'light' (15.82) and mostly 'lighten, relieve' but also 'raise, lift' in poetry and post-Aug. prose. Hence in this sense (or fr. *sub-levāre*) It. (sol)levare, Fr. (sou)lever, deriv. Sp. *levantar*. REW 5000.

It. *alzare*, Sp. *alzar* (Rum. cpd. *îndia* 'erect, elevate'), fr. VLat. **altiare*, deriv. of *altus* 'high'. REW 385.

Rum. *ridica*, fr. Lat. *eradicāre* 'root out'? Tiktin 1322. Puşcariu 1424.

3. Ir. *conubaim* (OIr. 3pl. *co-la-ucbat*, etc.), fr. **com-od-gaib-* beside Mir. *lō-baim*, Nir. *lōgaim* (also 'take'), fr. **to-od-gaib-*, cpds. of *gaibim* 'take' (11.13). Pedersen 2.530 f.

W. *codi*, Br. *sevel*, both also 'rise', see 10.21.

10.22 RAISE, LIFT

10.23 FALL (vb.)

Grk.	πίπτω	Goth.	driusan	Lith.	pulti, kristi
NG	πέπτω	ON	falla	Let.	krist
Lat.	cadere	Dan.	falde	ChSl.	pasti, padati
It.	cadere	Sw.	falla	SCR.	pasti, padati
Fr.	tomber	OE	feallan, drēosan	Boh.	padnouti
Sp.	caer	ME	falle, droppe	Pol.	paść, padać
Rum.	cadea	NE	fall, drop	Russ.	past', padať
Ir.	do-tuit	Du.	vallen	Skt.	pat-, pat-
Nir.	tuitim	OHG	fallen	Av.	
W.	cuympo, syrthio	MHG	vallen		
Br.	koeza	NHG	fallen		

ON *reisa* (> ME *reise*, NE *raise*, mostly replacing the following native forms), OE *rēran*, ME *rere* (NE *rear*), beside Goth. *ur-raisan* 'rouse, wake', caus. to *urrisian*, ON *risa* 'rise', etc. (10.21).

Sw. *hōja*, deriv. of *hög* 'high'. Du. (op)tille, OFris. *tilla*, orig. dub., perh.: OE *ā-ge-tillan* 'touch, reach, attain', *talāssai*, *tlēnai* 'support, bear' in figurative sense = 'endure', as also Goth. *þulan*, OE *þolian* (NE dial. *thole*), OHG *dolēn*, NHG *dulden*, etc., IE **tel-*. Walde-P. 1.738 ff. Ernout-M. 1043 f.

Lat. *levāre*, deriv. of *levis* 'light' (15.82) and mostly 'lighten, relieve' but also 'raise, lift' in poetry and post-Aug. prose. Hence in this sense (or fr. *sub-levāre*) It. (sol)levare, Fr. (sou)lever, deriv. Sp. *levantar*. REW 5000.

It. *alzare*, Sp. *alzar* (Rum. cpd. *îndia* 'erect, elevate'), fr. VLat. **altiare*, deriv. of *altus* 'high'. REW 385.

Rum. *ridica*, fr. Lat. *eradicāre* 'root out'? Tiktin 1322. Puşcariu 1424.

3. Ir. *conubaim* (OIr. 3pl. *co-la-ucbat*, etc.), fr. **com-od-gaib-* beside Mir. *lō-baim*, Nir. *lōgaim* (also 'take'), fr. **to-od-gaib-*, cpds. of *gaibim* 'take' (11.13). Pedersen 2.530 f.

W. *codi*, Br. *sevel*, both also 'rise', see 10.21.

2. Lat. *cadere* (> It. *cadere*, Sp. *caer*, Rum. *cădea*, OFr. *cheoir*): Skt. *gad-* 'fall off, out', Mir. *casar* 'hail, lightning', IE **kad-*. Walde-P. 1.339. Ernout-M. 127. Walde-H. 1.128.

Fr. *tomber*, replacing *cheoir* (above) in 18th cent., OFr. *tomber*, *tumber* 'leap, dance, stagger, make tumble', prob. with

It. *alzarsi*, Sp. *alzarse*, refl. of It. *alzare*, Sp. *alzar* 'lift' (10.22).

Fr. *monter* (general 'go up, mount'), fr. VLat. **montāre* deriv. of Lat. *mons*, *montis* 'mountain'. Gamillscheg 620.

Rum. *se scula* ('rise, get up', also 'wake'), refl. of *scula* 'rouse, awaken', fr. VLat. **excubāre*, fr. Lat. *cubāre* 'lie down, sleep'. Puşcariu 1559. Tiktin 1396.

Rum. *se ridica*, refl. of *ridica* 'raise' (10.22).

4. Ir. *éirigim*, Nir. *éirigim*, see above, 3.

W. *cyfodi* > *codi*, etym.? Morris Jones 382 (but cf. Loth, RC 37.45 f.).

W. *cy-chwynnu* 'start, rise', *cynnu* (cwmnu) 'rise': Ir. *scendim*, *scinnim* 'spring, start'. Pedersen 2.617. Morris Jones 86. Evans s.v. *cwmnu*.

Br. *sevel* (also 'erect, construct') = W. *sefyll* 'stand' (12.15).

5. Goth. *ur-reisan*, ON *rīsa*, OE *rīsan*, ME, NE *rise* (OHG *risan* mostly 'fall', MHG *risen* 'rise' or 'fall'): Grk. *ōrtōw* 'arouse, move', Arm. *ari* 'climb', IE **eret-*, extension of **er-* in Skt. *r-* (*rjoti*),

Av. *ar-* 'move', *us-ar* (inf. *ustaridya*) 'rise', Grk. *ōrtōw* 'stir up, arouse' (mid. 'arise, rise' in various phrases), etc. Hence the caus. refl. Dan. *rejse sig*, Sw. *resa sig* (nonrefl. mostly 'erect, set up'), fr. ON *reisa* 'lift, raise', etc. (10.22). Walde-P. 1.140. Falk-Torp 888.

Goth. *us-standan*, etc., above, 1. ON *stiga upp*, OE *up stigan*, Du. *opstijgen*, NHG *(auf)steigen* (the simplex in the older Gmc. dialects mostly a general word for 'go, come, ascend, descend', cf. Goth. *steigan* 'āvaðaiveu', *al-steigan* 'karaðaiveu', etc.): Grk. *στειχω* 'stride, go', Ir. *tiagu* 'go', IE **steigh-*. Walde-P. 2.614.

NHG *sich erheben*, refl. of (er)heben 'lift' (10.22).

6. Lith. *kilti*, and *keltis*, Lett. *celties* (refls. of Lith. *kelti*, Lett. *celt* 'lift', 10.22): Lat. *ex-cellere* 'be eminent, excel', *celsus* 'high', *collis* 'hill', etc. (1.22).

7. ChSl. *vīstaniti*, etc., above, 1. SCR. *dignuti se*, Boh. *zvedati se*, Pol. *wzniesić się*, Russ. *podnjal'sja*, all refls. of words for 'raise, lift' (10.22).

8. Skt. *utthā-*, Av. *ustā-*, above, 1. Av. *usar-*, above, 5.

10.24 DROP (sb., of Liquid)

phrase *let fall*, NHG *fallen lassen*, Fr. *laisser tomber*, etc., e.g. *drop a pencil*, a *handkerchief*, etc.

5. Lith. *pulti*, above, 4. Lith. *kristi*, Lett. *krist*; prob.: Lith. *krestis*, Ablaut 333. Mühl-Endz. 2.281. Otherwise (: Lith. *kirsti*, Lett. *cirst* 'hew, hack') Walde-P. 2.579.

6. ChSl., SCR. *pasti*, *padati*, etc., general Slavic: Skt. *pad-* 'fall, go', Av. *pad-*, *paš-* 'move downward, plunge down', prob. the same root as in Skt. *pad-*, Grk. *pois*, etc. 'foot'. Walde-P. 2.23.

7. Skt. *pad-*, above, 6. Skt. *pat-*, Av. *pat-*, above, 1.

8. ChSl., SCR., Russ. *kaplja*, Boh.

10.24 DROP (sb., of Liquid)

Grk.	σταγών	Goth.	....	Lith.	lašas
NG	σταγών	ON	dropi	Let.	lase
Lat.	gutta	Dan.	draabe	ChSl.	kaplja
It.	goccia, goccia	Sw.	droppe	SCR.	kaplja
Fr.	goutte	OE	dropa	Boh.	kapka
Sp.	gota	ME	dropa	Pol.	kropka
Rum.	picătură, strop (gută)	NE	drop	Russ.	kropja
Ir.	banna, bröen	Du.	drop	Skt.	bindu-
Nir.	braon	OHG	tropfo	Av.	....
W.	dafn, diferyn	MHG	tropfe		
Br.	banne, bannec'h	NHG	tropfen		

The extension of 'fall in drops' to 'fall' in general, as seen in NE *drop* (10.23), leads us to consider here the nouns for a 'drop'—despite the fact that in these the notion of motion, the 'dropping', is subordinate in feeling to that of (small) amount (of a liquid), so that the inclusion in this chapter seems illogical.

1. Grk. *σταγών*, with vb. *στάζω* 'drip' (**stázōw*), prob.: Lat. *stagnum* 'stagnant water, pool', OBr. *staer*, NBr. *ster* 'river', W. *taen* 'a sprinkling'. Walde-P. 2.612. Pedersen 1.103.

2. Lat. *gutta* (> It. *gota* 'gout'; deriv., through a vb. **guttiāre*, *goccia*, *goccia* 'drop'; Fr. *goutte*, Sp. *gota* 'drop' and 'gout'; Rum. *gută* 'gout', dial. 'drop'), etym.? Ernout-M. 439. Walde-H. 1.629. REW 3928, 3929. For the sense 'gout' see NED s.v. *gout*, sb.1.

Rum. *pic* (also 'a little, a bit'), for 'drop' more commonly *picătură*, fr. vb. *pică* 'drip', this fr. an imitative syllable seen in It. *piccolo* 'small', etc. (1.256).

Ernout-M. 466 ff. Walde-H. 1.666 f. (with full refs. on the disputed *ἵγμ*). Hence frequent. *iaclāre*, **iectāre* > It. *gettare*, Fr. *jeter*, Sp. *echar* (the last esp. in manifold secondary senses). REW 4568.

Sp., Port. *arrojar*, fr. VLat. **rotulāre* 'roll' (10.15). REW 7396.

Sp. *tirar* 'draw' (9.33), hence also 'shoot' and 'throw'.

Rum. *arunca*, fr. Lat. *eruncāre* 'weed out'. REW 2908. Tiktin 100.

4. Ir. *focerdaím* (OIr. 3sg. *foceird*) 'throw' and 'put' (for uses cf. Laws, Gloss. 372), fr. **upo-kerd-* perh.: Skt. *kārd-* 'leap', Grk. *κόραξ* 'gay dance' (in comedy), W. *cerdded* 'walk', fr. an extension of *(s)ker-* in Grk. *skairow* 'jump, hop', etc. Walde-P. 2.567. (For OIr. *ciurethar*, suppl. vb. to *fo-kerd*, cf. Nir. *cuirim* 'place, put', 12.12.)

Ir. *sréidim*, see under *as-sréidim* 'spread out', 9.34.

Ir. *dolécim*, *teilcim*, Nir. *teilgim*, cpd. of *leicim* 'leave' (12.18). Pedersen 2.564.

Nir. *cailthim* (also and Mir. mostly 'consume, spend, use'): Lat. *qualere* 'shake'? Walde-P. 1.511. Pedersen 2.479.

W. *taflu*, Br. *teurel* (old infin. *taoli*), deriv. of the word seen in W. *taf(o)l* 'scales, balance', *ffon dafl* 'sling', orig. a 'staff-sling', fr. Lat. *tabula* 'tablet'. Loth, Mots lat. 210. Pedersen 1.491.

5. Goth. *waippan*, ON *verpa*, etc., above, 1.

ON *kasta* (> ME *caste*, NE *cast*), Dan. *kaste*, Sw. *kasta*, etym.? Connection with Lat. *gestāre* 'carry', *gerere* 'carry, conduct' (Falk-Torp 502) dub. Ernout-M. 421. Walde-H. 1.595.

ME *throwe*, NE *throw*, fr. OE *þrāwan* 'turn around, twist' (10.13). NED s.v. *throw*, vb. For semantic development cf. Grk. *ῥίπτω* etc. (above, 1).

6. Lith. *metu*, *mesti*, Lett. *mest*, ChSl.

6. ChSl., SCR. *pasti*, *padati*, etc., general Slavic: Skt. *pad-* 'fall, go', Av. *pad-*, *paš-* 'move downward, plunge down', prob. the same root as in Skt. *pad-*, Grk. *pois*, etc. 'foot'. Walde-P. 2.23.

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Sp.	gota	ME	dropa	Pol.	kropka
Rum.	picătură, strop (gută)	NE	drop	Russ.	kropja
Ir.	banna, bröen	Du.	drop	Skt.	bindu-
Nir.	braon	OHG	tropfo	Av.
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wan), Du. *waaien*, OHG *wājan*, MHG *waen*, *WAG wehen*; ChSl. *vějati* (in Gospels *vúz-vějati* Mt. 7.25, 27 for *πνέω*, beside more common *duchati* Lk. 12.55, etc.), Boh. *vdí*, Pol. *wiać*, Russ. *vejat'*.

2. Grk. *πνέω* 'breathe' and the usual word for 'blow', see 4.51.

Grk. *φύσας*, NG *φυσάω* (now the usual pop. word), fr. an imitative syllable **bhū* beside **pū* in Lith. *pūsti*, Lett. *pūst*, SCR. *puhati* 'blow' (Boh. *puchati* 'swell up, stink', *pychati* 'be puffed up', Russ. *puchnuť* 'swell up', *pychnout'* 'breathe hard, pant', etc.), Lat. *pustula* 'blister', etc. Walde-P. 2.81. Trautmann 233.

3. Lat. *flāre* (cpd. *sufflāre* > Romance words; REW 8430), fr. **bhlā-* beside **bhlē-* in OE *blāwan*, ME *blawan*, NE *blow*, OHG *blājan*, MHG *blājen* (NHG *blāhen* mostly 'cause flatulence', refl. 'be puffed up'); and **bhlēs-* in Goth. *blēsan* (only in *uflēsan* 'be puffed up'), ON *blāsa*, Dan. *blāse*, Sw. *blāsa*, Du. *blazen*, OHG *blāsen*, etc., all fr. various extensions of an imitative syllable. Walde-P. 2.179. Ernout-M. 369. Walde-H. 1.517. Feist 512.

4. Ir. *sētim*, NIr. *sēidim*, W. *cwythu*, Br. *c'houeza*, fr. **sueizd-*, **suwid-*, with parallel, though not identical, forms in Skt. *kṣvid-* 'hum', Grk. *σιῶω*, Lat. *sibi-*

lāre, ChSl. *svistati* 'hiss', etc., all of imitative origin. Walde-P. 2.517 f. Ernout-M. 936. Pedersen 2.627.

5. Gmc. words, above, 1 and 3.

6. Lith. *pūsti*, Lett. *pūst*, SCR. *puhati*, above, 2.

7. ChSl. *duchati*, *dušq* (reg. in Gospels for *πνέω* 'blow'), SCR. *duhati*, beside ChSl. *dūchnqti*, *dychati* (in Gospels *vúz-* 'sigh'), SCR. *dihati*, etc. 'breathe' (4.51) : Lith. *dusti* 'get out of breath', *dvēsti* 'expire, die', etc., fr. IE **dhwes-*, extension of **dheu-* in Skt. *dhū-* 'shake', etc. (cf. ChSl. *dunqti*, etc., below). Walde-P. 1.846. Berneker 234 f.

ChSl. *dqti*, *dūmq* (Supr. 'be puffed up'), SCR. *duṭi*, *dmem* (old), Boh. *douti*, Pol. *dąć*, Russ. *duť* (here in part) : Lith. *dumti*, Skt. *dham-* 'blow', etc. Walde-P. 1.851 f. Berneker 244.

ChSl. *dunqti*, *duna*, SCR. (old *duṭi*, *dujem*) *duwati*, Russ. *duť*, *duwaf*, *dunuf* : Skt. *dhū-* 'shake, agitate', Grk. *θίω* 'rage, seethe', etc. In part confused with preceding group (where *q* and *u* were merged). Walde-P. 1.835 f. Berneker 236.

ChSl. *vějati*, etc., above, 1.

8. Skt., Av. *vā-*, above, 1.

Skt. *dham-* : Lith. *dumti*, ChSl. *dqti* 'blow' (above, 7).

Words for 'creep' in the literal sense are also extended to denote slow or stealthy motion, and, conversely, the latter is the primary notion in some of the words included in the list. Apart from an inherited group, several of the words are reflexive or middle forms of those for 'drag', while others are cognate with words denoting such diverse actions as 'slip', 'stroke', 'climb', 'scratch', 'turn', etc.

1. IE **serp-*. Walde-P. 2.502. Ernout-M. 931.

Grk. *ἔρπω*; Lat. *serpere* (pple. *serpens* 'serpent' > It. *serpe*, whence vb. *serpeggiare*); Skt. *srp-* (with *sarpa-* 'serpent'); Alb. *gjarpën* 'serpent'. Clearly an IE root with the dominant sense of 'creep' though in the last analysis, if taken as **serp-* beside **ser-* in Skt. *sr-* 'flow, hasten, etc.', this would be an early specialization.

2. Grk. *ἐρπω* (NG esp. fig. 'cringe'), above, 1.
NG *ἐρρωμαι* (or with *με τὴν κοιλιά* 'with the belly'), mid. of *ἐρρω* 'draw, drag' (9.33). Cf. late Grk. *σέρωσθαι* 'crawling' (Pallad., Migne 34.1084).

3. Lat. *serpere*, above, 1.
Lat. *repere* : Lith. *replioti*, *roploti*, Lett. *rāpuot* 'creep on all fours', perh. fr. **srēp-* beside **serp-* (above, 1). Walde-P. 2.370. Ernout-M. 861, 931. Mühl-Endz. 3.497.

It. *strisciare*, also and orig. 'touch lightly, stroke', of imitative orig. REW 8309.
It. *serpeggiare*, above, 1.
Fr. *ramper*, formerly 'climb' (cf. also *rampant* 'with raised paws' > NE *rampant*) : It. *rampare* 'clamber up', *rampa* 'claw', etc., all through 'claw, paw', fr. Gmc. **hrampa-* 'hook' (cf. MLG *ramp* 'cram, misfortune', Du. *ramp* 'misfortune') related to OHG *hrimpfan* 'pull

together, wrinkle'. REW 7032. Gamillscheg 739. Falk-Torp 875.

Fr. *se traîner*, refl. of *traîner* 'drag', fr. VLat. **tragināre*, fr. **tragere* for *trahere* 'draw' (9.27). REW 8837. Gamillscheg 856.

Sp. *arrastrarse*, refl. of *arrastrar* 'drag' : *rastra* 'track, trail, harrow', fr. Lat. *rāstrum* 'rake'.

Rum. *se târî*, refl. of *târî* 'drag' (fr. Slavic, ChSl. *trěti*, *tîrq* 'rub', 9.25). Tik-tin 1606.

4. NIr. *snáighim*, fr. root seen in OHG *snahan* 'creep' (rare), OE *snaca* 'snake', etc. Falk-Torp 1098.

NIr. *snáinham* 'swim, float' (10.35), also 'creep, crawl'.

NIr. *lámacán* (sb.), deriv. of *lám* 'hand', is the word used for the child's 'creeping on all fours'.

W. *ymlusgo*, cpd. of refl. *ym-* and *llusgo* 'drag', etym.? Morris Jones 139 (but cf. Loth, RC 36.166).

W. *cropan*, fr. NE (dial.) *crope*, pret. of *creep* (below). But same form in sense of 'grope' fr. NE *grope*. Fynes-Clinton, W. Voc., Bangor Dist., 298. Parry-Williams 182, 220.

Br. *en em sleja*, refl. of *sleja* 'drag', etym.? (Henry 254 : Ir. *sloet* 'a slide', OE *slidan* 'slide', etc.)

5. ON *skrīða* = OE *scriþan* 'go, go about, glide', OHG *scriþan*, NHG *schreiben* 'stride' : Lith. *skristi*, Lett. *skriet* 'fly' (10.37). Walde-P. 2.571. Falk-Torp 1027.

ON *krjūpa*, Dan. *krybe*, Sw. *krypa*, OE *crēpan*, ME *crepe*, creep, NE *creep*, Du. *kriepen*, fr. IE **greu-* (: Lith. *grubineti* 'stumble'); OHG *chriochan*, MHG *NHG kriechen*, fr. IE **greu-* (: Ir. *grug* 'wrinkle'); extensions of IE **ger-* in Lett. *griezti* 'turn' (10.13-14), Lith. *gręžti* 'turn around, bore', etc. Walde-P. 1.597 f. Falk-Torp 585.

Dan. *kraule*, Sw. *krala* (ME *craule*, NE

crawl, fr. Norse), ON *krafla* 'paw, scramble', Sw. *kraula* 'crawl, scramble' : MLG *krabben* 'scratch, scrape', NHG *krabbeln* 'crawl, grope', Grk. *γκράβω* 'scratch, write', etc. Walde-P. 1.607. Falk-Torp 577 f., 572. Hellquist 507, 519. NED s.v. *crawl* vb.1.

OE *snican*, early ME *sniken* (NE *sneak* fr. a parallel form) : ON *snikja* 'hanker after', Dan. *snige*, Sw. *snika* 'sneak', Gmc. **snik-* beside **snak-* in OE *snaca* 'snake', etc. Walde-P. 1.697 f. Falk-Torp 1095.

OE *smūgan* (ON *smūga* esp. 'crawl through a hole') : ChSl. *smykati se*, etc. (see below, 7).

OHG *slīhhan*, MHG *slīchen*, NHG *schleichen* : ON *slīkr* 'smooth', Ir. *sligim* 'smear', etc., IE **sleig-*, fr. *(s)lei- in words for 'slimy, slippery, etc.' (Grk. *ἀλῖω*, Lat. *linere* 'smear', etc.). Walde-P. 2.391.

6. Lith. *lįsti*, Lett. *list*, prob. fr. forms of IE **sleidh-* 'slip' (in Grk. *δλισθάνω*, etc., 10.42) without initial *s-* (in Lith. also nasalized). Walde-P. 2.708, 715.

Lith. *slīnti* : OHG *slingan* 'wind, swing', OE *slingan* 'creep' (rare word), OHG *slango* 'snake', etc. Walde-P. 2.714.

7. ChSl. *plūziti*, SCR. *puzati*, Boh. *plaziti se*, Pol. *pełzać*, Russ. *polzai*, etym. dub., perh. (as orig. 'turn, twist') : OE *fealh*, fulgon pret. of **felgan* 'turn' (intr.), OHG *felga*, OE *felg(e)* 'fellow' (on a wheel), fr. **pel-* (the Slavic words fr. **pel-*). Walde-P. 1.516. Brückner 402.

ChSl. (prē)smykati se, Russ. *presmykat'sja* : Boh. *smykati* 'drag', Pol. *smykać*, Lith. *mukti*, *smukti* 'slip away', OE *smūgan* 'crawl', Skt. *muñc-* 'loose, let go', Grk. *ἀπομόσσω*, Lat. *ēmungere* 'blow the nose'. Walde-P. 2.254. Ernout-M. 641 f.

Late ChSl. *gūmūzati*, SCR. *gmizati* : Russ. *gomaziti* 'swarm', Boh. *hemzati* 'crawl', *hemzeti* 'swarm', etc. (a large Slavic group), outside connections dub. Berneker 367.

Boh. *lězi* : ChSl. *vúz-lěsti* 'ascend', *sū-lěsti* 'descend', Russ. *lezť* 'climb', Lett. *lēzuot* 'go slowly, drag oneself', ON *lāgr* 'low', IE **lēgh-*, **lagh-*. Walde-P. 2.426. Berneker 716.

Pol. *czogac się*, also 'crouch, grovel', as orig. 'touch the forehead' fr. *czolo* 'forehead' (4.205).

8. Skt. *srp-*, above, 1.

10.42 SLIDE, SLIP (vb.)
Grk. *δλισθάνω*
NG *γλιστρῶ*
Lat. *lābi*
It. *sdrucolare*, *scivolare*
Fr. *glisser*
Sp. *deslizar*, *resbalar*
Rum. *aluneca*
Ir.
Nir. *sléamhnúighim*
W. *llithro*
Br. *rikla*

Goth. (slīupan)
ON *skreppa*, *skriðna*
Dan. *glide*
Sw. *glida* (slippa)
OE *slidan*, *slīpan*
ME *slide*, *slippe*
NE *slide*, *slip*
Du. *gliden*, *slippen*
OHG *slīfan*, *slīpfan*
MHG *glīten*, *slīpfen*, *slīten*
NHG *gleiten*, *schlīpfen*

1. From extensions of IE *(s)lei-

Lett. *slīdēt*, prob. also W. *llithro* (formation as in Grk. *δλισθάνω* 'slippery'); cf. also Lett. *list*, Lith. *lendu*, *lįsti* 'crawl, creep' (10.41).

*(s)lei-b-. NIr. *sléamhnúighim* (cf. Mir. *sléam* 'lubricus', W. *llyfu* 'level, even'), OHG *slīfan* (NHG *schleifen*), Sw. *slippa*, ME *slippe*, NE *slip* (OE adj. *slīpor* 'slippery'), Du. *slippen*, etc.

*(s)lei-ǵ-. SCR. *klizati se*, Boh. *klouznoti*, Pol. *pośliznąć się*, *śliznąć się*, Russ. *skol'zit'*, *skol'znut'* : ChSl. *slīzūkti*, SCR. *klizak*, Russ. *slīzkij* 'slippery', etc. (cf. OHG *slīhhan* 'crawl', etc., 10.41). Brückner 531. Miklosich 300.

2. NG *γλιστρῶ*, fr. *ἐκ-λίστρῶ* (Eust. 1119.53), deriv. of Grk. *λίστρον* 'tool for smoothing, scraper' (cf. 8.23). Hatzi-dakis, Mer. 1.160.

3. Lat. *lābi* : *labāre* 'waver, be ready to fall', prob. Ir. *lobor* 'weak' and (with *s-*) ChSl. *slabū* 'weak', Goth. *slēpan* 'sleep', etc., fr. a root in words for 'loose, weak, hang down' and the like. Walde-P. 2.431 f. Ernout-M. 512 f. Walde-H. 1.734.

It. *sdrucolare*, fr. **dis-roteolāre*, deriv. of Lat. *rota* 'wheel'. REW 2886.

It. *scivolare*, of imitative orig., belonging with the group Lat. *sibīlāre* 'hiss, whistle', Fr. *siffler*, etc. REW 7890.

Fr. *glisser*, blend of OFr. *glīer* 'slip' with OFr. *glacier* 'slip out' (fr. *glace* 'ice'); OFr. *glīer* fr. the Gmc., cf. OE *glīdan*, etc. below, 5. REW 3789. Gamillscheg 472.

Sp. *deslizar*, deriv. of *liso* 'smooth, even' (15.77).

Sp. *resbalar*, etym. dub. Wartburg 1.221.

Rum. *aluneca*, *luneca*, fr. Lat. *lūbri-cāre* 'make smooth, lubricate' (cf. below, 5, OE *slūpan*, etc.). Puscariu 997.

4. NIr. *sléamhnúighim*, W. *llithro*, above, 1.

Br. *rikla* (Vallée, Ernault), prob. fr. earlier *riska* beside *riska* (both in Le Gonidec), fr. Fr. *risquer* 'risk'?

5. ON *skreppa* (sense 'slip' fr. 'disappear'), orig. 'contract, draw together' = MHG *schrimpfen* 'draw together, wrinkle' : ON *skorpinn* 'shrunken', fr. an extension of *(s)ker- 'twist, turn'. Walde-P. 21.588. Falk-Torp 1032.

ON *skriðna* : *skriðna* 'creep, crawl' (10.41).

(OE *glīdan*) ME, NE *glide* (only rarely 'slide'), MLG *gliden* (> Dan. *glide*, Sw. *glida*), Du. *glijden*, MHG *gleiten*, NHG *gleiten*, perh. fr. **ghleidh-*, beside **ghlend-*, *ghlādih*, etc. in words for 'shining, smooth', etc. (through 'smooth' to 'slippery'), cf. OE *glād* 'shining, bright, glad' : OHG *glat* 'smooth', fr. **ghlādih-*. Walde-P. 1.627. Franck-v. W. 203.

OE *slūpan*, OHG *slupfan*, MHG *slūpfen*, NHG *schlūpfen* : Goth. *slūpan*, OHG *slīafan* 'slip, creep in', IE *(s)leub- in Lat. *lūbricus* 'slippery', etc. Walde-P. 2.710 f. Feist 438.

6. Lith. *slįsti*, Lett. *slīdēt*, above, 1.
Lith. *šliaužti*, *šiuoži*, prob. of imitative origin.

7. SCR. *klizati se*, etc., the Slavic group, above, 1.

8. Skt. *srp-*, nearest equivalent, but chiefly 'creep, crawl' (10.41).

10.43 JUMP, LEAP (vb.)
Grk. *ἄλλομαι*, *πηδάω*
NG *πηδῶ*
Lat. *salire*
It. *saltare*
Fr. *sauter*
Sp. *saltar*, *brincar*
Rum. *salta*
Ir. *lingim*
Nir. *léimim*, *lingim*
W. *neidio*, *llamu*
Br. *lammet*

Goth. *-hlaupan*
ON *stökkva*, *hlaupa*
Dan. *hoppe*, *springe*
Sw. *hoppa*
OE *hlēapan*, *springan*
ME *lepe*, *springe*
NE *jump*, *leap*, *spring*
Du. *springen*
OHG *springan*
NHG *springen*

Lith. *šokti*
Lett. *lēt*
ChSl. *skočiti*
SCR. *skočiti*
Boh. *skočiti*
Pol. *skoczyć*
Russ. *прыгнул*, *skočit*
Skt. *skand-*, *pru-*
Av.

10.44 DANCE (vb.)
Grk. *ὀρχέσμαι*, *χορεύω*
NG *χορεύω*
Lat. *ballare*
It. *ballare*, *danzare*
Fr. *danser*
Sp. *bailar*, *danzar*
Rum. *dansa*, *jua*
Ir.
Nir. *rinnim*
W. *daensio*
Br. *dañsal*

Goth. *plinsjan*
ON *hoppa*, *dansa*
Dan. *dansa*
Sw. *dansa*
OE *sealtian*
ME *danse*
NE *dance*
Du. *dansen*
OHG *salōn*
MHG *tanzan*
NHG *tanzan*

1. IE **sel-* or **sal-*. Walde-P. 2.505. Ernout-M. 888 f. REW 7540, 7551.

Grk. *ἄλλομαι*; Lat. *salire* 'jump' (> Rum. *sări*), *salīre* 'dance' (> It. *saltare*, Fr. *sauter*, Sp. *saltar* 'jump'), Toch. A *sal-* 'hop, jump' (SSS 477); perh. Skt. *uchalati* 'rushes up'.

2. Grk. *πηδάω*, NG *πηδῶ* : Skt. *pad-* 'go, fall', ChSl. *pasti* 'fall' (10.23), fr. the same root as Grk. *πῶς*, *πῶδός*, Skt. *pad-*, etc. 'foot'. Walde-P. 2.23.

3. Lat. *salire*, etc., above, 1.

Sp. *brincar* : Cat. *vinclar*, *blincar* 'bend' (intr.), deriv. of Lat. *vinculum* 'chain, bond'. REW 9341.

4. Ir. *lingim*, vbl. n. *léim* = W. *llam*, Br. *lamm* 'a leap' (**līg-smen*), whence NIr. *léimim*, W. *llamu*, Br. *lammet* (-at, -ou) : Skt. *laghu-*, *raghu-* 'quick, swift', Grk. *ἄραξις* 'small, little', IE **legh-*. Walde-P. 2.426. Pedersen 2.368.

W. *neidio* : Br. *nijal*, MCorn. *nyge* 'fly' (10.37).

5. Goth. *-hlaupan* (only cpd. *us-hlaupan* 'jump up'), ON *hlaupa*, OE *hlēapan*, ME *lepe*, NE *leap* = OHG *hlaufen*, NHG *laufen* 'run' (this meaning also in OE and late ON), etym. dub., perh. : Lith. *šlubas* 'limping', *šlubuoti* 'limp', IE **klou-*, extension of **klou-* in Skt. *gṛṇa-* 'lame', Lith. *šlumas* 'limping'. Walde-P. 1.473 f. Feist 532 f.

ON *stökkva*, also 'burst, spring apart, spurt' : Goth. *stiggan* 'hit, collide with', OE *stincan*, OHG *stincan* 'smell' (15.21). Walde-P. 2.617. Falk-Torp 1168.

Dan. *hoppe*, Sw. *hoppa* (ON *hoppa* 'hop') = OE *hoppian*, NE *hop*, etc. :

Goth. *hups*, OE *hype*, OHG *huf* 'hip', Lat. *cubitum* 'elbow', Grk. *κύβος* 'hollow above the hips of cattle', etc. Walde-P. 2.374. Falk-Torp 418.

Dan. *springe* (ON *springa* 'burst', rare and poet. 'leap', Sw. *springa* 'run'), OE *springan* (also 'burst forth, spurt'), ME *springe*, NE *spring*, Du. *springen*, OHG *springan*, MHG, NHG *springen*, fr. IE **sprengh-* : **spergh-* in Skt. *sprh-* 'be jealous of, emulate', Grk. *σπέρχομαι* 'move rapidly, be in haste'. Walde-P. 2.675. Falk-Torp 1133.

NE *jump*, of imitative orig., like *bump*. Cf. also NHG dial. *gumpen* 'jump, hop', etc. NED s.v.

6. Lith. *šokti* : Grk. *γκῆλις* 'gush, bubble forth', Lith. *šankinti* 'cause (a horse) to mount', OHG *hengist* 'stallion', etc. Walde-P. 1.334. Otherwise (: ChSl. *skočiti*, etc. below) Brückner 494.

Lett. *lēt* : Lith. *lėkti* 'fly' (10.37).

7. ChSl. *skočiti*, iter. *skakati*, etc., general Slavic, beside *skočū* 'a leap' : Br. *diskogella* 'shake', W. *ysgogi* 'move, stir' (10.11),

Words for 'run' are often related to those for 'flee'. Other affinities are with those for 'jump', 'turn', and 'flow'.

1. IE **drem-*, **drā-*, **drev-*, apparent-ly extensions of a root **drem-* not found in monosyllabic form. Other cognates mean mostly 'step, trample, stumble, etc.'. Walde-P. 1.795 ff.

**drem-*. Grk. aor. *ἔδραμον*, perf. *ἔδραμα* (poet.), cf. *δρόμος* 'course'; Skt. *drām-* 'run about, wander'.

**drā-*. Skt. *drā-* (3sg. *drāti*); Grk. *ἀποδράσκω* 'run away', aor. *ἀπέρδρα*.

**drev-*. Skt. *dru-* (3sg. *dravati*), Av. *dru-* (caus. *drāvaya-*, ppl. *drūta-*, but only of Daevic beings); Goth. *trudan* 'tread, step', etc.

2. Grk. *τρέχω*, fut. *θρέξω*, with *τροχός* 'wheel'; Ir. *droch* 'wheel'. Arm. *druṅ* 'potter's wheel', fr. **dhrēgh-* beside **tregh-*(?) in Goth. *bragan*, OE *bragan* 'run' (root relations complicated). Walde-P. 1.753 f., 874 f. Feist 500.

Grk. *θεω*, with *θεός* 'swift': Skt. *dhā-* 'run, flow', *dhāti-* 'spring, brook', ON *dogg*, OE *deaw* 'dew', IE **dheu-*. Walde-P. 1.834.

Byz., NG *πιλάω*, widespread pop. word for 'run, run hard', fr. *ἐπιλάω* (*πι* as in *πυλόν* 'chin', 4.209), cpd. of *λαλόω* (cf. 18.21) in its sense of 'spout' to domestic animals, and so make them run (*πιλάω* in Patmos, according to an informant, is reg. used for 'drive' sheep, goats, etc.) Korais, *Ἀρακτα* 1.303 f. Pernot, Phonétique des parlers de Chio 319. Βασ. Φάβης, *Ἀθηνά* 29, *παράορ*. 39 ff.

3. Lat. *currere* (> It. *correre*, Fr. *courir*, Sp. *correr*) : *cursus* 'course', *currus* 'wagon', Gallie *carrus*, Ir. *carr*, Br. *karr* 'vehicle, wagon', further connections (as with OE *hors* 'horse', etc.) dub. Walde-P. 1.428. Ernout-M. 247 f. Walde-H. 1.315 f.

Rum. *alerga* : It. dial. *alargarse* 'withdraw', VLat. **allargāre*, deriv. of Lat. *largus* 'abundant' in its later sense 'wide' (as in It. *largo*, etc., 10.61). REW 352, 4912.

4. Ir. *rethim*, Nlr. *riithim*, W. *rhedeg*, Br. *reddek* : Ir. *roth*, W. *rhod*, OHG *rad*, Lat. *rota* 'wheel', Skt. *ratha-* 'chariot'. Walde-P. 2.368, Pedersen 2.600 f.

5. Goth. *rinnan*, ON *renna*, OE *irnan*, *rinnan*, ME *rinne*, *renne*, NE *run*, OHG *rinnan*, MHG *rinnen* (NHG *rinnen*); hence NHG *rennen*, Sw. *ränna*, orig. caus. = OHG *rinnan*, ON *renna* (pret. *rende*) 'cause to run', Goth. *ur-rannjan* 'cause (the sun) to rise': Skt. *r-* (3sg. *ṛṇoti*, *ṛṇati*) 'move, stir' (10.11), Grk. *δρύνω* 'rouse, move', etc. Walde-P. 1.138. Falk-Torp 890, 901. Feist 398 f.

Goth. *bragan*, OE *bragan*, see under Grk. *τρέχω*, above, 2.

ON *hlaupa* (late in this sense, earlier mostly 'leap'), Dan. *løbe* (Sw. *löpa* 'run' in many phrases, but mostly replaced by *springa*; Hellquist 1051), Du. *loopen*, OHG *hlaufan*, *loufan*, MHG *loufen*, NHG *laufen*, see ON *hlaupa*, OE *hleanan* 'leap, jump' (10.43).

Sw. *springa*, orig. 'leap, jump', as ON *springa*, OE *springan*, etc. (10.43). Hellquist 1051.

6. Lith. *bėgti*, Boh. *běžeti*, *běhati*, Pol. *biedz*, *biegać*, Russ. *bežat'*, *begat'*, also or orig. 'flee', like Lett. *bēgt*, etc. See 10.51.

Lett. *skriet*, see under 'fly' (10.37). Lett. dial. *vert*, prob. fr. **uer-* underlying words for 'turn' (10.12). Walde-P. 1.271. Persson, Beiträge 956.

7. ChSl. *tešti*, *tekā* 'run, flow', whence the Slavic words for 'flow' (cf. 10.32) : Lith. *tekėti* 'flow, run', Lett. *tekti* 'flow', Ir. *techim* 'flee' (10.51), Av. *tač-* (3sg. *tačaiti*) 'run, flow', Skt. *tak-* (3sg. *takti*) 'rush'. Walde-P. 1.715.

Scr., Slov. *trčati* : ChSl. *trūkī* 'course, flight', Ir. *trice*, Nlr. *tric* 'quick, nimble', root **trek-* : *trek-* in Av. *udaro-brasga-* 'moving on the belly, creeping' (of snakes)? Walde-P. 1.755.

Boh. *běžeti*, etc., above, 6.

8. Skt. and Av. words, above, 1, 2, 7.

10.47 GO			
Grk. NG	<i>εἶμι, βαίνω</i>	Goth.	<i>gaggan, -leipan, -stei-</i>
Lat.	<i>ire</i> (<i>cedere</i> , late <i>vādere</i> , <i>ambulare</i>)	ON	<i>ganga, fara, lida</i>
It.	<i>andare</i> (<i>ire</i>), <i>vado</i>	Dan.	<i>gaa</i> (<i>fara</i>)
Fr.	<i>aller</i> , <i>vais</i> , <i>irai</i>	Sw.	<i>gå</i> (<i>fara</i>)
Sp.	<i>ir</i> , <i>voy</i>	OE	<i>gangan, gān, faran, wadan</i>
Rum.	<i>merge</i> , <i>umbla</i>	ME	<i>go, gonge, fare</i>
Ir.	<i>tiagu</i> (<i>lod</i> , <i>-rega</i> , <i>dul</i>)	NE	<i>go, went</i>
Nlr.	<i>teighim</i> (<i>chuaidh</i> , <i>rag-haidh</i>)	Du.	<i>gaan, varen</i>
W.	<i>mynded</i> (<i>a</i> , <i>aeth</i> , <i>el</i> , etc.)	OHG	<i>gangan, gān, faran, lidan</i>
Br.	<i>mont</i> (<i>a</i> , <i>eas</i> , <i>yelo</i> , etc.)	MHG	<i>gēn, gān, vān, liden</i>
		NHG	<i>gehen</i> (<i>fahren</i>)

'Go' is understood here as covering the most generic verbs denoting locomotion, without necessary implication of direction or goal. In so far as they are used for 'go away, go from', it is only by contrast to those for 'come', as in NE *come and go*, etc.

In NE *come* and the other European words listed under 'come' (10.48) there is the implication of approach toward or arrival at a goal (which is often felt as the real or imagined position of the speaker or another; but any such definition is too narrow).

It is probable that this situation fairly reflects the difference in value between the two important IE roots **ei-* and **g^{em}-*, as essentially one of aspect. The former expressed the action of going *per se*, while the latter involved the implication of a definite goal. But such a relation is only partially maintained in their derivatives. Skt. *i-* and *gam-* are both used where we must translate 'go' or 'come' according to the situation or the prefix employed (especially *ā-* for 'come', *sam-* for 'come together'), and similarly in Iranian, only that Av. *i-* is rare, *gam-* (*jam-*) frequent and without prefix mostly 'come'. Grk. *βαίνω* is 'go, walk', and *εἶμι* sometimes 'come'. The Balto-Slavic words for 'come' (except

Lett. *nākt*) are compounds of IE **ei-* with prefixes meaning 'to' or the like (cf. Grk. *εἰς-εἰμι* 'go to, come').

Grk. *ἔρχομαι*, aor. *ἦλθον*, though listed only under 'come', in accordance with what eventually became their prevailing use, are also frequently 'go', especially in Homer, and regularly in *ἔπιρχομαι* 'go away'.

On the Celtic words for 'go' and 'come', cf. esp. Vendryes, RC 46.217 ff.

1. IE **ei-*, extended **yā-*. Walde-P. 1.102 ff. Ernout-M. 303 ff. Walde-H. 1.406 ff.

**ei-*. Grk. *εἶμι* (but mostly fut. in sense); Lat. *ire* (> Sp. *ir*, Fr. fut. *irai*, It. inf. *ire*, imperat. *ire*, etc.); Lith. *eiti*, Lett. *iet*, ChSl. *iti*, SCR. *iti*, Boh. *íti*, Pol. *iść*, Russ. *iditi*, Skt. *i-* (3sg. *eti*), Av. *i-* (3sg. *aeiti*, OPers. *aitiy*); Hitt. imperat. 2sg. *it*, 2pl. *iten* (Sturtevant, Hitt. Gram. 95).

**yā-*. Skt., Av. *yā-* : Lith. *joti*, Lett. *jāt*, ChSl. *jachati* 'ride', etc.; uncertain Goth. *idǰa*, OE *eode* 'went', which, moreover, do not coincide (Feist 288 f.); Toch. A *yā-* 'go' (SSS 423, 458); Hitt. *ya-go*, march' (Sturtevant, Hitt. Gloss. 184).

2. IE **g^{em}-*, **g^a-*. Walde-P. 1.675 ff. Ernout-M. 1083 ff.

**g^{em}-*. Grk. *βαίνω* 'go, walk'; Lat.

1. For the Latin, Romance, Germanic, and Indo-Iranian words, representing IE **g^{em}-*, and for the general relation of 'come' to 'go', see under 'go' (10.47).

2. Grk. *ἔρχομαι*, etym. dub. Boisacq 287 with refs. Perh. fr. an extension of IE **er-* in Grk. *δρύνω* 'rouse', Skt. *ṛṇoti* 'moves' (10.11); or more closely : *δρξιο-* 'jump, dance'. Persson (cf. Boisacq). McKenzie, Cl. Q. 15.44.

Grk. aor. *ἦλθον*, *ἦλθον*, fut. *ἐλεύσομαι* : Ir. *lod* 'I went' (pret. *to tiagu* 'go', 10.47), further connection with Skt. *rudh-* 'grow, mount', Goth. *liudan* 'grow, dub'. Walde-P. 1.417.

3. Ir. *do-iccim*, *ticim*, Nlr. *tigim*, cpd. of *ico-* (fr. **g^h-*?) : Skt. *aç-*, *naç-*, Av. *nas-* 'attain', Lat. *nanciscī*, *nanciscī* 'attain, obtain', Grk. *ἡνεκα*, Lith. *nešti*, ChSl. *nesti* 'carry, bring'. Walde-P. 1.128 f. Ernout-M. 652. Pedersen 2.557 f. Thurneysen, Gram. 126, 130.

W. *dyfod*, cpd. of *dy-* (**to-*) and *bod* 'be'. Here also Br. *donet*, *dont*, but blended with *monet*, *mont* 'go'. The finite Welsh forms are fr. cpds. (**to-ā-*,

to-el-*) of the roots **ā-*, **el-* discussed under 'go' (10.47). The modern Breton has constructed a regular conjugation on the stem *deu-*, after MBr. 1sg. *d-euaff*, etc. (to-ā-*). Pedersen 2.446, 452 ff.

4. Lith. *ateiti* = Lett. *atiet*, but the latter mostly 'come back', cpds. of prefix *at-* 'back, hither', and *eiti*, *iet* 'go' (10.47).

Lett. *nākt* : Lith. *nokti* 'mature', *pranokti* 'overtake', perh. fr. a **nek-* beside **nek-* in Skt. *naç-*, etc. (above, 3). Walde-P. 1.129. Mühl.-Endz. 2.698.

5. ChSl. *přiti* (= *pri-iti*), SCR. *doti* (= *do-iti*), etc., also ChSl. *pri-choditi*, Boh. *při-cházeti* (orig. iter. form to *při-choditi*, rare), etc., all cpds. of the Slavic preverbs *pri-* or *do-* 'to, at', and words for 'go', ChSl. *iti*, *choditi*, etc. (10.47).

ChSl. *grędą*, *gręsti* (more frequent than forms of *iti* in present; Jagić, Entstehungsgesch. 337) : Av. *aiui-garədmahi* 'we begin', Lat. *gradī* 'step, walk', Ir. *in-grennim* 'pursue' (10.53). Walde-P. 1.652. Berneker 349.

6. Skt. (*ā-*)-*ji*, cf. 'go' (10.47).

10.49 GO AWAY, DEPART

Grk.	<i>ἀρ-(ἐ)-ίρχομαι</i> , <i>ἀνα-(ἀν)-ίρχομαι</i> , <i>ἀναίρω</i> , <i>μυσέω</i>	Goth.	<i>afreijan, usaggagan</i>	Lith.	<i>išėiti, nueiti</i>
NG	<i>ab-(ex-)ire</i> , <i>discidere</i>	ON	<i>ganga af, ganga brott</i>	Lat.	<i>aiet</i>
Lat.	<i>partire</i> , <i>andarsene</i>	Dan.	<i>gaa bort, drage bort</i>	ChSl.	<i>otiti, iziti</i>
It.	<i>partir</i> , <i>sortir</i> , <i>s'en aller</i>	Sw.	<i>gå bort</i>	SCR.	<i>otici</i>
Fr.	<i>partir</i> , <i>salir</i> , <i>irre</i>	OE	<i>geuitan, ālgān</i>	Boh.	<i>odejiti</i>
Sp.	<i>partir</i> , <i>salir</i> , <i>irse</i>	ME	<i>go away, depart</i>	Pol.	<i>odejść</i>
Rum.	<i>pleca</i>	NE	<i>go away, depart, leave</i>	Russ.	<i>vyyiti</i>
Ir.	<i>imthigim</i>	Du.	<i>weggaan, vertrekken</i>	Skt.	<i>apagam-</i>
Nlr.	<i>imthigim</i>	OHG	<i>āzgan, argangan</i>	Av.	<i>apajam-</i>
W.	<i>ymadael</i>	MHG	<i>āzgan</i>		
Br.	<i>mont kuit</i>	NHG	<i>weg-(fort)-gehen</i>		

'Depart' is simply to 'go away', as NE *go*, *begone*, *he's gone*, It. *andarsene*, Fr. *s'en aller*, Sp. *irse*, etc. Cf. OE *ferde*, Gospels Mk. 5.20 = *eode* Lindisf. = Vulgate *abii*, Gt. *galaip*, ChSl. *ide* in same passage.

1. Verbs for 'go' are often used alone

for 'go away', as NE *go*, *begone*, *he's gone*, It. *andarsene*, Fr. *s'en aller*, Sp. *irse*, etc. Cf. OE *ferde*, Gospels Mk. 5.20 = *eode* Lindisf. = Vulgate *abii*, Gt. *galaip*, ChSl. *ide* in same passage.

venire 'come' (> the Romance words); Goth. *qiman*, OE *cuman*, etc., general Gmc. for 'come'; Skt., Av., OPers. *gam-* 'go, come' (Skt. *gacchati*, Av. *jasaiti*, *sko-* presents like Grk. *βάσκα*; Av. *jam-* without prefix mostly 'come'; also Av., OPers. *ā-jam-* 'come', whence NPers. *āmadan* 'come'); Toch. *kām-*, *kum-*, etc. 'come' (SSS 428 f.).

**g^a-*. Grk. aor. *ἔβην*, Dor. *ἔβαν*; Skt. aor. *agām*, pres. *jigāti*; Av. aor. *gāi*; Lett. *gaju* 'went' (pret. to *iet*).

3. Grk. *ἔρρω* 'creep, crawl' (10.41), in many dialects simply 'go'. Buck, Grk. Dial. 333.

NG pop. *πάω*, fr. Grk. *ὑπ-άγω* 'lead, bring (up, under)', intr. 'go slowly away, retire, withdraw' (of an army, etc.), in NT simply 'go away'. Hence also NG *πηγαῖω* new pres. to aor. *πηγα* = old imperf. *ὑπὴγον*.

Grk. *βαίνω*, in NG only in cpds., *μπαίνω* 'go in', *βγαίνω* 'go out', fr. *ἐμβαίνω*, *ἐκβαίνω*.

4. Lat. *ire*, Sp. *ir*, etc., above, 1. Lat. *cedere*, perf. *cessi* (mostly 'go away', but 'go' in cpds., perh. fr. **ce-zd-* with weak grade of **sed-* in ChSl. *choditi*, etc. (below, 8). Walde-P. 2.486. Walde-H. 1.193. Ernout-M. 168 f.

Lat. *vādere* 'go rapidly, rush, advance', in late Lat. simply 'go' (e.g. frequently in Peregrinatio) : Lat. *vadium* 'ford', ON *vāða* 'wade, rush', OHG *watan* 'wade', OE *wadan* 'go, advance' (NE *wade*). Hence the present forms like It. *vado*, *va*, Fr. *vais*, Sp. *voy*, Rum. *3sg. va*, etc. Walde-P. 1.217. Ernout-M. 1069. REW 9117.

Lat. *ambulare* 'walk' (10.45), used colloquially for 'go' in Plautus (*quo ambulas tu, bene ambula*) and regularly in late Latin. Hence Fr. *aller*, Rum. *umbla*. REW 412. Wartburg 1.86 f.

It. *andare*, Sp. *andar* (latter mostly 'walk'), much disputed. Apparently fr.

a VLat. **ambilāre* (: Lat. *ambire* 'go around', sb. *ambitus*, etc., general Gmc. for 'come'; Skt., Av., OPers. *gam-* 'go, come' (Skt. *gacchati*, Av. *jasaiti*, *sko-* presents like Grk. *βάσκα*; Av. *jam-* without prefix mostly 'come'; also Av., OPers. *ā-jam-* 'come', whence NPers. *āmadan* 'come'); Toch. *kām-*, *kum-*, etc. 'come' (SSS 428 f.).

Rum. *merge*, fr. Lat. *mergere* 'sink, plunge' (10.33). Semantic development perh. 'sink' > 'disappear' > 'withdraw' (cf. Alb. *mërgonj* 'withdraw') > 'go away' > 'go' (so Pușcariu 1058), but may be simply fr. the pop. use of *merge* for impetuous going, like NE *plunge* into the woods, into the crowd, etc. Cf. *immersit sese in ganeum* 'plunged into a gaming-house', etc.

5. Ir. *tiagu*, Nlr. *teighim* : Grk. *στέλω* 'stride, advance, walk' (in Lesb. dial. 'go'), Goth. *steigan*, *-steigan* used for various cpds. of Grk. *βαίνω*, ON *stiga*, OE, OHG *stigan*, all used for 'go, go up, go down', Lett. *steigt* 'hasten', etc. Walde-P. 2.614.—Ir. imperat. *eirg*, fut. *-rega*, Nlr. *raghaidh*, etc., etym. disputed. Walde-P. 2.364 (: *rigim* 'stretch out'). Pedersen 2.648, Thurneysen, Gram. 473. (: Grk. *ἔρχομαι* 'come' 10.48).—Ir. pret. *luid* : Grk. *ἐλεύσομαι*, *ἦλθον* (10.48). Walde-P. 2.417. Pedersen 2.378.—Nlr. pret. *chuaidh*, Ir. perf. *do-cuaid*, perh. **dicom-vad-* : Lat. *vādere* (above, 4). Pedersen 2.648.—Ir. inf. *dul*, etym.? (Pedersen l.c. : Alb. *dälë* 'go out, sprout').

W. *mynded*, Br. *mont*, *monet*, Corn. *mones* : ChSl. *minati* 'pass' (of time), Lat. *medre* 'wander, go', IE **mei-*. Walde-P. 2.241. Pedersen 2.454.—The finite indicative Britannic forms chiefly fr. the root **ag-* (in Lat. *agere*, etc.), e.g. (only 3sg. forms quoted) W. pres. *a* (OW *agit*), imperf. *ai*, perf. *aeth*; Br. pres. *a*, imperf. *ae*, pret. *eaz*. Pedersen 2.353, 451 f. (Walde-P. 1.35).—W. subj. (3sg.)

el, elo, Corn. *ello*, Br. fut. *y-elo* : Ir. *ad-ella* 'goes to, visits', either fr. IE **pel-* in Lat. *pellere* 'drive', or fr. **el-* in Grk. *ἐλαίω* 'drive'. Walde-P. 1.156. Pedersen 2.353. Thurneysen, Gram. 95.

6. Goth. *gaggan*, ON *ganga*, OE *ganagan*, ME *gonge*, OHG *gangan* : Lith. *žengti* 'step, stride', Skt. *jaṅghā-* 'lower leg', Av. *zanga-* 'ankle'. Walde-P. 1.588. Feist 182.

Goth. *-leipan* (only in cpds.), ON *līða*, OHG *līdan*, MHG *liden* (OE *līpan* 'go by sea, sail', the latter sense prominent in other dialects also) : Av. *riḫ-* (3sg. *iriḫeyiti*) 'die' (as 'go away'), IE **leit(h)-*. Walde-P. 2.401. Feist 8.

Goth. *steigan*, etc. : Ir. *tiagu*, above, 5. Goth. *faran* (but only Lk. 10.7, for *μεταβαίνω*; *farjan* 'row, sail'), ON *fara*, Dan. *fare*, Sw. *fara*, OE *faran* (also *fēran*, in form = OHG *fuoren* 'lead', but in use = *faran*; NED s.v. *ferē*, vb.), ME, NE *fare*, OHG *faran*, MHG *vārn* (NHG *fahren*, Du. *varen*), in the modern Gmc. languages mostly 'travel' (but Nicel. *fara* 'go, go away') : Skt. *pr-* 'bring across, deliver', Grk. *πορεύω* 'carry, convey', Lat. *portāre* 'carry', etc. Walde-P. 2.39. Feist 142 f.

Dan. *gaa*, Sw. *gå*, OHG, MHG *gān*,

Du. *gaan*, fr. IE **ghē-*, beside OE *gān*, ME, NE *go*, OHG, MHG *gēn*, NHG *gehen*, fr. IE **ghē-*, prob. : Skt. *hā-*, *hī-* 'leave, give up', in mid. 'go forth, give way' and cpds. 'go up, down, after', etc., Grk. *κίχλω* 'reach'. Walde-P. 1.543. Falk-Torp 292.

OE *wadan* : Lat. *vādere*, above, 4. NE *went*, orig. past of *wend*, OE *wendan* 'turn' (10.12).

7. Lith. *eiti*, Lett. *iet*, above, 1. 8. ChSl. *iti*, SCR. *iti*, etc., above, 1. ChSl. *choditi*, SCR. *hoditi*, etc., general Slavic (iter. to *iti*, etc.) with sb. ChSl. *chodū*, etc. : Grk. *ὁδός* 'road', *ὁδεύω* 'wander', Skt. *ā-sad-* 'arrive at, reach', *ut-sad-* 'go away, withdraw', fr. IE **sed-* ultimately identical with **sed-* 'sit' (Lat. *sedere*, etc.). The sense 'go' might have arisen first by derivation with prefixes (as in Skt.). Walde-P. 2.486. Berneker 392. Otherwise Brückner 181.

9. Skt., Av. *i-*, *yā-</*

10.53 PURSUE			
Grk.	διώκω	Goth.	wrikan
NG	διώκω, κυνηγῶ	ON	ella
Lat.	(in-, per-)sequi	Dan.	forfølge
It.	inseguire	Sw.	förjölja
Fr.	poursuivre	OE	ēhtan, folgian
Sp.	perseguir	ME	pursue, chase
Rum.	urmari, goni	NE	pursolen, najagen
Ir.	ingrennim, dosennim	Du.	achten, arfolgēn
Nl.	toerighim	OHG	achten, arfolgēn, jagōn
W.	erlidio, ymiid	MHG	achten, vervolgen, jagen
Br.	redék warlerc'h	NHG	verfolgen, nachjagen

Many of the words for 'pursue' are connected with, mostly compounds of, those for 'follow'. So in Latin and Romance, and, probably by semantic borrowing, in modern Germanic languages (NHG *verfolgen*, etc.), hence again in Lithuanian and West Slavic.

Some are words that were used primarily of the 'hunt, chase' of animals (3.79) or the 'driving' of cattle. Some are from roots that appear elsewhere in words for 'go', 'run', 'stride', etc., and everywhere the literal phrases for 'run after' or the like may be popular expressions of 'pursue'.

The older European words for 'pursue' and many of the modern cover the more malignant 'persecute', which is the sense of Grk. *διώκω* in the Gospels, with its translations in Gothic, etc. Less commonly 'persecute' is differentiated either by a new formation as Fr. *persécuter* (> NE *persecute*), back-formation fr. sbs. Lat. *persecutiō, persecutor*, or by specialization in this direction of an old word for 'pursue', as Pol. *prześladować* (below, 6).

1. Grk. *διώκω* (NG pop. *διώκω*), perh. pres. formation fr. a perf. **δεδιωκα* : *διώ* 'fly', *διωμαι* 'drive away', *διώκω* 'whirl', Skt. *diyate* 'flies, soars'. Walde-P. 1.775. Boisacq 192.

NG *κυνηγῶ* properly 'hunt' (3.79), but also 'pursue'.

2. Lat. *in-sequi, per-sequi* (late -se-

quere > It. *inseguire*, Sp. *perseguir*, with change of prefix Fr. *poursuivre*, OFr. *porsivre, porsuire*, cpds. of *sequi* 'follow' (10.52).

Rum. *urmari*, fr. *urma* 'follow' (10.52).

Rum. *goni* (also 'drive'), fr. the Slavic (below, 6).

3. Ir. *ingrennim*, cpd. of the vbl. stem *-grendn-* (not found as simplex), fr. **grendn-* : Lat. *gradī* 'walk', ChSl. *gresti* 'come'. Walde-P. 1.652. Walde-H. 1.615. Pedersen 2.549. Thurneysen, Gram. 353.

Ir. *do-sennim* (e.g. 3pl. *du-m-sennat*, etc.), etym. dub., perh. as orig. 'start, frighten (game, etc.) by a noise' : Skt. *svan-* 'sound', Lat. *sonāre*, etc. (15.44). Pedersen 2.625.

Nl. *toerighim* : Ir. *toracht* 'pursuit, success' prob. fr. **to-ro-saig-*, cpd. of *saig-* 'go after, claim' (cf. 3sg. *doroich* 'attains', etc.). Pedersen 2.610. Laws, Gloss. 739.

W. *erlidio, ymiid*, perh. fr. same root as *dilyn, canlyn* 'follow' (10.52). Morris Jones 391. Lloyd-Jones, BCS 2.108.

Br. *redék warlerc'h* 'run after' (*war-* 'after' fr. *war* 'on' and *lerc'h* 'track').

4. Goth. *wrikan* = ON *reka*, OE *wre-can* 'drive, avenge' (NE *wreck*), OHG *rehhan* 'punish, avenge' : Lat. *urgere* 'press, impel', Skt. *vraj-* 'stride, go'. Walde-P. 1.319. Feist 574.

ON *ella* : Grk. *ἐλαίνω* 'drive', etc. (10.65). Walde-P. 1.156. Falk-Torp 188.

Dan. *forfølge*, Sw. *förjölja*, prob. modeled on NHG *verfolgen*, MHG *verfolgen* (but not ordinarily in this sense), Du. *vervolgen*, OHG *arfolgēn*, cpds. of the words for 'follow' (10.52).

OE *ēhtan*, OHG *āhten*, MHG *achten* (NHG *achten*), fr. OE *ōht* 'hostile pursuit, enmity', OHG *āhta* (NHG *acht*) 'hostile pursuit', outside connections dub. Walde-P. 1.60. Falk-Torp 17, 1430.

ME, NE *pursue*, fr. Anglo-Fr. *pursuer* = OFr. *porsivre, porsuire* (above, 2). NED s.v.

ME *chace*, NE *chase*, fr. OFr. *chacier* 'hunt out, pursue', Fr. *chasser* 'drive (away), hunt' (3.79).

Du. *najagen*, NHG *nachjagen*, cpds. of *na, nach* 'after' and *jagen* 'hunt', OHG *jagōn*, MHG *jagen* 'hunt, pursue' (3.79).

5. Lith. *persekinėti*, cpd. of per-'through' and frequent. form of *sekti* 'follow' (10.52).

Lith. *vyti*, Lett. *vajāt*, Av. 3sg. *vayeiti*, 3pl. *vyeinti*, etc. (Barth. 1407) : Skt. 3sg. *veti*, 3pl. *vyaniti* 'seek, approach eagerly', Grk. *τεμαί* 'hasten, be eager', etc., IE **wei-*. Walde-P. 1.228 ff.

6. ChSl. *izgŭnati* (commonest for *διώκω* in Gospels), *pogŭnati, goniti*, SCr. (*pro-*)*goniti*, (*pro-*)*ganjati*, Boh. *honiti*, Pol. *gonić*, Russ. *gnat'* (also refl. with *za* 'after'), all of these also or mainly 'drive' and 'chase' : Skt. *han-* 'strike, kill', Grk. *θεῖνω* 'strike', Ir. *gonim* 'wound, kill', etc., IE **g^hhen-*. Walde-P. 2.615. Berneker 328.

Boh. *stihati*, Pol. *ścigać* : SCr. *stizati*, ChSl. *stignati* 'arrive', Lett. *staiģāt* 'walk' (10.45), Ir. *tiagu* 'go' (10.47), Grk. *στειχω* 'stride, advance', etc., IE **steigh-*. Walde-P. 2.615.

Boh. *pronslędovati* (Pol. *prześladować* 'persecute'), Russ. *presledovat'*, cpds. of words for 'follow' (10.52).

7. Skt. *anu-dhāv-*, lit. 'run after', cpd. of *dhāv-* 'run' (10.46), similarly other cpds. of words for 'run' or 'go'.

Av. *vayeiti*, above, 5.

10.54 OVERTAKE

Grk.	καταλαμβάνω, φθάω	Goth.	....	Lith.	pavyti
NG	φθάνω, προφθάνω	ON	nā	Lett.	panākt
Lat.	ad-, con-sequi	Dan.	indhente	ChSl.	postignati
It.	raggiungere	Sw.	upphinna	SCr.	(do)stici
Fr.	rattraper	OE	offaran	Boh.	dohoniti, přistihnouti
Sp.	alcanzar	ME	oftake, overtake	Pol.	dogonić, doścignąć
Rum.	ajunge	NE	overlake	Russ.	dogonjati
Ir.	dogrennim	Du.	inhalen	Skt.	ap-
Nl.	beirim (suas) ar	OHG	arfolgēn(?)	Av.	ap-
W.	goddiweddyd	MHG	erfolgen		
Br.	tizout	NHG	einholen		

Many of the words for 'overtake' are merely compounds of those already considered under 'follow' and 'pursue'. Others are words for 'seize, catch', or 'arrive, reach', which, either in compounds or without change, are also used for 'overtake'. Cf. NE *catch* or *catch up* with.

1. Grk. *καταλαμβάνω* 'seize, lay hold of' and 'overtake' (Hdt., etc.), cpd. of *λαμβάνω* 'take, seize' (11.13).

Grk. *φθάνω* 'be beforehand, get ahead of, overtake, arrive', NG *φθάνω* 'overtake, arrive', and 'be enough', etym.? Boisacq 1025. Cpd. Grk. *προφθάνω* 'an-

10.55 ARRIVE (intr.) and ARRIVE AT, REACH (trans.)

Grk.	ἀφικνέομαι, φθάνω	Goth.	(anagiman)	Lith.	atvykti, ateiti
NG	φθάνω, προφθάνω	ON	koma at, nā	Lett.	atnākt, pānākt
Lat.	advenire, pervenire	Dan.	ankomme, naa	ChSl.	priiti, prispēti
It.	arrivare, giungere	Sw.	framkoma, anlānda	SCr.	(na)doći, prispieti
Fr.	arriver	OE	hinna, nā	Boh.	přijiti, přistati
Sp.	llegar	ME	ancuman	Pol.	přijiti, přistati
Rum.	ajunge, sosi	NE	aryse, reche	Russ.	priiti, pribyti
Ir.	roiciim, rosaigim	NE	arrive, reach	Skt.	gam-, ā-gam-, ā-sad-
Nl.	broichim	Du.	aankomen	Av.	jam-, aibi-jam-, han-
W.	dyfod, cyrraed	OHG	anaguman, gilangōn		
Br.	don(e)l	MHG	anekomen, gelangen		
		NHG	ankommen, gelangen		

'Arrive' is most widely expressed by verbs for 'come' or compounds of these. But several new terms have arisen, of diverse sources.

1. Grk. *ἀφικνέομαι* (or simple *ικνέομαι*), mostly 'arrive at, reach' with acc., but also intr. 'arrive' : *ikō* 'come' also 'reach', prob. : Lith. *siekti* 'reach out with the hand, take oath'. Walde-P. 2.465. Boisacq 372.

Grk. *φθάνω* in part 'arrive', NG *φθάνω* usual for 'arrive' (cf. waiter's *ἔφρασα* lit. 'I have arrived' = 'immediately'), also *προφθάνω*, see under 'overtake', 10.54.

2. Lat. *advenire, pervenire*, cpds. of *venire* 'come'.

Fr. *arriver* (> It. *arrivare*), in the older language 'reach the shore, land', fr. VLat. **adripāre*, deriv. of Lat. *ripa* 'bank' (1.27). REW 675. Wartburg 1.146 f.

It. *giungere*, fr. Lat. *iungere* 'join', late refl. 'arrive'. Cf. *iunzimus nos* *denuo ad mare rubrum* Peregrinatio 6.3.

Similarly Rum. *ajunge* 'arrive' and 'overtake', fr. Lat. cpd. *adiungere*. REW 171, 4620.

Sp. *llegar*, fr. Lat. *plieare* 'fold', in late Lat., esp. refl., 'turn, approach'. Cf. in Peregrinatio ut . . . sic *plicavimus nos ad montem Dei* (2.4), *plicavimus nos ad mare* (6.3), *cum iam prope plicarent civitati* (19.9). So, not fr. *applicare* as REW 548.

Rum. *sosi*, fr. Grk. *σῶσω*, aor. *ἔσωσα* 'save', also 'bring safe to', Byz. and NG (new pres. *sōwō*) also simply 'arrive'. Cf., fr. same source, Alb. *sos* 'finish, arrive' and Bulg. *sosaja* 'come'. Densusi-anu 358.

3. Ir. *roiciim, riccim* ('reach', trans.; cf. Laws, Gloss. 614 f.), Nl. *roichim, sroichim*, fr. same root as *do-icim* 'come' (10.48).

Ir. *rosaigim, dorochim*, cpds. of *saigim* 'seek' (11.31). Pedersen 2.609 ff. From the same root also W. *cyrraed, cyrrhaed* (*cy-r-haed*) 'attain, reach, arrive at', Br. *direza* 'attain'. Pedersen 2.28. Loth, RC 30.260.

W. *dyfod* 'come' (10.48), also 'arrive'. Br. *don(e)l* 'come' (10.48), also 'arrive'.

4. Goth. *anagiman* (but quotable only as 'come upon, appear', Lk. 2.9), ON *koma at*, Dan. *ankomme* (fr. LG or HG), Sw. *framkoma*, OE *ancuman*, Du. *aankomen*, OHG *anaguman*, MHG *anekomen*, NHG *ankommen*, all cpds. or phrases with words for 'come'.

ON *nā*, Dan. *naa*, Sw. *nā* : Goth. *nēhwan* 'draw near', advs. Goth. *nēhw*, OE *nēah*, etc., 'near' (12.43).

Sw. *anlānda*, orig. 'come to land', now in extended sense like Fr. *arriver*. Hellquist 807.

Sw. *hinna* : Goth. *fra-hinþan* 'capture', OE *hentan* 'pursue, follow', *hun-*

tian 'hunt', outside root connections? Walde-P. 1.460. Hellquist 354.

ME *aryse*, NE *arrive*, fr. Fr. *a(r)river* and in ME mostly in its older sense (see above, 2). NED s.v. *arrive*.

ME *reche*, NE *reach* (OE *ræcan* = OHG-NHG *reichen*), orig. 'stretch out the hand', hence 'seize, obtain, attain' (as also NHG *erreichen*), further 'arrive at', as *reached home*, etc. NED s.v. *reach*, vb.

OHG *gilangōn*, MHG *gelangen*, fr. *lang* 'long', with development through 'stretch out, seize', similar to that in NE *reach*. Weigand-H. 1.663, 2.15. Paul, Deutsches Wtb. 195, 311.

5. Lith. *atvykti* (beside *įvykti* 'happen') : Lett. *vīkt* 'succeed, prosper', Lith. *veikti* 'act, do', *veikus* 'quick, ready', outside root connections dub. Walde-P. 1.235. Leskien, Ablaut 289.

Lith. *at-* (or *nu-*)*eiti, -joti, -važiuoti*, cpd. of vbs. for 'go, come' (10.47) or 'ride' (10.66).

Lett. *atnākt, pienākt*, cpds. of *nākt* 'come' (10.48).

6. Slavic verbs for 'come' (10.48), also 'arrive'.

ChSl. *prispēti* (Supr.), SCr. *prispieti* ('be in time, arrive') = Pol. *przyspacić* ('come in time, be in a hurry', cpd. of verb seen in ChSl. *spēti* 'make progress, succeed', Boh. *spēti* 'hasten', etc. : Skt. *sphā-* 'grow, increase', OE *spōwan* 'succeed', *spēd* 'success', etc. Walde-P. 2.656 f. Brückner 509.

Boh. *přistati*, cpd. of *stati* 'stand'. Pol. *przybyć*, Russ. *pribyť*, cpds. of verb for 'be'.

7. Skt. *gam-*, Av. *jam-*, 'go, come' (10.47), also used for 'arrive', or cpds. with Skt. *ā-*, *abhi-*, Av. *aibi-*, OPers. *abiy-ā* (Barth. 496). OPers. also *abiy upa-i-* (*abiy* *bābirum* *yabā* *naiy upāyām* 'when I had not yet reached Babylon'). Barth. 150.

Skt. *ā-sad-* 'arrive at, reach, approach, meet', cpd. of *sad-* 'sit', with notion of motion developed in cpds. Cf. Grk. *odōs* 'road', ChSl. *choditi* 'go' (10.47). Walde-P. 2.486.

Av. *hant-* : OHG *sinnan* 'travel', sint 'course, way', etc. Walde-P. 2.496 f. Barth. 1771.

10.56 APPROACH (vb.)

Grk.	πλησιάζω, πέλδω	Goth.	nēhwa wisan, nēhwa giman	Lith.	artintis
NG	πλησιάζω, ἵγνάνω, σμάνω	ON	ganga nær, nākwama	Lett.	tuvojais
Lat.	adpropinquāre, accēdere	Dan.	naerne sig	ChSl.	približiti se
It.	avvicinarsi	Sw.	närma sig	SCr.	približiti se
Fr.	approcher, s'approcher	OE	nāhlzcan	Boh.	přibližiti se
Sp.	acercar(se), allegar(se), aproximar(se)	ME	aproche	Russ.	zbliziti se
Rum.	apropia	NE	approach	Skt.	pribliṣat'sja
Ir.	ascnaim, tascnaim	Du.	naderen	Av.	abhi-gam-, upa-sthā-
Nl.	druidim, tarraingim	OHG	nāhan, nāhlithōn		
W.	dynesu	MHG	nāhen		
Br.	lostaat, (di)nesaat	NHG	nāhen, sich nāhern		

'Enter' is simply to 'go or come in' and is most commonly so expressed, but also in part by compounds of verbs for 'tread, step' or the like, or by a direct derivative of a word for 'within'.

1. Cpds. or phrases with verbs for 'go' or 'come'.

Grk. *εἰσέρχουαι*, Lat. *intrōire*, Ir. *in-od-tiaqu* (Pedersen 2.645), Nl. *tēighim isteach* ('isteach' 'into', orig. 'into the house' : *tech* 'house'; Pedersen 1.264), W. *myned* (or *dyfod*) *i meun* ('within' : Ir. *medōn* 'middle', Pedersen 1.112), Br. *mont ebarz* ('within' : *parz* 'part', Henry 2,109), Goth. *innagagan, algagan, galeiþan*, OE *ingān, infaran*, OHG *ingangan* (NHG *eingehen* formerly so used, now replaced in this sense by *hineingehen* or *eintreten*; but still *eingang* 'entrance'), Lith. *įeiti*, ChSl. *viniti*, etc.

2. Cpds. of words for 'tread, step, walk', as Lat. *ingredi* (*gradī*, 10.45), NG *μπαίνω* (fr. *ἐμβαίω*, in class. Grk. mostly 'embark'), NHG *eintreten* (*tretēn* : OE

tredan 'step upon, tread', etc., outside connections dub. Walde-P. 1.796, Falk-Torp 1291), Dan. *intræde*, Sw. *intråda* (semantic borrowing?), SCr. *stupiti u*, Boh. *vstoupiti*, Russ. *vstupiti'* (: ChSl. *stapiti* 'tread').

3. Lat. *intrāre* (< It. *entrare*, Sp. *entrar*, Rum. *intra*, Fr. *entrer* > ME *entre*, NE *enter*), deriv. of *intrā* (*inter*, *intrō*) 'within'. Ernout-M. 482. REW 4511.

4. SCr. *ulaziti* (with sb. *ulaz* 'entrance' = ChSl. *vūlazū* id.) : ChSl. *sūlaziti* 'descend', etc., this : ChSl. *lěza, lěsti* in words for 'ascend, descend'. Berneker 697, 715.

5. Skt. *viç-*, the usual word for 'enter', but this sense perh. extension fr. 'enter the house or home' (cf. Nl. *isteach* 'into', above) in view of the widespread cognate nouns, like Skt. *viç-walk*, as Lat. *ingredi* (*gradī*, 10.45), NG *μπαίνω* (fr. *ἐμβαίω*, in class. Grk. mostly 'embark'), NHG *eintreten* (*tretēn* : OE

The majority of the verbs for 'approach' are based on adverbs for 'near' (12.43). A few are compounds of verbs for 'come' or 'go', or from various other sources.

1. Grk. *πλησιάζω, πέλδω* fr. *πλησιον, πέλδω* 'near'.

Grk. *ἵγνάνω*, fr. *ἵγνός* 'near'. But NG *ἵγνάνω* 'touch'.

NG *ἵγνάνω*, fr. class. Grk. *ἵγνός* 'join'. Cf. Lat. *iungere* 'join', late refl. 'approach', It. *giungere* 'arrive' (10.55).

NG *σμάνω*, fr. *σμά* 'near'. NG *κορρεύω* (fr. *κορρά* 'near') is rarely used for 'approach' in the literal sense, but reg. in phrases like *κορρεύει τὰ πέλδω* 'comes near dying'.

2. Lat. *adpropinquāre*, fr. adj. *propinquus* 'near', deriv. of adv. *prope* 'near'. Similarly, late *adproximāre* (> *aproximar*), through *proximus*; late *adpropiare* (> OFr. *aprochier*, Fr. *aprocher*, Rum. *apropia*). Ernout-M. 815. REW 557-59.

Lat. *accēdere*, cpd. of *cēdere* 'go' (10.47).

Sp. *acercar*, cpd. of *cercar* 'circle, surround' (Lat. *circāre*, REW 1938).

Sp. *allegar* (also 'gather, collect'), fr. Lat. *adplicāre* 'attach, apply', cpd. of *plicāre* 'fold'. Cf. *llegar* 'arrive' (10.55). Ernout-M. 778. REW 548.

3. Olr. *adcosnaim, ascnaim* 'strive for', Ml. *ascnaim, tascnaim* 'approach, visit' (Laws, Gloss.), cpds. of *smi-* orig. 'spin' (6.31), but also 'make an effort'. Pedersen 2.634.

Nl. *druidim* ('close, shut' and 'come close to, approach') : Ir. sb. *drul, druit* 'closing' (**drud-*?), outside connections? Thurneysen, Idg. Anz. 33.25. Macbain 144.

Nl. *tarraingim* ('draw, pull' and 'draw near to, approach'), fr. Ir. *tairn-gim*, cpd. of *strengim* 'draw, pull' (9.33). Pedersen 2.637.

(**ūdātos*) : Lat. *tollere* 'raise, lift', etc. (10.22); the primary sense of the root **tel-* being prob. 'support'. Ernout-M. 1044.

Lat. *portāre* (> It. *portare*, Fr. *porter*, Rum. *purta*) : Skt. *pr-* 'lead across, rescue', *para-* 'beyond, far', Grk. *πείρω* 'pierce', *περάω* 'pass across', Goth., OHG, OE *faran* 'go, travel' (10.47), OE *ferian* 'carry' (Dan. *føre*, Sw. *föra* 'carry' and 'lead', 10.64), IE **per-*. Walde-P. 2.39. Ernout-M. 793 f.

Lat. *vehere*, sometimes generic 'carry' but mostly 'carry' on a horse, vehicle, ship, cf. pass. *vehī* 'be carried, ride' and cognates (10.66).

Lat. *gerere*, sometimes 'carry', but mostly 'carry on one's person, wear, conduct oneself, act', etc., root **ges-* (cf. *gessī*, *gestus*) but etym. dub., perh. as **ḡ-es-* : **aḡ-* in *agere* 'drive', etc. Walde-P. 1.37. Ernout-M. 420 f. Walde-H. 1.595 f.

Sp. *llevar* = It. *levare*, Fr. *lever* 'lift', fr. late Lat. *levāre* 'lift, lighten, alleviate' (10.22).

Rum. *duce*, fr. Lat. *dūcere* 'lead' (10.64).

5. Ir. *biru*, Nlr. *beirim*, above, 1.
Ir. *immchuirim*, Nlr. *iomcharaim*, cpd. of *cuirim* 'place, put' (12.2). Peder- sen 2.500.

W. *chudo*, orig. 'carry by a vehicle' : *chud* 'a vehicle, baggage', outside connections?

W. *cario*, fr. NE *carry* (or independent deriv. of *car* 'car, vehicle'?).
Ir. *ru-ucc-* (perfect. stem in conjugation of *berim*), beside Ir. *to-ucc-* (perfect. stem to *do-biur* 'bring'), W. *duyn* 'bring' (Isig. *dygaf*), Br. *dougen* 'carry', etym. dub. Walde-P. 1.111. Pedersen 2.474, 475.

6. Goth. *bairan*, ON *bera*, etc., above, 1.

OE *ferian*, Dan. *føre*, Sw. *föra*, see under Lat. *portāre* (above, 4).

ME *carie*, NE *carry*, orig. 'carry' by a vehicle, fr. ONorthFr. *carier* (Fr. *charrier* 'cart, haul'), fr. late Lat. *carri-cāre* derived fr. *carrus* 'cart' (Gallic; cf. *currere* 'run', 10.46). NED s.v.

OHG *tragan*, MHG, NHG *tragen*, Du. *dragen* (Goth. *dragan* for *ga-dragan* 'heap up'), prob. (but disputed) : ON *draga*, OE *dragan* 'draw, drag' (9.33). Walde-P. 1.862. Franck-v. W. 130. Feist 91. Falk-Torp 150 f. (separating OHG *tragen*, from ON *draga*, etc.).

7. Lith. *nešti*, Lett. *nest*, ChSl. *nesti*, nositi, above, 2.

8. Skt. *bhṛ-*, Av. *bar-*, above, 1.
Av. *nāš-*, above, 2.

10.62 BRING

Grk.	φέρειν, etc.	Goth.	briggan	Lith.	atnešti
NG	φέρειν, φέρω	ON	færa, koma (with dat.)	Let.	atnest
Lat.	ferre, adferre, etc.			ChSl.	prinesiti
It.	portare	Dan.	bringe	Scr.	donositi
Fr.	apporter	Sw.	bringa	Boh.	prinesiti
Sp.	traer	OE	bringan, bringan, fetian	Pol.	przynieść
Rum.	aduce			Russ.	prinesiti
Ir.	biru, dobiur (to-ucc-)	ME	bringe, fecche	Skt.	bhṛ-, hr-bar-, ā-gās-
Nlr.	beirim, dobeirim	NE	bring (felch)		
W.	duyn, cyrchu	Du.	bringen, halen		
Br.	digas, dizougen	OHG	bringen, halōn		
		MHG	bringen, holen		
		NHG	bringen, holen		

10.63 SEND

Grk.	πέμπω	Goth.	sandjan	Lith.	siusti
NG	στέλλω, στέλω	ON	senda	Let.	sūtīt
Lat.	mittere	Dan.	sende	ChSl.	(po-)sūlati
It.	mandare, inviare	Sw.	sända	Scr.	(po-)slati
Fr.	envoyer	OE	sendan	Boh.	(po-)slati
Sp.	enviar, mandar	ME	sende	Pol.	(po-)słac
Rum.	trimite	NE	send	Russ.	(po-)slat
Ir.	fóidim	Du.	zenden	Skt.	pra-iṣ-
Nlr.	cuirim	OHG	senan	Av.	maṣ- (?)
W.	anfōn	MHG	senden		
Br.	kas	NHG	schicken, senden		

Several of the words for 'send' are derived from words for 'road', with development through an intermediate 'go, travel' to 'cause to go' = 'send'. Some show specialization from 'let go, throw', or 'put, place, prepare, arrange' (an expedition, etc.). Some are connected with words for 'know', 'warn', 'command', and must then have been used first for 'send a message'.

1. Grk. *πέμπω*, etym.? Boissacq 765.

NG *στέλλω*, *στέλω*, fr. Grk. *στέλλω* 'make ready, equip, arrange, dispatch' (an expedition), esp. *ἀποστέλλω* 'send off, dispatch' (an embassy, expedition, etc.) : OE *stellan*, 'set, establish', etc. (12.12).

2. Lat. *mittere* (orig. *sm-*? cf. *cosmit-tere* Paul. Fest.), etym. wholly uncertain (Av. *maṣ-* 'mittere' Barth. 1105, but?), but meaning 'send' specialization of 'let go, throw', etc., which is also found at all periods and is dominant in the cpds. and in VLat. (whence Fr. *mettre* 'put', etc.). Walde-P. 2.688. Ernout-M. 621 f.

It. *mandare*, Sp. *mandar* (also 'command') = Fr. *mander* 'send word, summon', fr. Lat. *mandāre* 'commit, enjoin', also late 'send word', fr. *man-* = *manus* 'hand' (cf. *man-eps*, etc.) and *dare* 'give'. Ernout-M. 586. REW 5286.

It. *inviare*, Fr. *envoyer*, Sp. *enviar*, fr. VLat. **inviāre* beside late Lat. *viāre*

The relation of 'bring' to 'carry' is similar to that of 'come' to 'go' (cf. 10.47). While 'carry' denotes the action without regard to direction, 'bring' involves the implication of a definite goal, often the position of the speaker, but not necessarily so. Generally this notion is either undistinguished from 'carry', as in Grk. *φέρειν*, Lat. *ferre*, etc., which cover both 'carry' and 'bring', or is expressed by compounds of the verbs for 'carry' with prefixes meaning 'to' or the like. For these, as already discussed in 10.47, or obvious compounds of the same, no further comment is needed.

It is only in Germanic that there is a distinctive independent group for 'bring'. But some other words of various primary meanings are also used for 'bring', and the most important of these are listed.

1. Sp. *traer*, fr. Lat. *trahere* 'pull, draw' (9.33).

2. Ir. *to-ucc-* (perfect. to *do-biur*), W. *duyn*, Br. *dizougen* (= *di + dou-gen*), see under Ir. *ro-ucc-*, Br. *dougen* 'carry', 10.61.

W. *cyrchu* 'approach', but also (prob. through 'go for, go get') 'bring', fr. Lat. *circāre* 'go around' and 'seek', the latter meaning attested by It. *cercare*, Fr. *chercher* 'seek', etc. (11.31). Loth, Mots lat. 157.

Br. *digas*, cpd. of *dī-* 'to' and *kas* 'send, lead' (10.63).

3. Goth. *briggan*, OE *bringan*, ME *bringe*, NE *bring*, MLG *bringen* (> Dan.

bringe, Sw. *bringa*), OHG *bringan*, MHG, NHG *bringen*, beside OE *bringan*, OS *bringian*, MLG, Du. *bringen* (fr. *brang-jan*) : W. *he-brung* 'lead, conduct, bring', MCor. *hem-bronk* 'will lead', MBr. *ham-brouc*, NBr. *ambrouk* 'lead'. Walde-P. 2.204. Falk-Torp 102. Feist 105.

ON *færa* (Dan. *føre*, Sw. *föra* 'carry' and 'lead', NHG *führen* 'lead', 10.64), caus. to ON *fara*, Goth. *faran* 'go, travel' (10.47).

ON *koma* 'come' (10.48) with dat. of object, and so reg. Nicel. *koma með*, for 'bring'.

OE *fetian*, ME *fecche*, NE *felch* (still common locally), prob. as orig. 'go after' : ON *fel* 'a step', *feta* 'find one's way', Grk. *πέδω* 'ground', etc. Walde-P. 2.24. NED s.v. *fel* and *felch*.

OHG *halōn*, *holōn*, MHG, NHG *holen*, Du. *halen* (also 'draw', cf. ME *hale*, NE *haul*) : OE *ge-holian* 'get', perh. Arm. *k'atēm* 'collect, take away', Toch. *kāl-* 'lead, bring' (SSS 430). The old comparison with Lat. *calāre*, Grk. *καλέω* 'call', etc. (Falk-Torp 373, Walde-H. 1.141) is based on the frequent use as 'call' in OHG. But the evidence as a whole indicates that this sense is secondary. Mansion, PBB 33.547 ff. Franck-v. W. 226.

4. Skt. *hṛ-* 'hold, carry, take' and (esp. with *ā-*) 'bring' : Osc. *heriad* 'capiat', Lat. *hortus* 'garden', etc., IE **ḡher-*. Walde-P. 1.603.

Av. *ā-yās-*, cpd. of *yās-* 'desire, ask for, order'; outside connections dub. Walde-P. 1.197. Barth 1288 f.

5. Lith. *siusti*, Lett. *sūtīt*, see under Goth. *sandjan*, etc. (above, 4).

6. ChSl. *sūlati*, more commonly perfect. *poslati* (iter. *sylati*), etc., general Slavic, perh. : Goth. *saljan* 'offer', ON *selja* 'give over, sell', OE *sellan* 'give, sell'. Walde-P. 2.504 f. Brückner 499.

7. Skt. *pra-iṣ-* in *preṣyati* and caus.

preṣayati (so also OPers. *fraīšayam* 'I sent'; but Av. *fraēšya-* 'impel' and 'promise', not quotable as 'send'), cpd. of *pra-* 'forth' and *iṣ-* 'impel, hurl' = Av. *iṣ-* 'set in rapid motion' : ON *eisa* 'start violently', Lat. *ēra* 'anger', etc., IE **eis-*. Walde-P. 1.106 f.

Av. *maṣ-* 'mittere', Barth. 1105, but this sense dub.

10.64 LEAD (vb.)

Grk.	ἀγω, ἡγέομαι	Goth.	tiuhan	Lith.	vesti
NG	δῶναι	ON	leiða	Let.	vest
Lat.	dūcere	Dan.	leide, ffre	ChSl.	vesti
It.	menare, condurre, guidare	Sw.	leiða, föra	Scr.	voditi
		OE	lædan	Boh.	vésti
Fr.	mener, conduire, guider	ME	lede	Pol.	prowadzić
Sp.	llevar, conducir, guiar	NE	lead	Russ.	vesti, voditi
Rum.	duce, conduce	Du.	voeren, leiden	Skt.	nī-
Ir.	fedim	OHG	leiten	Av.	nī-, vādaya-
Nlr.	trebruiġhim	MHG	leiten, vueren		
W.	arwain, tywys	NHG	führen, leiten		
Br.	kas				

Apart from an inherited group in which 'lead' seems to be the primary sense, words for 'lead' are cognate with others for 'draw', 'seek', 'road', 'carry', 'go' (as 'cause to go'), and 'drive'. Strictly, one 'leads' from in front and 'drives' from behind, but in situations where both have in common the notion of 'conduct' the difference may be lost sight of, with resulting interchange.

1. IE **wedh-*. Walde-P. 1.255. Pedersen 2.515 f.

Ir. *fedim*; Lith. *vedu*, *vesti*, Lett. *vedu*, *vesti*; ChSl. *vedq*, *vesti*, iter. *voditi*, SCR. *voditi*, Boh. *vésti*, Pol. *prowadzić* (cpd. replacing largely *wieść*, *wodzić*), Russ. *vesti*, *voditi*, Av. *vādaya-* (caus.).

2. Grk. *ἀγω* : Lat. *agere*, Skt. *aj-* 'drive' (10.65).

Grk. *ἡγέομαι* (cf. *ἡγεμών* 'leader, chief') : Lat. *agere* 'perceive keenly', Goth. *sōkjan* 'seek', etc. (11.31). Walde-P. 2.449. Boissacq 314. Ernout-M. 887.

tain direction'. REW 9528. Gamill-scheg 498.

Sp. *llevar* 'carry' (10.61), also 'lead'.

4. Ir. *fedim*, above, 1.

Nlr. *trebruiġhim*, deriv. of *treōir* 'guide, direction, conduct, strength' : Ir. *treōir* 'vigor', *treōrach* 'strong' (Windisch), further etym.?

W. *arwain*, earlier 'carry', fr. **ari-wegn-* : Ir. *fēn*, OE *wagn* 'wagon', Lat. *vehere* 'carry', *vehī* 'ride', Skt. *vah-* 'carry, ride', etc. (10.66). Walde-P. 1.250.

W. *tywys* (cf. also *tywysog* 'leader, prince') : Ir. *tuus*, *tossach* 'beginning', *tuisech* 'leader', fr. IE **weid-* 'know' in Skt. *vid-*, Grk. *oīda*, etc., with development of 'know' to 'know the way, lead'. Walde-P. 1.238, 256. Pedersen 1.308 (vs. 136).

5. Goth. *tiuhan*, see under Lat. *dūcere*, above, 3.

10.65 DRIVE (vb. trans.)

Grk.	δαίνω	Goth.	dreiban, draibjan	Lith.	varyti, ginti
NG	διώκω, θγάζω, etc.	ON	reka, keyra	Let.	dsiti
Lat.	agere, pellere	Dan.	drive	ChSl.	gūnati, goniti
It.	spingere, cacciare	Sw.	driva, köra	Scr.	tjerati, goniti
Fr.	pousser, chasser	OE	drifan, urecan	Boh.	hnáti, honiti, puditi
Sp.	arraer, echar	ME	drive	Pol.	gnac, gonici, pedzić
Rum.	goni, mīna	NE	drive	Russ.	gnat', gonit'
Ir.	3sg. ad-aig, imm-aig	Du.	drijven	Skt.	aj-, nud-
Nlr.	tiomānīm	OHG	triban	Av.	az-
W.	gyrru	MHG	triben		
Br.	kas	NHG	treiben		

Apart from the inherited group, some words for 'drive' are cognate with words for 'strike' or 'push', but many are of doubtful origin. Several were clearly used first of driving cattle.

'Drive' is understood here as 'force to move on or away' (from in front of one, action from behind), virtually the opposite of 'lead'. But the words listed, like NE *drive*, have many other, and quite disparate, uses.

Where the object is a horse or a ve-

hicle, NE always uses *drive* (so Grk. *δαίνω*, e.g. Hom. Il. 23.334, and Lat. *agere*), but the majority of other modern languages use rather a verb for 'lead' (10.64) or 'guide', e.g. NG *δῶναι*, It. *guidare*, *condurre*, Fr. *conduire*, Sp. *guiar*, *conducir*, NHG *lenken* (but *vieh treiben*), Russ. *praviti* ('rule, direct', etc. : *pravij* 'right').

1. IE **aḡ-*, widespread root in words with primary meaning 'drive' but with highly developed secondary uses. Walde-

P. 1.35 ff. Ernout-M. 24 ff. Walde-H. 1.23 f. Pedersen 2.451.

Grk. *ἀγω* 'lead'; Lat. *agere* 'drive, carry on, act, do', etc.; Ir. 3sg. *ad-aig*, Mlr. *imm-aig*, with vbl. n. *immāin*, whence Nlr. *tiomānīm*, *tiomānīm*; Skt. *aj-*, Av. *az-*; Arm. *acem* 'bring, lead'; ON *aka* 'ride' (in a vehicle); Toch. *āk-* 'lead, conduct' (SSS 422).

2. Grk. *ἐλαίω* : Arm. *elanem* 'come out, mount' (Celtic *el-* in W. *elo* 'go', etc. here or fr. **pel-*?; 10.47). Walde-P. 1.156.

NG *δαίνω* 'drive' is a lit. word. The pop. survivals are *λάμνω* 'row' (10.852) and *ἐλα* 'come!' fr. imperat. of *ἐλαω* in intr. sense.

NG *διώκω* 'pursue' (10.53) is used also for 'drive away', e.g., *τοῖς ἐδιώκων ἀπό κοντά του*.

NG *βγάζω*, aor. *ἔβγαλα*, used in many senses but including 'drive out', fr. Grk. *ἐκβάλλω* (cpd. of *βάλλω* 'throw'; for pres. *βγάζω*, see *βάζω* 'put', 12.12), which in the NT is the usual word for 'drive out', as Mt. 21.12, Mk. 11.15, etc. (rendered literally as 'throw out' in Goth. *uswair-pan*, as *cast out* in K. James version, but as 'drive out' in OE, Luther, ChSl, etc.).

For 'drive' domestic animals, *δῶναι* may be used (as for a vehicle, cf. above), and there are various pop. local terms, as *πυλαῶ* (see 10.46), *σαλαγῶ* (beside *σάλαγο* 'noise'; cf. *σαλαγῆ βοῆς* Hesych.).

3. Lat. *agere*, above, 1.

Lat. *pellere* 'drive, drive out, strike', with *pulsus* 'a blow', Umbr. *aḡ-peltu* 'adpellito, admoveto', root connections much disputed and various combinations possible. Walde-P. 2.57. Ernout-M. 750. Walde-H. 1.59. Cpd. *impellere* > It. *impellere*, Sp. *impeler*, obs. Fr. *impeller* > NE *impel*, all only rarely used in the literal sense of 'drive'.

It. *spingere*, also 'push, shove' (cf. Fr. *pousser*), fr. VLat. *expingere* 'drive out',

cpd. of *pangere* 'drive in, fix'. REW 3048.

It. *cacciare*, Fr. *chasser* 'drive away, drive', also 'hunt' (3.81), fr. VLat. **capitiare* : *capere* 'seize, take'. REW 1662.

Fr. *pousser* (also 'push, shove'), fr. Lat. *pulsare* 'push, strike, beat' (: *pulsus* 'blow', *pellere* 'drive', above). REW 6837.

Of the numerous Sp. words which may correspond to NE *drive* in special connections, as *guiar*, *conducir* (for vehicles, see above), *impeler* (so in lit. sense NT, Lk. 8.29, but now only fig.) may be mentioned *arraer* (usual word for driving domestic animals), fr. the driver's cry *arre* (cf. Acad. Esp. Dicc. Hist. 1.777); *echar*, esp. 'drive away', orig. 'throw' (10.25).

Rum. *goni*, fr. Slavic, ChSl. *goniti*, etc. (below, 6).

Rum. *mīna* 'drive' (animals), fr. late Lat. *mināre* id., see Fr. *mener* 'lead', etc., 10.64.

4. Ir. *ad-aig-*, Nlr. *tiomānīm*, above, 1.

W. *gyrru*, beside *gyrr* 'drove' (of cattle), etym. dub. Walde-P. 1.609. Falk-Torp 524, 1496. Morris Jones 137.

Br. *kas*, apparently the pop. word in this sense, but also 'lead', and 'send', see 10.63.

5. Goth. *dreiban*, *draibjan*, Dan. *drive*, Sw. *driva*, OE *drifan*, OHG *triban*, etc. (but ON *drifa* 'drive' of spray, 'drift, let drift'), outside cognates dub. Walde-P. 1.872. Feist 124 f.

ON *reka*, OE *wreccan* (the latter largely 'drive away, banish, venge') = Goth. *wrikan* 'pursue' (10.53).

ON *keyra*, Sw. *kōra*, see under Dan. *køre* 'ride', 10.66.

6. Lith. *varyti* prob. : Lett. dial. *vert* 'run' (10.46) and = ChSl. *variti* 'go before, outstrip, anticipate'. Trautmann

10.67 PUSH, SHOVE (vb.)			
Grk. <i>ὄθω</i>	Goth. <i>afskiuban</i>	Lith. <i>stumti</i>	
NG <i>σπρώχω</i>	ON <i>skjifa</i>	Lett. <i>stumt</i>	
Lat. <i>trudere, impellere, pulsare</i>	Dan. <i>puffe, skubbe, støde</i>	ChSl. <i>...</i>	
It. <i>spingere</i>	Sw. <i>skjuta, stöta</i>	SCr. <i>gurati, turati</i>	
Fr. <i>pousser</i>	OE <i>scufan</i>	Boh. <i>strkatí, šoupací</i>	
Sp. <i>empujar</i>	ME <i>shoue, thrist, pusshe</i>	Pol. <i>pchać, sunąć</i>	
Rum. <i>împinge, îmbrînci</i>	NE <i>putte</i>	Russ. <i>tolkať, pichať</i>	
Nr. <i>săuim</i>	Du. <i>puah, shove (thrust)</i>	Skt. <i>tud-</i>	
W. <i>guthio, hyrddu</i>	OHG <i>scioaban</i>	Av. <i>...</i>	
Br. <i>poulsa</i>	MHG <i>schieben</i>		
	NHG <i>slossen, schieben</i>		

The notion intended by the heading is that of forcing back either by a sharp impact or by gradual pressure. These two aspects are sometimes distinguished, at least roughly, as in NHG *slossen* vs. *schieben*. But, in general, the former is the earlier, as shown by the frequent connection with words for 'strike, hit', 'drive', or 'shoot', or others for 'swift' motion.

1. Grk. *ὄθω* = Skt. *vadh-* 'strike, kill', Av. *vādāya-* 'force back'. Walde-P. 1.254 f. Boisacq 1080.

NG *σπρώχω*, fr. cpd. of preceding, namely **elo-σπρω-ὄθω* (cf. class. *πρω-ὄθω*) > **σπρώθω*, whence *σπρώχων* after the -*ω* presents and with guttural fr. aor. *ἐσπρωά* for *ἐσπρωα* (cf. class. *ὄρα* and *ἐσπρωα*; for spread of *ξ* vs. *σ*-aor. cf. Hatzidakis Einleitung 136). Cf. NG dial. *ἀμώδω*, *ἀμώχων*, etc. fr. *ἀμώδω* ('Irr. Aē. 1.550).

2. Lat. *trudere* = Goth. *us-brūtan* 'make trouble for, annoy', OE (*ā*) *brēotan* 'make weary', OHG *driozan* 'press, oppress', ChSl. *trudū* 'trouble', vb. *truditi* 'trouble', etc. Walde-P. 1.755. Ernout-M. 1060.

Lat. *pellere* 'drive, strike' (10.65) and cpds., esp. *impellere*, sometimes 'push'. Hence also, through *pulsus* 'blow', *pulsare* (> Fr. *pousser*) and *impulsare* (> Sp. *empujar*). Ernout-M. 750. REW 4323, 6837.

SCr. *drum* (esp. 'highway') > Rum. *drum* 'road'. Berneker 231. Tiktin 578.

2. Lat. *via* (> It., Sp. *via*, Fr. *voie*) generally both 'road' and 'street', Osc. *viā*, Umbr. (abl.) *vea*, *via*, perh. : Skt. *vī-thi-* 'row', also 'street', *vī-* 'approach eagerly, seek, etc.', Lith. *vyti* 'pursue' (10.53). Walde-P. 1.229. The old deriv. fr. **uegh-ya-* = Lat. *vehere*, etc., still mentioned in Ernout-M. 1101 and most attractive semantically (cf. Goth. *wigs*, etc., below, 4), seems phonetically impossible.

Lat. (*via*) *strāta* 'paved road' (*strātus* pple. of *sternere* 'spread, pave') > It. *strada* (> Rum. *stradă* 'street'), Byz., NG *στράτα* (now mostly 'course, way'), Ir. *srāt*, Nlr. *srāid* (see 10.73), OE *strat* (> ON *strati*), ME *strete*, NE *street*, Du. *straat*, OHG *strāza*, MHG *strāze*, NHG *strasse*. For the varying use of these as 'road' or 'street', see the lists and NED s.v. *street*.

It. *cammino*, Fr. *chemin*, Sp. *camino*, fr. Gallo-Lat. *camminus* : Ir. *cingim* 'walk, stride' (10.45). REW 1552. Thurneysen, Keltorum. 52.

Fr. *route*, fr. Lat. (*via*) *rupta* (*ruptus* pple. of *rumpere* 'break') 'broken road', i.e. one that has been broken through, opened up. Gamillscheg 775.

Rum. *drum*, see above, 1, NG *drōmos*. Rum. *cale* (= Sp. *calles* 'street'), fr. Lat. *callis* 'path' (10.72). Pușcariu 262.

3. Ir. *slige* (Nlr. *slighe* 'way, avenue'), with *sluicht* 'a following', Mlr. *slícht* 'track' : Ir. *sligim* 'strike'(?). Pedersen 2.103. Adversely Walde-P. 2.706.

Ir. *sēl*, Br. *hent* (= W. *hynt* 'way, journey') : OE *sēð*, OHG *sind* 'journey, course, way, time', Gk. *sinps* 'time', etc. Walde-P. 2.496. Pedersen 1.138.

Ir. *conar* 'road, path' (*conarab* gl. *semitis* MI. 143b2), journey, also 'way, manner' (K. Meyer, Contrib. 460. Laws, Gloss. 174), etym.? Pedersen 2.51.

Lat. *impingere* (> Rum. *împinge*), **expingere* (> It. *spingere*), cpds. of *pangere* 'drive in, fix'. Ernout-M. 728 f. REW 3048, 4309. Tiktin 764.

Rum. *îmbrînci*, deriv. of *brîncea* 'paw, hand' (etym. dub., REW 127).

3. Nlr. *sāuim*, fr. Ir. *sāidim* 'drive in, fix', caus. of *sāidim* 'sit'. Pedersen 2.605.

W. *guthio*, beside sb. *guth* 'a push, thrust', etym.?

W. *hyrddu*, beside sb. *hwrdd* 'a push', etym.? Loth, RC 36.175 (vs. Morris Jones 153).

Br. *poulsa*, fr. an early form of Fr. *pousser*, fr. Lat. *pulsāre* (above, 2).

4. Goth. *afskiuban* (renders *ἀμώδω*), ON *skjifa*, Norw. *skjive* (Dan. *skubbe* fr. a different but related formation), OE *scufan*, ME *shoue*, NE *shove* (Du. *schuiven* now less common in this sense), OHG *scioaban*, MHG, NHG *schieben*, prob. : Lith. *skubus* 'swift, quick', ChSl. *skubati* 'pull' (cf. also Skt. *kṣubh-* 'a jerk'), with common notion of quick motion. Walde-P. 2.556. Feist 9. Falk-Torp 1035, 1047. Weigand-H. 2.703.

Dan. *støde*, Sw. *stöta*, Du. *stooten*, NHG *slossen*, all also 'hit, strike' as mostly in earlier times (Goth. *stautan* in this sense) : Lat. *tundere* 'strike, beat, pound', Skt. *tud-* 'hit, push', etc. Walde-P. 2.618. Feist. 451. Falk-Torp 1198.

Dan. *puffe*, fr. MLG *puffen, buffen* 'hit, pop' (Du. *poffen, boffen*), of imitative orig. (cf. NE *puff*, etc.). Falk-Torp 854.

Sw. *skjuta* (also 'shoot') : ON *skjöta* 'put in motion, shoot', etc. (with *bāt* 'boat' = 'shove off'), OE *scōtan* 'move or cause to move swiftly or suddenly, shoot', etc. (cf. NE *shoot the bolt*), OHG *sciozan* (NHG *schieszen*), etc. Falk-Torp 1044.

Early ME *prusten, pristan*, ME *thrist*, NE *thrust* (now mostly a lit. word), fr. ON *þrysta* 'thrust, press,' this perh. : Lat. *trudere* (above, 2). Walde-P. 1.755. Falk-Torp 1294. NED s.v. *thrust*, vb.

ME *pusshe*, NE *push*, fr. Fr. *pousser* (above, 2). NED s.v. *push*, vb.

ME *putte* 'put, place' (12.12), also 'push', NED s.v. *put*, vb. B1.

Du. *sunac* : OHG *dūhan*, OE *þyn* 'press', prob. : Grk. *τύκος* 'mason's hammer', ChSl. *tūknati* 'prick, stab' and with other extensions, Lat. *tundere*, Goth. *stautan*, etc. (above), Grk. *τύκω* 'strike, hit, beat'. Walde-P. 2.615 ff. Frank-v. W. 144.

5. Lith. *stumti*, Lett. *stumt*, fr. another extension of the root **s(ileu-* seen in Goth. *stautan*, NHG *slossen*, etc. (above, 4).

10.71 ROAD

Grk. <i>ὁδός</i> (<i>hōdōs</i>)	Goth. <i>wīge</i>	Lith. <i>kelias</i>
NG <i>ὁδός</i>	ON <i>vegr, braut, gata</i>	Lett. <i>cel's</i>
Lat. <i>via</i>	Dan. <i>vej</i>	ChSl. <i>puti, cesta</i>
It. <i>strada, cammino, via</i>	Sw. <i>väg</i>	SCr. <i>puti, cesta</i>
Fr. <i>chemin, route, voie</i>	OE <i>weg, strat</i>	Boh. <i>cesta</i>
Sp. <i>camino, via</i>	ME <i>wie, strete, gale</i>	Pol. <i>droga</i>
Rum. <i>drum, cale</i>	NE <i>road (way)</i>	Russ. <i>doroga, put'</i>
Ir. <i>slige, sēl, rōd, conar</i>	Du. <i>weg</i>	Skt. <i>path-, mārga-, adhvana-</i>
Nr. <i>bōthar, rōd, bealach</i>	OHG <i>weg, strāza</i>	Av. <i>paθ-, advan-, frayana-</i>
W. <i>ffordd</i>	MHG <i>wec, strāze</i>	
Br. <i>hent</i>	NHG <i>weg, strasse</i>	

1. Grk. *ὁδός* = ChSl. *chodū* 'gait, walk', *choditi* 'walk, go' (10.45). Walde-P. 2.486.

Grk. *κλέυθος* (mostly poet., but also for 'road' in Arc. dial.) : Lith. *keliauti*,

Lett. *cel'uoť* 'travel', Lith. *kelias*, Lett. *cel's* 'road'. Walde-P. 1.446.

NG *drōmos* = class. Grk. *drōmos* 'course, race' : Grk. aor. *ἐδραμον* 'ran' (10.46). Hence SCr.-ChSl. *drumā, dromā*, Bulg.,

out, a stretch'. Berneker 212. Brückner 97.

7. Skt. *path-*, Av. *paθ-*, see above, 6. Skt. *mārga-*, orig. 'path of wild animals', deriv. of *mrga-* 'wild animal, deer' (3.11). Uhlenbeck 222.

Skt. *advan-*, Av. *advan-* : Pali *andh-ati* 'goes', further connections dub. Walde-P. 1.130.

Av. *frayana-*, cpd. of *fra* + *ayana* (Skt. *prāyana-* 'entrance, beginning') : *i-*, Skt. *i-* 'go' (10.47). Barth. 989.

10.72 PATH

Grk. <i>πάτος, ἀρπατός, τριβος</i>	Goth. <i>staiaga</i>	Lith. <i>takas</i>
NG <i>πατόριον</i>	ON <i>stigr</i>	Lett. <i>teka, take, stiga</i>
Lat. <i>sēmīta, callis</i>	Dan. <i>sti</i>	ChSl. <i>stiza, stida</i>
It. <i>sentiero</i>	Sw. <i>stig</i>	SCr. <i>staza</i>
Fr. <i>sentier</i>	OE <i>stig, paθ</i>	Boh. <i>stezka</i>
Sp. <i>senda, sendero, vereda</i>	ME <i>path, sti</i>	Pol. <i>ścieżka</i>
Rum. <i>cărare</i>	NE <i>path</i>	Russ. <i>stezja, tropa</i>
Ir. <i>cassān (conar)</i>	Du. <i>pad</i>	Skt. <i>path-, mārga-</i>
Nr. <i>cosān</i>	OHG <i>pjād, stiga</i>	Av. <i>paθ-, advan-</i>
W. <i>llybyr</i>	MHG <i>pjāt, stic</i>	
Br. <i>guenodenn, ravent</i>	NHG <i>pjād, stieg</i>	

Although several of the words discussed under 'road' are used to cover any sort of 'way', there are usually other words for the less pretentious 'path'.

1. Grk. *πάτος* = ChSl. *pať* 'road, strāza', MHG *strāze*, NHG *strasse* 'street, road', see above, 2.

NE *road*, fr. OE *rād*, ME *rode* 'act of riding, journey' : OE *riðan* 'ride' (10.66). NED s.v.

5. Lith. *kelias*, Lett. *cel's* : Grk. *κλέυθος*, above, 1.

6. ChSl. *pať*, SCr. *put*, Russ. *put'* : OPr. *pintis* 'road', Skt. *panth-* (nom. *panthās*, etc.), Av. *pāθ-* (nom. *panthā*, etc.), OPers. acc. *paθim* 'way' (in general), whether 'road, street' or 'path', Grk. *πάτος* 'path', *πόντος* 'sea', Lat. *pons* 'bridge', etc. (10.74). Goth. *finpan*, ON *finna*, etc. 'find, experience', OS *fathi* 'going', OHG *fendeo* 'walker'. Walde-P. 2.26 f.

Lat. *callis* (> Sp. *calles* 'street', Rum.

rao-hent, cpd. of *rao* 'pole-chain' (on vehicles, etc.) and *hent* 'road' (in sense of 'twisted road?'). Henry 230.

4. Goth. *staiaga*; ON *stigr*, Dan. *sti*, Sw. *stig*, OE *stīg*, ME *sti*, OHG *stiga*, MHG *stic*, NHG *stieg*; Lett. *stiga*, ChSl. *stiza, stida*, etc., general Slavic : Goth. *stegan*, ON *stiga* 'climb, mount', Lett. *staiagāt* 'walk' (10.45), ChSl. *stignati* 'arrive', Ir. *tiagu* 'go' (10.47), etc. Walde-P. 2.615. Falk-Torp 1160. Feist 447.

OE *paθ*, ME, NE *path*, Du. *pad*, OHG, NHG *pjād*, much disputed. Possibly (but historically difficult) an early

WGmc. loanword of either Grk. (*πάτος*) or Iran. (cf. Av. *paθ-*, 10.71) origin. Other etymologies unconvincing. Walde-P. 2.26 f. Weigand-H. 2.401. Kluge-G. 438. Franck-v. W. 485.

5. Lith. *takas*, Lett. *teka, taks* : Lith. *tekėti* 'run', etc. (10.46).

6. ChSl. *stiza, stida*, SCr. *staza*, Boh. *stezka*, Pol. *ścieżka*, Russ. *stezja*, above, 4.

Russ. *tropa*, dim. *tropinka* (Pol. *trop* 'track'), see under Grk. *ἀρπατός*, above, 1.

7. Skt. Av. words for 'path', see under 'road' (10.71).

10.73 STREET

Grk. <i>δῶς, ἄγυα, πλατεία</i>	Goth. <i>gatawō, pīazja</i>	Lith. <i>gatvė (ulyčia)</i>
NG <i>δῶς, δρόμος</i>	ON <i>strati, gata</i>	Lett. <i>viela, gata</i>
Lat. <i>via, platā</i>	Dan. <i>gade</i>	ChSl. <i>raspajtijs, pať, cesta</i>
It. <i>via</i>	Sw. <i>gata</i>	SCr. <i>ulica</i>
Fr. <i>rue</i>	OE <i>strat</i>	Boh. <i>ulice</i>
Sp. <i>calles, rúa</i>	ME <i>strete, gale</i>	Pol. <i>ulica</i>
Rum. <i>stradă, uliță</i>	NE <i>street</i>	Russ. <i>ulica</i>
Ir. <i>slige, srāt</i>	Du. <i>straat</i>	Skt. <i>rathayā, vithi-</i>
Nr. <i>srāid</i>	OHG <i>gaza, strāza</i>	Av. <i>...</i>
W. <i>heol (ystryd)</i>	MHG <i>gaze, strāze</i>	
Br. <i>ru</i>	NHG <i>strasse (gasse)</i>	

The distinction between 'road' and 'street' (in a town) is secondary and incomplete. Words for 'road' covered also 'street', and some came to be used mainly in the latter sense, like NE *street*. Several of the other words that are used mainly for 'street', and listed here only, are sometimes used also for 'road'.

1. Grk. *δῶς* 'road' (10.71) also and in NG only 'street' (beside pop. *δρόμος*).

Grk. *άγυα* (sc. *δῶς*), formed with the same suffix as the fem. perf. act. pple. in -*via* (cf. also *δρυα*, etc.) fr. *άγω* 'lead'.

Grk. *πλατεία* (sc. *δῶς*), fem. of *πλατύς* 'wide', in Hellenistic times the common word for 'street' (freq. in NT and pap.) but in NG the public 'square'.

Grk. *ῥόμη* 'force, rush' (fr. *ῥέω* 'drag'), in Hellenistic times (LXX, NT, pap.) 'street' or 'alley', with development, fr.

'rush through', 'going, passage', like that in Fr. *allée* (> NE *alley*) fr. *aller* 'go'.

2. Lat. *via*, It. *via*, see 'road' (10.71).

Lat. *platā*, fr. Grk. *πλατεία* (above, 1). Fr. *rue* (> Sp. *rúa* 'street in a village'), fr. Lat. *ruga* 'wrinkle, fold, crease'. REW 7462.

Sp. *calles*, fr. Lat. *callis* 'path' (10.72).

Rum. *stradă*, fr. It. *strada* 'road' (10.71).

Rum. *uliță*, fr. the Slavic (below, 6). This is now used for the street in a village, but *stradă* for the city street.

3. Ir. *slige*, see 'road' (10.71).

Ir. *srāt*, Nlr. *srāid*, fr. Lat. *strāta* (10.71), directly (Pedersen, Vendryes) or through OE (Marstrand, Biddry 76); in either case the use affected by English.

W. *ystryd* (used locally = *heol*) fr. ME *strete*. Parry-Williams 27.

SCr. *brv* 'beam, footbridge', etc., a group with primary meaning 'beam', whence 'bridge'. Walde-P. 2.207. Falk-Torp 103, 109.

5. Lith. *tiltas*, Lett. *tilts* : OPruss. *talas* 'floor' (of a room), ChSl. *tilo* 'ground', ON *jil*, OHG *dil* 'board-wall', Skt. *talā* 'surface, plane', etc. Walde-P. 1.740.

6. ChSl. *mostū*, SCr. *most*, etc., general Slavic (cf. also Russ. *mostovaja* 'pavement, deck', *pomost* 'floor, scaffold') prob. as orig. 'beam' an early loan-

word fr. the Gmc. group OHG *mast* 'pole, flagstaff', esp. 'mast', OE *mast*, ON *māstr* 'mast'. Stender-Petersen 282 f. Walde-P. 2.235 f. (rather as cognate with Gmc. group). Walde-H. 2.19.

7. Skt. *setu-*, lit. 'a band', as adj. 'binding' = Av. *haētu-* 'a dam' : Lat. *saeta* 'coarse hair', OHG *seid* 'string', etc., *i*-formations to Skt. *si-*, Av. *hi-*, Lett. *set* 'bind', etc. Walde-P. 2.464.

Av. *pašu-*, *paratu-*, also 'ford, passage' : OE *ford*, OHG *furt* 'ford', Lat. *portus* 'harbor', *porta* 'gate', etc. Walde-P. 2.40.

10.75 CARRIAGE, WAGON, CART

Grk. <i>ἀμαξα, ἀπήνη, ὄχος</i>	Goth. <i>...</i>	Lith. <i>vežimas, ralai</i>
NG <i>ἀμαξα, καρόσσα, κάρρα</i>	ON <i>reið, vagn, kartr</i>	Lett. <i>raiti, vāg'i, divirti</i>
Lat. <i>vehiculum, raeda, carrus, plaustrum</i>	Dan. <i>vogn, karre</i>	ChSl. <i>kola, koleša, vozū</i>
It. <i>vettura, carro</i>	Sw. <i>vagn, kārre</i>	SCr. <i>kola, talijje</i>
Fr. <i>voiture, chariot, charrette</i>	OE <i>wagn, cræt</i>	Boh. <i>váz, povoz, kara</i>
Sp. <i>coche, carruaje, carro</i>	ME <i>carre, wain, cart(e)</i>	Pol. <i>wóz, powóz</i>
Rum. <i>trăsură, căruță, car</i>	NE <i>carriage, wagon, cart</i>	Russ. <i>powozka, telega</i>
Ir. <i>carpat, carrbad</i>	Du. <i>wagen, kar</i>	Skt. <i>yāna-, vāhana-, anas-</i>
Nr. <i>carrāste, carbad, fjan, cairt, carr</i>	OHG <i>wagen, reila, carra</i>	Av. <i>(vāsa-, raða-)</i>
W. <i>cerbyd, ben, cart</i>	MHG <i>wagen, karre</i>	
Br. <i>karr</i>	NHG <i>wagen, karre(n)</i>	

It is intended to cover here the most important words for a wheeled vehicle, whether for carrying persons or goods, whether four- or two-wheeled. The differentiation which prevails in the current use of NE *carriage, wagon, car, cart* (see NED) is secondary and still by no means rigid. Furthermore, there is a wealth of words for special types of vehicle, which must be ignored except as they have become more generic. So the specific words for 'chariot', like Grk. *ἀμαξα*, Lat. *currus*, are omitted, although 'chariot' is included in the scope of many of those listed and is the usual sense of the only Avestan words quotable.

Many of the words, including those

5. ON *vagn*, OE *wægn*, etc., general Gmc., above, 1.
ON *reið*, OHG *reita*, see Lat. *raeda* (above, 3).
ON *kartr*, OE *cræt*, ME *carte* (this form perh. fr. Norse), NE *cart*, perh. orig. with body of basket-work and so : MHG *krenze* 'basket', OHG *krato*, *krezzo* 'basket', OE *cradol* 'cradle', etc. Walde-P. 1.595. Falk-Torp 499. NED s.v. cart sb.

Dan. *karre*, Sw. *kärra*, ME *carre*, etc., see Lat. *carrus* (above, 3).
ME, NE *chariot* (fr. OFr. *chariot*, above, 3), formerly more generic than now. NED s.v.

NE *carriole* (fr. Fr. dim. *carriole*), used only of a special type, but interesting because of the resulting old New England (by pop. etym.) *carryall*.

NE *carriage*, fr. ME *cariage* 'act of carrying' and 'thing carried, burden', fr. ONorthFr. *cariage*, deriv. of *carier* 'carry', this again deriv. of Lat. *carrus* (above, 3). Used for 'wheeled vehicle' since 16th. cent., now esp. one for carrying persons. NED s.v.

6. Lith. *vežimas*, above, 1.
Lith. *ratai*, Lett. *raši*, lit. 'wheels', pl. of *ratas*, *rats* 'wheel' (10.76). Cf. ChSl.

10.76 WHEEL

Grk.	τροχός (tróklos)	Goth.	hvel, hjól, hvel	Lith.	ratas, tekinis
NG	τροχός, róða	ON	hvel, hjól, hvel	Lett.	ratas, tekinis
Lat.	rota	Dan.	hjul	ChSl.	kolo
It.	ruota	Sw.	hjul	ScR.	kolo, točak, kotač
Fr.	roue	OE	hweol	Boh.	kolo
Sp.	rueda	ME	hwele, whele	Pol.	kolo
Rum.	roată	NE	wheel	Russ.	koleso
Ir.	droch, roth	Du.	wiel	Skt.	cakra
Nl.	roth	OHG	rad	Av.	čazra-
W.	olwyn, rhod	MHG	rat		
Br.	rod	NHG	rad		

Words for 'wheel' include an inherited group derived from a root for 'turn' and others from roots meaning 'run' or 'roll'.

1. IE **k^o*-elo-s, **k^o*-olo-s, redupl. **k^o*-ek-lo-s, fr. **k^o*-el- in Skt. *car-* 'move,

kola (below, 7) and Toch. A *kukāl*, B *kokale* 'wagon': Skt. *cakra*, Grk. *κύκλος* 'wheel' (10.76).

Lett. *vāg'is*, above, 1.
Lett. *diariči* (esp. 'two-wheeled cart', also *riči*, Mühl.-Endz. 3.522), cpd. of *di-* for *divi* 'two' and form related to *ritenis* 'wheel' (10.76). Likewise *divritenis* 'bicycle' and 'two-wheeled cart'. Mühl.-Endz. 1.473.

7. ChSl. *kola*, *kolesa*, SCr. *kola* (Pol. *kolasa*, *kolaska*, Russ. *koljaska* dim. 'calash'), pl. of *kolo* 'wheel' (10.76). Berneker 548.

ChSl. *vozū*, Boh. *váz*, *povoz*, etc., above, 1.

SCr. *taljige*, Russ. *telega* 'cart' (Pol. *telega*, etc., not ordinary word), fr. Turk. *talika* 'light four-wheeled carriage'. Miklosich, Türk. Elemente 2.46. Brückner 568.

8. Skt. *vāhana-*, *vāha-*, above, 1.
Skt. *yāna-* : *i-* 'go' (10.47).

Skt. *anas-* (mostly 'draught-wagon, cart') : Lat. *onus* 'load'. Walde-P. 1.132 f. Ernout-M. 703.

Skt. *ratha-*, Av. *raθa-* 'chariot' : Lat. *rota*, Lith. *ratas* 'wheel' (10.76).

Av. *vāša-* : *varat-* 'turn' (10.13-14). Barth. 1418.

wander', Grk. *πελῶμαι* 'be in motion', etc. Walde-P. 1.514 ff. Falk-Torp 413.

ON *hvel*; OPruss. *kelan*; ChSl., SCr., Boh. *kolo*, Pol. *kolo*, Russ. *koleso*; Grk. *κύκλος* 'ring, circle', also rarely 'wheel'

(sg. Hom. Il. 23.340, mostly in pl. *κύκλα*); ON *hvel*, *hjól*, Dan., Sw. *hjul*, OE *hweogul*, *hweowol*, *hweol*, ME *hwele*, *wehale*, NE *wheel*, Du. *wiel*; Skt. *cakra*, Av. *čazra-*; Toch. A *kukāl*, B *kokale* 'wagon'.

2. Derivs. of IE **reth-* in Ir. *rethim*, W. *rhedeg* 'run', etc. (10.46). Walde-P. 2.368. Ernout-M. 871.

Lat. *rola* (> Romance forms); Ir. *roth*, W. *rhod*, Br. *rod*; OHG *rad*, MHG *rat*, NHG *rad*; Lith. *ratas*, Lett. *rats*; Skt. *ratha-*, Av. *raθa-* 'chariot' (10.75). Here NG *póða* fr. Ven. *roda* = It. *ruota*. G. Meyer, Neugr. Stud. 2.77.

3. Grk. *τροχός* = Ir. *droch* : Grk. *τρεχῶ* 'run', etc. (10.46). Walde-P. 1.874 f.

4. Ir. *roth*, W. *rhod*, Br. *rod*, above, 2. Ir. *droch*, above, 3.

7. Skt. *cakra-*, Av. *čazra-*, above, 1.

10.77 AXLE

Grk.	ἄξω	Goth.	...	Lith.	asis
NG	ἄξω, ἔξωας	ON	gǫll, gǫlltré	Lett.	ass
Lat.	axis	Dan.	aksel	ChSl.	os
It.	asla, asse	Sw.	axel	ScR.	osovina, os
Fr.	essieu	OE	eaz	Boh.	náprava
Sp.	eje	ME	az, azletr, aztre	Pol.	os
Rum.	osie	NE	azle	Russ.	os'
Ir.	fertas	Du.	as	Skt.	akṣa-
Nl.	acastōir	OHG	ahsa	Av.	...
W.	echel	MHG	ahse		
Br.	ahel	NHG	achse		

With few exceptions, the words for 'axle' belong to an inherited group.

1. Derivs. of IE **aks-*, this prob. fr. **agēs* : **ag-* 'drive' in Skt. *aj-*, Lat. *agere*, etc. (10.65). Walde-P. 1.37. Ernout-M. 97. Walde-H. 1.89.

Grk. *ἄξω*; Lat. *axis* (> It. *asse*, Sp. *eje*), It. *sala* (fr. VLat. **azalis*), Fr. *essieu* (fr. VLat. **azilis*); OE *eaz*, ME *az*, *az-tre* (tre here as 'beam'), NE dial. *az* (usual pop. form in New England), Du. *as*, OHG *ahsa*, MHG *ahse*, NHG *achse*;

Lith. *asis*, Lett. *ass*; ChSl. *os*, SCr. *osovina*, rarely *os* (Boh. *osa* 'axis'), Pol. *os*, Russ. *os'*; Skt. *akṣa-* (Av. *akṣa-* 'shoulder'); ON *gǫll*, *gǫll-tré* (> ME *azle-tre*, NE *azle*), Dan. *aksel*, Sw. *axel*

(Gmc. **ahsulaz*); W. *echel*, Br. *ahel* (fr. **akstilā*); Rum. *osie* fr. Slavic.

In late Lat. *axis* became identical with *assis* 'board', whence the two meanings. (10.65). Walde-P. 1.37. Ernout-M. 97. Walde-H. 1.89.

2. Ir. *fertas* 'distaff, spindle' (6.32), also 'axle' (Laws, Gloss. s.v.).

Nl. *acastōir* (Dinneen, etc.); *acastōir* McKenna), fr. ME *aztre*.

3. Boh. *náprava*, also 'restoration, repairing', abstract to *napraviti* 'set right, repair', with specialization to 'axle' as the part that breaks down and needs repairing?

evidence of IE words for 'oar' and 'row', but not for 'mast' or 'sail'. Cf. Schrader, Reallex. 2.295 ff.

Apart from the inherited group, the most common connection, in part reflecting the primitive 'dugout', is with words denoting some sort of hollow object, as 'vessel' (in orig. sense of vessel), 'pot', 'tub', 'trough', 'belly', etc. A late Grk. word for a kind of boat is a prolific source of European loanwords denoting a special type of ship or generic 'ship'.

Specialization of 'something built' to 'ship' occurs. Connection with verbs for 'sail, float' is exceptional.

Words for the modern steamship are combinations of those for 'steam' and 'ship' or 'boat', as NE *steamship*, *steam-boat*, NHG *dampfschiff*, Fr. *navire* (*bâtiment*, *bateau*, etc.) *à vapeur*, NG *ἀτμό-πλοιο*, Russ. *parovoe sudno*, or simply those for 'steam' or derivs., as NE *steamer*, NHG *dampfer*, Fr. *vapeur*, It. *vapore* (> NG pop. *παπῆρι*), Russ. *parochod*.

1. IE **nāu-*, root connection wholly uncertain. Walde-P. 2.315. Ernout-M. 656 f. REW 5863.

Grk. *ναῦς*; Lat. *nāvis* (> It., Sp. *nave*, obs. Rum. *naie*, *navă*), *nāvigium* (> Fr. *navire*, Sp. *navio*); Ir. *naui*, *nō*; ON (poet.). *nā*; Skt. *nāu-*, NPers. *nāv* (OPers. *nāviyā* 'navigable'? Av. *nāva-* 'navigable', Arm. *nav*.

2. Grk. *πλοῖον* = ON *fley* (poet.) : Grk. *πλοῦ* 'sail, float', Slav. *plōviti* 'float', etc. (10.34, 10.36).

NG pop. *καράβι*, fr. *καράβιον*, dim. of *καράβος* 'horned beetle, crayfish' (: *κέρας* 'horn'), which came to be applied to a kind of boat, apparently from its crab-like appearance (cf. Hesych. *ἐφελκία* *μικρά καράβια*) and is a common Byz. word. Hence also late Lat. *carabuss* 'wicker boat covered with hide' (Isid.), It. *caravella*, NE *caravel*, etc., also the

Slavic group (below, 7). For the application of other Grk. animal names to certain types of ships (*κύκλος*, *δόρυκας*, *κρίβος*, *τράγος*) cf. Gelzer, Leont. v. Neap., p. 128.

3. Lat. *nāvis* and derivs., above, 1.

Derivs. of Lat. *vascellum*, dim. of *vās* 'vessel, dish, utensil', show specialization to 'seagoing vessel, ship', as It. *vascello*, OFr. *vessel* (> ME, NE vessel in current speech mainly in this sense, cf. NED s.v.), Fr. *vaisseau*, Sp. *bajel*. REW 9163.

It. *bastimento*, Fr. *bâtiment*, derivs. of It. *bastire*, Fr. *bâtir* 'build' (9.44). REW 981.

Sp. *buque*, fr. Cat. *buc* 'belly, ship's hull, ship', this fr. Gmc., OE *bāc*, OHG *bāh* 'belly'. REW 1376.

Rum. *corabie*, fr. the Slavic (below, 7).

4. Mir., Nl. *long*, W. *llong*, usually considered loanwords fr. Lat. *longa* (*nāvis*), cf. Vendryes, De hib. voc. 152, Pedersen 1.195; but Loth, RC 43.133 ff., takes as Celtic **lungā* : Ir. *luighe* 'cal-dron, kettle, pan', *coblach* 'fleet'.

Br. *lestr*, also 'vessel, pot' (as Ir. *lestar* mostly, but also 'ship'; Laws, Gloss, s.v.), Corn. *lester* 'ship' (OCorn. gl. *nāvis*), W. *lestr* 'vessel, pot', fr. the root **les-* in Goth. *lisan*, ON *lesa* 'pick up, collect' (12.21). Walde-P. 2.440. Thurneysen, KZ 37.95.

5. Goth., ON *skip*, OE *scip*, etc., general Gmc. (OHG also 'vessel' in older sense), prob. as 'hewn-out, hollowed log' : Lett. *šk'ibiti* 'hew, cut', ON *skipa* 'arrange, divide', fr. IE **skēi-*, extension of **skēi-* in Skt. *chyati* 'cuts off', etc. Walde-P. 2.545. Falk-Torp 992. Feist 434.

ME, NE vessel, above, 3.

6. Lith. *laivas* 'ship', Lett. *laiva* 'boat' (Russ. dial. *laiba*, Pol. dial. *taiba*), fr. Finn. *laiva* 'ship'. Berneker 686.

Lett. *kug'is*, fr. MLG *kogge* = MHG *kocke*, late OHG *kocho* 'sort of boat'

(broad with round bow and stern), Icel. *kuggur* 'barge'. Berneker 537. Mühl.-Endz. 2.300.

7. ChSl. *korablŭj*, Boh. *koráb*, Russ. *korabl'* (Pol. *korab* 'boat, skiff'), an old general Slavic loanword (despite *b* for expected *v*) fr. late Grk. *καράβιον* (above, 2). Berneker 567. Brückner 256.

Otherwise Preveden, Language 6.279 ff. ChSl. *ladŭji*, *aldŭji* (less common than *korablŭj*, cf. Jagić, Entstehungsgesch. 358), SCr. *lada*, Boh. *lod'* (Pol. *łódź*, *łódka*, Russ. *lodka* 'boat'), perh. as orig. 'hollow vessel' : ON *alda* 'wave', Dan. *olde* 'trough', OE *ealdop* 'trough, tub'. Walde-P. 1.92. Brückner 310.

SCr. *brod*, also and orig. 'a ford', as general Slavic (Russ., Boh. *brod*, Pol. *bród*, etc., Berneker 86 f.), hence as

means of crossing it 'boat', extended to 'ship', Rječnik Akad. s.v.

Pol. *okręł*, cpd. of *kręł* 'a twist' : *kręcił*, *kręcił* 'twist' (ChSl. *krąčiti* 'turn', etc. 10.14). Semantic development prob. through 'plaited vessel' of some kind, cf. SCr. dial. *okrut* 'cask', Boh. *krutina* 'knot, cradle'. Berneker 627. Brückner 377 f.

Pol. *statek*, formerly 'property, equipment, implements' (cf. expressions like NHG *fahrzeug*, Dan. *fartøj*, etc.), fr. the root of *stač* 'stand', etc. Brückner 514.

Russ. *sudno* 'vessel' ('ship' or 'boat') : *sosud* 'vessel, vase', Pol. *sąd*, SCr., Boh. *sud* 'vat, tub', etc. Brückner 483. Walde-P. 1.827.

8. Skt. *nāu-* (in Av., OPers. only derivs. quotable), above, 1.

10.82 SAILOR

Grk.	ναῦτης	Goth.	...	Lith.	jūreivis, jūrininkas
NG	ναῦτης	ON	skipari, skipamaðr, sjōmaðr	Lett.	jūreivis, kug'iniēks
Lat.	navita	Dan.	sjōmand, matros	ChSl.	mornar, brodar
It.	marinaio, marinaro	Sw.	sjōman, matros	ScR.	nāmoņnik, plavec
Fr.	marin, matelot	OE	scipmann, scipere, sēlŭpend	Pol.	żeglarz, marynarz, majtek
Sp.	marinero, marino	ME	schipman, seman, mariner	Russ.	mornjak, matros
Rum.	marinar, matelot	NE	sailor, seaman (mariner)	Skt.	nāvika-
Ir.	nōaire, loingsceach			Av.	...
Nl.	mairnēalach				
W.	morur, llongwr				
Br.	merdead, martolod				

Most of the words for 'sailor' are derivatives or compounds of words for 'ship' or 'sea'; a few are from 'sail, navigate'.

1. Grk. *ναῦτης* (> Lat. *navita*), Ir. *nōaire*, *noere*, Skt. *nāvika-*, derivs. of Grk. *ναῦς*, etc. 'ship' (10.81).

2. Fr. *marin*, Sp. *marino*, fr. Lat. *marinus* adj. 'marine', deriv. of *mare* 'sea'. It. *marinaio*, *marinaro*, OFr. *mariner* (> ME, NE *mariner*, now poet.), Sp. *marinero*, Rum. *marinar*, fr. MLat. *marinārius*. REW 5359.

Fr. *matelot* (> Rum. *matelot*; pl. > Du. *matroos* > Dan., Sw. *matros*, NHG *matrose*, Russ. *matros*), fr. OFr. *matenot* 'comrade', fr. ON *mōtnautr* 'mess-companion' (cpd. of *matr* 'food, meal' and *nautr* 'companion'). Gamillscheg 599.

Falk-Torp 705. Franck-v. W. 417.

3. Ir. *nōaire*, above, 1.

Ir. *loingsceach*, deriv. of *long* 'ship' (10.81).

Nl. *mairnēalach*, cf. *mairnēalach* 'navigation', apparently fr. Sc. and North E. *marinal* 'mariner, sailor', fr.

the largest vessels. Some cover rowboats and small sailing craft, some only the former, and some only still more specific types of small boats. For the scope of the Greek and Latin terms, only a few of which are included here, cf. Torr, Ancient Ships 105 ff., and for the Old Norse, cf. Falk, Wört. u. Sach. 4.85 ff.

1. Grk. *λέμβος* (> Lat. *lembus*), so Byz. and lit. NG, etym.? Boisacq 568.

Grk. *σκάφη* (> Lat. *scapha*) also 'trough, tub' : *σκάφος* 'hollow vessel', *σκάπτω* 'dig'.

Grk. *κύμβα* (> Lat. *cymba*), also 'drinking cup, bowl' : Skt. *kumbha* 'pot', Mir. *comm* 'vessel', W. *cwmn* 'valley', etc., fr. **kum-b-*, extension of IE **keu-* in words for 'swelling, round', etc. Walde-P. 1.376. Boisacq 534.

NG *βάρκα*, fr. late Lat. *barca* (below, 2).

2. Lat. *lunter* (> Rum. *luntre*), *linter*, also 'wash tub, trough', etc., etym.? Walde-P. 2.437, 440. Ernout-M. 567. Walde-H. 1.809 f.

Lat. *cymba*, *scapha*, fr. Grk., above, 1.

Late Lat. *barca*, fr. **bārica*, deriv. of *bāris*, fr. Grk. *βάρης* 'flat-bottomed boat', in origin an Egypt. word (Copt. *bari*). Hence Byz., NG *βάρκα*; It. *barca* (> Fr. *barque* > NE *bark*), Fr. *barge* (> NE *barge*), Sp. *barca*, *barco*, Rum. *barcă*; Mir. *bāre*; late ON *barki*, MHG *barke*, etc. The words of this group are applied in different languages and periods to the most diverse types, from a small row-boat (only, or covering small sailboat) to a large three-masted vessel (as NE *bark* in the technical sequence according to the rigging, *ship*, *bark*, *brig*, *brigantine*). Ernout-M. 103. Walde-H. 1.96. Wartburg 1.251. NED s.v. *bark* and *barge*.

Fr. *bateau*, OFr. *batel* (> It. *battello*), deriv. of Anglo-Norm. *bat* fr. OE *bāt* (below, 4). REW 985. Wartburg 1.281.

Sp. *bote*, fr. NE *boat*.

3. Ir. *curach* = Nl. *curach*, W. *corug*, *coruwl* 'coracle, boat of wickerwork covered with a hide' (in OIr. the regular type of boat) : Grk. *κόρυκος* 'leather bag', Lat. *corium* 'leather', Skt. *carman-* 'hide, leather'. Pedersen 1.332. Walde-P. 2.574.

Mir. *bāt*, Nl. *bād*, fr. OE *bāt* or ON *bātr* (below). Marstrand, Bidrag 127.

W. *bad*, fr. OE *bāt*. Parry-Williams 34.

Br. *kouc'h* 'lid of a hive', perh. fr. a MLat. **coccus* fr. *cocca* 'strong boat', of uncertain origin. Loth, Mots lat., 155. Thurneysen, Keltorum. 55.

Br. *bag*, fr. Fr. *bac* 'ferry, ferryboat', also 'trough', of Gallic origin? Henry 23. REW 862.

4. Goth. *skip*, OHG *scif* 'ship, boat' (10.81).

OE *bāt* (> ON *bātr*, Dan. *baad*, Sw. *bāt*), ME *bote*, *boat* (> Du., LG *boot* > NHG *boot*), NE *boat* (> Russ. *bot*, esp. 'ship's boat') = ON *beit* poet. 'ship', orig. perh. as 'hollowed-out tree' : Skt. *bhid-*, Lat. *findere* 'split', Goth. *beitan*, OE *bītan*, etc. 'bite'. Walde-P. 2.139. Falk-Torp, 38 f. NED s.v. *boat*.

ON *ngikkvi*, OE *naca*, OHG *nacho*, MHG *nache*, NHG *nachen*, as 'boat from hollow tree trunk' : Skt. *naga-* 'tree, mountain'. Walde-P. 2.304. Falk-Torp 773.

MHG *nāwe* (NHG dial. *naue*), fr. Lat. *nāvis* 'ship' (10.81). Weigand-H. 2.281.

NHG *kahn* : MLG *kane*, Du. *kaan* (obs.) 'ship's boat,

W. *cludair*, also 'heap, pile' (Spurrell), hence the meaning 'raft' (fr. 'pile of wood'): *cludo* 'carry, convey', arch. 'heap' (10.61).

Br. *radell*, *razell*, see above, 2.

4. ON *floti*, Dan. *flaade* (both also 'fleet'), Sw. *flotte* (cf. *flotta* 'fleet'), NE *float* (rare in this sense, NED s.v. *7a*), Du. *vlot*, OHG *floz* (mostly 'flux, flow'), MHG *vlōz*, NHG *floss* (as ON *fljóta*, OE *fleotan* 'float', etc. (10.34). Falk-Torp 229.

NE *raft*, arch. (ME) 'rafter, beam, spar', fr. ON *raptr* 'rafter', coll. 'roof, ceiling'. NED s.v.

5. Lith. *sielis*, Lett. *sielains*, prob. : Lett. *siel* 'bind'. Leskien, Bildung d. Nom. 275. Mühl.-Endz. 3.858.

Lett. *pluošts* (= Lith. *pluoštas* 'ferry') : *plāst* 'overflow', OE *fleotan* 'float', etc. (above, 4). Mühl.-Endz. 3.364, 365.

Lett. *pluts*, fr. ORuss. **plūtū*, Russ. *plot* 'raft' (below, 6). Mühl.-Endz. 3.359.

Grk.	10.85	OAR
NG <i>κώρη</i> , <i>κέρων</i>	Goth.	Lith. <i>irklas</i>
Lat. <i>remus</i> (<i>lōnsa</i>)	ON <i>dr</i> , <i>ræði</i>	Lett. <i>irkls</i>
It. <i>remo</i>	Dan. <i>aare</i>	ChSl. <i>veslo</i>
Fr. <i>rame</i> , <i>aviron</i>	Sw. <i>dra</i>	SCr. <i>veslo</i>
Sp. <i>remo</i>	OE <i>ar</i> , <i>rōþer</i>	Boh. <i>veslo</i>
Rum. <i>văslă</i> , <i>lopăță</i>	ME <i>are</i>	Pol. <i>wioślo</i>
Ir. <i>rámie</i>	NE <i>oar</i>	Russ. <i>veslo</i>
Nlr. <i>rāmha</i>	Du. <i>riem</i>	Skt. <i>ariṭra</i> , <i>kṣepaṇī</i> , <i>nāu-</i>
W. <i>rhwyf</i>	OHG <i>ruodar</i> , <i>riemo</i>	Skt. <i>ariṭra</i> , <i>kṣepaṇī</i> , <i>nāu-</i>
Br. <i>roeth</i>	MHG <i>ruoder</i> , <i>ruodel</i> , <i>rieme</i>	Av.
	NHG <i>ruoder</i>	

Many of the words for 'oar' belong to an inherited group pointing to IE words for 'oar' and 'row'. Other connections are with words for 'carry, ride' or for 'rod, pole'.

1. IE **erā-*, **rē-*, **rō-* in words for 'oar, rudder, row' (perh. ultimately connected with IE **er-* in Skt. *r-* 'move', Grk. *ἐρύω* 'rouse, move', but this quite uncertain). Walde-P. 1.143 f. Ernout-M. 859. Pedersen 2.591. Stokes 39.

Grk. *ἐρύων* (cf. *ἐρύω* 'row', *ἐρύης* 'rower'); Lat. *remus* (> It., Sp. *remo*, OFr. *reime*, W. *rhwyf*, Br. *roeth*; Fr. *rame*, back-formation fr. deriv. vb. *ramer* 'row'); Ir. *rámie*, Nlr. *rāmha*; OE *rōþer* (NE *rudder*), OHG *ruodar*, MHG *ruoder* (also 'rudder'), NHG *ruder*; Lith. *irklas*, Lett. *irkls*, *irklis* (cf. Lith. *irti*, Lett. *irt* 'row'); Skt. *ariṭra* (cf. *ariṭar* 'rower').

2. Grk. *κώπη*, NG lit. *κώπη*, *κωπίον*, pop. *κωπί*, orig. 'handle', hence the 'handle of

the oar', then the 'oar' itself : *κάρω* 'gulp down' (fr. 'seize'), Lat. *capere* 'seize, take', Alb. *kap* 'grasp', etc. Walde-P. 1.342. Walde-H. 1.159.

3. Lat. *rēmus*, etc., above, 1. Lat. *lōnsa* (poet.), etym. dub, perh. : Goth. *at-hinsan* 'draw on', OHG *dinsan* 'pull, drag', etc., IE **tens-* extension of **ten-* in Lat. *tendere* 'stretch', etc.; or else : Lat. *tondere* 'shear, crop, cut off' (as 'hewn-out stick?'). Walde-P. 1.720, 727.

Fr. *aviron*, fr. OFr. *avirer* 'turn about' (found only as refl.), cpd. of *vire* 'turn, change course, veer, tack'. Gamillscheg s.v.

Rum. *lopăță*, also and orig. 'shovel', fr. Slavic *lopata* 'shovel' (8.24).

Rum. *văslă*, fr. the Slavic, cf. ChSl. *veslo*, etc. (below, 7).

4. Ir. *rámie*, etc., cf. above, 1.

5. ON *ār*, Dan. *aare*, Sw. *ära*, *är*, OE *ār*, ME *ore*, NE *oar*, fr. Gmc. **airō-* (cf. Finn. loanword *airo*), without clear outside connections. Walde-P. 1.167. Falk-Torp 7, 1429.

ON *ræði*, prob. : MHG *ruote* 'rod, pole' also 'oar-shaft, oar' (NHG *rule*), OHG *ruota*, OE *rōd* 'rod, pole', etc. Falk-Torp 908 (against connection with OE *rōþer*, etc.).

OE *rōþer*, OHG *ruodar*, above, 1.

Du. *riem*, OHG *riemo*, MHG *rieme* (NHG dial. *riemen*), fr. Lat. *rēmus* (above, 1). Franck-v. W. 547. Weigand-H. 1.587.

6. Lith. *irklas*, Lett. *irkls*, above, 1.

7. ChSl. *veslo*, etc., general Slavic (fr. IE **weǵh-slo-*) : ChSl. *vožā*, *voziti*, Lat. *vehi* 'ride', etc. (10.66). Walde-P. 1.250.

8. Skt. *ariṭra*, above, 1.

Skt. *kṣepaṇī* (also *kṣepaṇī-*, *kṣipaṇī-*,

etc.) : *kṣip-* 'throw, cast' (10.25), fr. the 'throwing motion' involved in rowing. Skt. *nāūdanda-*, *nāukāṇḍa-* lit. 'boat-pole', cpd. of *nāu-* 'boat' and *danda-* 'stick, staff'.

10.852. 'Row' (vb.). Nearly all the verbs for 'row' are connected with the nouns for 'oar', mostly those of the widespread group 1 of 10.85—either from their roots or, more commonly, derivatives, compounds, or phrases with them. Thus Grk. *ἐρύω*; Lat. *rēm-igere* (cpd. with *agere*), VLat. **rēmāre* (It. *remare*, Fr. *ramer*, Sp. *remar*; Ir. *rāim* (Pedersen 2.591), Nlr. *rāmhuighim*, W. *rhwyf*, Br. *roeth*; ON *rāa*, Dan., Sw. *ro*, OE *rōwan*, NE *row*, Du. *roeien*, OHG *ruoderōn*, NHG *rudern*; Lith. *irti*, Lett. *irt*; SCr. *veslati* (similarly Rum. *văslă*, fr. *văslă*), Boh. *veslovati*, Pol. *robić wiosłem* (lit. 'act with the oar').

But there are a few of different origin. NG pop. *λάμνω*, fr. *θαίνω* 'drive' (10.65), which is used for 'row' in NT, Mk. 6.48, Jn. 6.19, and so rendered in the other versions (Vulgate, Goth., OE, ChSl., etc.).

Fr. *nager*, fr. Lat. *nāvigāre* 'sail' (10.36), now commonly 'swim' or 'float', is also sometimes used for 'row', esp. in phrase *nager de long* 'row with long strokes'.

It. *vogare*, Sp. *vogar*, fr. a Gmc. form like NHG *wogen*, deriv. of word for 'wave' (1.35). REW 9566.

Goth. *farjan* (for *θαίνω* 'row' in Jn. 6.19; also for *πᾶνω* 'sail') : OE *faran*, etc. 'go' (10.47).

ChSl. *greti*, Russ. *gresti* (latter also 'rake') : Lith. *grėbti* 'rake', Skt. *grabh-* 'seize', etc. Walde-P. 1.652 f. Berneker 347.

small craft, but now apparently generic), also 'stake, pole' : ChSl. *stěbŭi* 'stalk', etc. Walde-P. 2.648.

7. ChSl. *jadro* (Supr. 400 for *ιστός*, but mostly for *κόλπος* 'bosom'), beside *jadřilo*, SCr. *jedro* 'sail', see 10.88.

SCr. *jarbol*, *arbuo*, older *arbor*, etc., fr. Venet. *arbolio*, *arborio* = It. *albero* 'tree, mast' (above, 3). Berneker 30.

Grk.	10.88	SAIL (sb.)
NG <i>ιστιον</i>	Goth.	Lith. <i>burė</i> (<i>žėglius</i>)
Lat. <i>vēlum</i>	ON <i>segl</i>	Lett. <i>bur'a</i>
It. <i>vela</i>	Dan. <i>segl</i>	ChSl. <i>jadřilo</i>
Fr. <i>voile</i>	Sw. <i>segel</i>	SCr. <i>jedro</i>
Sp. <i>vela</i>	OE <i>segl</i>	Boh. <i>plachta</i>
Rum. <i>pînză</i>	ME <i>segl</i>	Pol. <i>żagiel</i>
Ir. <i>seol</i>	NE <i>sail</i>	Russ. <i>parus</i>
Nlr. <i>seol</i>	Du. <i>zeil</i>	Skt.
W. <i>hwyl</i>	OHG <i>segel</i> , <i>segil</i>	Av.
Br. <i>gouel</i>	MHG <i>segel</i> , <i>sigel</i>	
	NHG <i>segel</i>	

Most of the words for 'sail' meant originally 'piece of cloth', and several continued to be used in that sense also. This is true also of many colloquial terms for 'sail' that are not considered here. Cf. Lidén, Stud. 23. More isolated are certain instrument nouns from verbs for 'ride, go' and probable derivatives of nouns for 'mast' and 'wind'. There is no connection with verbs for 'sail' except as the latter are derived from the noun.

1. Grk. *ιστιον*, mostly pl. *ιστια* 'sails' already in Homer and so prob. deriv. of *ιστός* 'mast'. One would prefer development through *ιστιον* 'piece of cloth', but this use is attested only late and clearly secondary.

NG *segl*, also and orig. 'cloth', fr. Lat. *pannus* 'cloth' (6.21).

2. Lat. *vēlum*, orig. 'cloth', as 'sail' mostly pl. *vēla* (> It., Sp. *vela*, Fr. *voile*), prob. fr. **weǵ-slo-m*, cf. *vezillum* dim. 'ensign, banner' : Ir. *figim* 'weave', etc., IE **weǵ-*. Walde-P. 1.247. Ernout-M. 1082.

SCr. *katarka*, above, 2.

Boh. *stěžeň*, lit. 'pole, tree', *stožár* also 'pole' (with a large Slavic group for 'pole, stick', etc.) : ON *staki*, OE *staca*, NE *stake*, etc. Miklosich 324. Walde-P. 2.622.

Pol. *maszt*, Russ. *mašta*, above, 1.

8. No Skt. or Av. words for 'mast' or 'sail'.

Grk.	10.88	SAIL (sb.)
NG <i>ιστιον</i>	Goth.	Lith. <i>burė</i> (<i>žėglius</i>)
Lat. <i>vēlum</i>	ON <i>segl</i>	Lett. <i>bur'a</i>
It. <i>vela</i>	Dan. <i>segl</i>	ChSl. <i>jadřilo</i>
Fr. <i>voile</i>	Sw. <i>segel</i>	SCr. <i>jedro</i>
Sp. <i>vela</i>	OE <i>segl</i>	Boh. <i>plachta</i>
Rum. <i>pînză</i>	ME <i>segl</i>	Pol. <i>żagiel</i>
Ir. <i>seol</i>	NE <i>sail</i>	Russ. <i>parus</i>
Nlr. <i>seol</i>	Du. <i>zeil</i>	Skt.
W. <i>hwyl</i>	OHG <i>segel</i> , <i>segil</i>	Av.
Br. <i>gouel</i>	MHG <i>segel</i> , <i>sigel</i>	
	NHG <i>segel</i>	

Rum. *pînză*, also 'linen cloth' (cf. 6.23).

3. Ir. *seol*, W. *hwyl*, either cognate with or early loanwords fr. Gmc., OE *segl*, etc. Walde-P. 2.475. Falk-Torp 955. Pedersen 1.103.

Br. *gouel*, fr. Lat. *vēla* (above, 2). Loth, Mots lat. 173.

4. ON, OE *segl*, etc., general Gmc. (MHG, NHG *segel* > Pol. *żagiel* > Lith. *žėglius*, formerly in use), fr. Gmc. **seǵla-*, IE **sek-lóm* as 'piece of cloth' : Lat. *secāre* 'cut', etc. Walde-P. 2.475. Falk-Torp 955.

5. Lith. *burė*, Lett. *bur'a*, cf. Lith. *burva* 'sort of garment', Lett. *burves* 'little sail', prob. : Grk. *φάρος*, *φάρος* 'cloth, cloak' (cf. Hom. Od. 5.258, where Calypso brings *φάρος* to make sails), *φάρος* 'woven basket'. Walde-P. 2.164. Mühl.-Endz. 1.356.

6. ChSl. *jadřilo* 'sail' (*jadro* 'mast, bosom'), SCr. *jedro*, prob. derivs. of ChSl. *jati* 'ride', etc., IE **yā-* in Skt. *yā-* 'go', etc. (10.47, 10.66). Berneker 442.

Boh. *plachta*, also 'a cloth, bed-sheet' = Pol. *plachta* 'coarse linen cloth' (: *plaszcz* 'cloak', etc., 6.41). Brückner 419.

Pol. *żagiel*, above, 4.

Russ. *parus*, generally taken as old loanword fr. Grk. *φάρος* (cf. above, 5).

Doubted by Lidén, Stud. 24, n. 2, on the ground that *φάρος* is mainly a poet. word. But its use in Hdt. 9.109 shows that it was a prose word somewhere, say in the Asia Minor region, and it may well have come into Russian from the Grk. colonies on the north shore of the Black Sea.

10.89 ANCHOR

Grk.	10.89	ANCHOR
NG <i>ἄγκυρα</i> , <i>σίδερο</i>	Goth.	Lith. <i>inkaras</i>
Lat. <i>ancora</i>	ON <i>akkeri</i>	Lett. <i>enkurs</i>
It. <i>ancora</i>	Dan. <i>anker</i>	ChSl. <i>kotŭka</i> , <i>ankura</i>
Fr. <i>ancre</i>	Sw. <i>ankare</i>	SCr. <i>sidro</i> , <i>kotva</i> , <i>lenger</i>
Sp. <i>ancla</i>	OE <i>ancor</i>	Boh. <i>kotva</i>
Rum. <i>ancoră</i>	ME <i>ancore</i> , <i>ancer</i>	Pol. <i>kotwica</i> , <i>kotew</i>
Ir. <i>ingor</i>	NE <i>anchor</i>	Russ. <i>jakor</i>
Nlr. <i>ancoire</i>	Du. <i>anker</i>	Skt.
W. <i>angor</i>	OHG <i>senchil</i> , <i>anchar</i>	Av.
Br. <i>eor</i>	MHG <i>anker</i>	
	NHG <i>anker</i>	

The majority of the words for 'anchor' are borrowed through the Latin from the Greek word, which itself is based on the notion of something bent, 'a hook'. Other connections are with 'cat', 'sink', 'iron'.

1. Grk. *ἄγκυρα* : *ἀγκύλος* 'crooked', Skt. *añc-* 'bend', OHG *ango* 'hook', etc. Hence ChSl. *ankura*, Lat. *ancora* and, fr. the latter, the other Eur. forms, as It. *ancora*, Fr. *ancre*, Sp. *ancla* and *ancora*, Rum. *ancoră*; Ir. *ingor*, Mlr., Nlr. *ancoire* (later borrowing), W. *angor*, Br. *eor*; ON *akkeri*, Dan. *anker*, Sw. *ankare* (> Lith. *inkaras*, Lett. *enkurs*, Russ. *jakor*), OE *ancor*, etc., the Gmc. words.

Walde-P. 1.60. Falk-Torp 30. Berneker 29.

2. NG *σίδερο* 'iron, iron bar' (fr. Grk.

σίδηρος 'iron'), also pop. nautical term for 'anchor', whence SCr. *sidro* in this sense only.

3. OHG *senchil*, *senchila*, the early word (replaced by late OHG *anchar*, cf. above) : *senken* 'sink' (10.33).

4. ChSl. *kotŭka*, SCr., Boh. *kotva*, Pol. *kotwica*, *kotew* : ChSl. *kotŭka*, Russ. *kot*, etc. 'cat'. The application to 'anchor', fr. the hooks resembling the claws of a cat, is paralleled in Du. *kat*, *kat-anka* 'small anchor, grapple' (cf. also the nautical use of NE *cat*, NED s.v. 7), but need not be attributed to borrowing. Berneker 589 ff. Brückner 262.

SCr. *sidro*, fr. NG *σίδερο*, above, 2.

SCr. *lenger*, *lender*, fr. Turk. *lenger*.

Berneker 29.

Grk.	10.86	RUDDER
NG <i>κυβήιον</i>	Goth.	Lith. <i>vairas</i>
Lat. <i>gubernāculum</i>	ON <i>stýri</i> , <i>ræðri</i>	Lett. <i>stūre</i>
It. <i>timone</i>	Dan. <i>styr</i> , <i>ror</i>	ChSl. <i>krāma</i> , <i>krāmilo</i>
Fr. <i>gouvernail</i>	Sw. <i>styre</i> , <i>roder</i>	SCr. <i>krmilo</i>
Sp. <i>timón</i> , <i>gobernalle</i>	OE <i>steor</i> , <i>stēorōþor</i>	Boh. <i>kormido</i>
Rum. <i>clrmă</i>	ME <i>stere</i> , <i>rother</i>	Pol. <i>stér</i>
Ir. <i>lue</i>	NE <i>rudder</i>	Russ. <i>ruľ</i> , <i>kormilo</i>
Nlr. <i>failm</i> , <i>stúur</i>	Du. <i>roer</i> , <i>stuur</i>	Skt. <i>karpā-</i> , <i>ariṭra-</i> , <i>keni-</i>
W. <i>llyw</i>	OHG <i>ruodar</i> , <i>stiura</i> , <i>stiur-</i>	Skt. <i>pāta-</i>
Br. <i>stur</i>	MHG <i>ruodar</i>	Av.
	NHG <i>stuurruoder</i>	

Many of the names of the 'rudder' are cognates with those for 'oar'. In the older languages they may be the same since the simplest form of 'rudder' is merely an 'oar' trailed in the water behind the boat. With a more advanced form of steering apparatus come special words for 'helm, tiller' (mostly connected with words for 'handle' or 'beam'), and these are sometimes extended to cover the whole 'rudder'. A few words for 'rudder' are from verbs for 'guide, steer'.

1. Grk. *κυβήιον* : Hom. *πῆδον* 'blade of the oar', pl. *πῆδα* also 'rudder', through notion of 'flat surface' : *πέδον* 'ground, earth', *πέδιον* 'plain', *ποις*, Lat. *pēs* 'foot', etc. Walde-P. 1.23 f.

NG *κῡβήιον*, fr. It. *timone* (below, 2).

2. Lat. *gubernāculum* (> Fr. *gouvernail*, Cat. *governall* > Sp. *gobernalle*), deriv. of *gubernāre* 'steer, pilot a ship', fr. Grk. *κυβερνάω* 'act as pilot, steer'. Ernout-M. 437.

It. *timone*, Sp. *timón*, also 'helm, tiller, beam, pole' (so Fr. *timon*) fr. VLat. **timo*, for *tēmo* (-*ōnis*) 'beam, pole'. REW 8625.

Rum. *clrmă*, fr. the Slavic, cf. ChSl. *krāma* (below, 6).

3. Ir. *lue*, W. *llyw*, Corn. *leu*, fr. **p[lu]wō-* : Grk. *πῆλω* 'sail, float', ON *fljóta* 'float, flow', etc. (10.34). Walde-P. 2.95. Pedersen 1.61 f.

Nlr. *failm*, fr. Lat. *palma* 'blade of an

oar', like *failm*, *pailm* 'palm-tree' fr. the same source.

Nlr. *stúur*, fr. ON *stýri* (below, 4).

Marstrand, Bidrag 73.

Br. *stur*, fr. Du. *stuur* 'helm, rudder' (below, 4). Henry 257.

4. ON *stýri*, Dan. *styr*, Sw. *styre*, OE *stēor*, ME *stere*, MLG *stūr(e)*, Du. *stuur* (mostly 'helm'), OHG *stiura*, MHG *stūr* (NHG *steuer*), and cpds. with words for 'oar' in OE *stēorōþor*, OHG *stiurruodar*, etc.; the same word as OHG *stiura*, NHG *steuer*, MLG *stūr(e)* 'support, aid, contribution' (hence the orig. sense of the group was 'support, aid to the ship'; the vbs. ON *stýra*, OE *stieran*, etc. 'steer' are secondary) : OHG *stūri*, and *stiuri* 'strong, magnificent', *stīr*, *stihūra* 'strong, thick', etc. Walde-P. 1.609. Falk-Torp 1194. Franck-v. W. 682.

ON *ræðri*, Dan. *ror*, Sw. *roder*, (OE *rōþer* 'oar'), ME *rother*, NE *rudder*, Du. *roer*, OHG *ruoder*, MHG *ruoder*, NHG *ruder* (mostly 'oar', but in the earlier language 'rudder, oar' without distinction) : Grk. *ἐπέρμων*, Lat. *rēmus* 'oar', etc. (10.85).

5. Lith. *vairas*, with Lett. *air*

11.11 HAVE

Grk.	ἔχω	Goth.	haban (aigan)	Lith.	turėti
NG	ἔχω	ON	hafa	Lett.	būt with dat.; turēt
Lat.	habere	ChSl.	imēti	ChSl.	imēti
It.	avere	Sw.	hava	SCr.	imati
Fr.	avoir	OE	habban	Boh.	imati
Sp.	tener	ME	have	Pol.	mieć
Rum.	avea	NE	have	Russ.	prep. u with gen.
Ir.	phrase with 'be'	Du.	hebben	Skt.	as- or bhā- with gen.
Nir.	phrase with 'be'	OHG	haben	Av.	ah- with gen.
W.	phrase with 'be'	MHG	haben		
Br.	phrase with 'be'; kaout	NHG	haben		

There is considerable overlapping of sense among the verbs listed in 11.11-11.17. There is no sharp line between the colorless 'have' and the stronger 'own, possess'. 'Have' is mostly from earlier 'seize, take hold of', 'hold', or 'take', which are again closely allied with each other and in part with 'get, obtain' and 'keep, retain'.

The oldest method of indicating simple possession, and doubtless that of the IE period, was by means of a phrase containing the verb 'be', expressed or implied, with an oblique case for the person. This is common enough even in languages which also have verbs for 'have' (Grk. *ποιεῖ*, Lat. *mihi est*, etc.), and is the normal type in Indo-Iranian, and in the Celtic languages down to the present day.

The secondary use of verbs for 'have' as auxiliaries, esp. for past tenses, but also for future and 'must' (9.94), is not considered here.

Cf. Meillet, Le développement du verbe 'avoir', Festschrift Wackernagel, 9 ff.

1. 'Have' regularly expressed by phrases. Ir. *roibia less lōg dodaggnāma* lit. 'reward shall be to thee with him of thy well-doing' (Wb. 6a11), or using a prepositional phrase, *is ed inso fil lasuide* lit. 'it is this that is with him' (MI. 63d4), or, taking NT, Jn. 4.17, *οὐκ ἔχω*

ἀνδρα is rendered by Nir *nī fhuil fear agam*, W. *nid oes gennyf wr*, and Br. *n'em eus pried ebel* 'there is not a husband to me'; so also Lett. *man vīra nav*, Russ. *u menja net muža* 'there-is-not a husband to me'. Skt. *as- or bhā-* with the gen. may be 'have' or 'own', cf. *tasya śatam jāyā babhuvu* 'he had a hundred wives', or *manor ha vā ṣabha āsa* 'Manu had a bull' (cf. Delbrück, Altind. Syntax 162), and similarly, Av. *āšava dāna* . . . *yā hanti spontahe mainyāuš* 'those creatures' (Yt. 6.2), also with omission of *ah-*: *vahišta ištīš srātē zarabūstrahē* 'Zarathustra has the best good known', lit. 'optimum bonum auditum (est) Zarathustri' (cf. Reichelt, Aw. Gramm. 253; Barth. 269).

2. Grk. *ἔχω* 'hold, possess, have': Skt. *sah-* 'be able, be powerful, overcome, be victorious', Av. *haz-* 'take possession of, gain', Goth. *sigis*, etc. 'victory'. Walde-P. 2.481 f.

3. Lat. *habere* (> It. *avere*, Fr. *avoir*, Rum. *avea*) earlier 'hold', whence 'occupy, possess' and finally 'have': Umbr. *habitu*, *habetu* 'habeto', but the older sense in *habentur* 'ceperint', etc., Ir. *gaibim* 'take, seize', W. *gafaelu* 'hold, grasp' (10.14), perh. Lith. *gabenti* 'carry off, transport', IE **gab(h)-*. Walde-P. 1.344 f. Ernout-M. 442. Walde-H. 1.630 f.

Sp. *tener* fr. Lat. *tenēre* 'hold' (11.15).

4. Br. *kaout* : *kavout* 'get, find', etc. See 11.16.

5. Goth. *haban*, etc., general Gmc. : Lat. *capere* 'seize, take', Goth. *hafjan*, ON *hefja*, etc. 'lift', Lett. *kampt* 'seize, grasp', IE **kap-*. Walde-P. 1.342 ff. Walde-H. 1.159. Falk-Torp 386. Feist 229.

Goth. *aigan* renders Grk. *ἔχω* in expressing relationship ('have as father' Lk. 3.8, 'have to wife' Lk. 20.33, Mc. 12.23), but represents the general

Gmc. word for 'own', as ON *eiga*, etc. (11.12). Feist 20.

6. Lith. *turėti* = Lett. *turēt* 'hold, keep' (also 'have', dial. 'possess', cf. Mühl-Endz. 4.270), OPruss. *turiti* 'have' : Lith. *tuerti* 'fence, inclose', *nutuerti* 'seize', Lett. *tuerti* 'grasp, seize', ChSl. *za-tvoriti* 'close, inclose'. Walde-P. 1.751.

7. ChSl. *imēti*, etc., the Slavic words (but Russ. *imeti* rather 'possess' than 'have') : ChSl. *imaḡ, jēti* 'take', etc., general Slavic (11.13).

8. Skt. and Av., see above, 1.

11.12 OWN, POSSESS

Grk.	ἔκτεμαι	Goth.	gastaldan, aigan	Lith.	turėti
NG	ἀνέκει (ου, etc.)	ON	eiga	Lett.	phrase = have
Lat.	possidere, tenēre	Dan.	eje, besidde	ChSl.	prīstati, sūtēzati
It.	possedere	Sw.	aga, besitta	SCr.	posjedovati (imati)
Fr.	posséder	OE	agan, agnian, steal-	Boh.	držeti (imati)
Sp.	poseer		dan	Pol.	posiadać, dzierzeć
Rum.	poseda	ME	owe (ohne)		(mieć)
Ir.	techtaim, selbaim	NE	own, possess	Russ.	vladet', ovladat', imet'
Nir.	sealbhuighim	Du.	bezitten	Skt.	'have', kṛi-, īṣ-
W.	meddu	OHG	bisizzan, eigan	Av.	'have'
Br.	piaoua	MHG	besitzen		
		NHG	besitzen		

In most cases any expression for 'have' may be used also for 'own, possess' if the context shows that the relations ip is one of enduring (or legal, etc.) nature, as opposed to the temporary associative notion of 'have', which is often only a weakening of the stronger 'hold, possess'. In Sanskrit and Avestan it is not possible to distinguish between 'have' and 'own' except by context (and so largely still in Breton and Lettic), where both notions are expressed by a phrase (cf. 11.11). Likewise, most of the modern European languages show a distinct preference for expressing ownership by a phrase, as N.E. *it's mine*, or Fr. *c'est à moi*, even where there are also distinctive verbs for 'own'.

The latter are often from the notion

of 'rule, have power over'. Several must have been used primarily with reference to lands or houses, as indicated by early usage or the cognates, so notably Lat. *possidere* with semantic borrowings in Gmc. and (through Gmc.) Slavic.

1. Grk. *ἐκτεμαι*, lit. 'have acquired', perf. of *κτάσμαι* 'get, obtain' : Skt. *kṛi-* 'possess, rule over', Av. *zṣi-* 'have might, rule, be able'. Walde-P. 1.504.

In NG 'own' is regularly expressed by a phrase with *ἀνέκει* 'it belongs' = class. Grk. *ἀνέκει* 'it comes to'.

2. Lat. *possidere*, legal term first used in connection with real estate (cf. *ut nunc possidetis eum fundum*, etc., Festus), cpd. of *sedere* 'sit', first part prob. *potis*, *pote* 'having power, powerful' (otherwise Sommer, Hdb. 266, *por-* as in

ON *þiggja*, OE *þiegan* 'take, receive, accept' (Dan. *tigge*, Sw. *tigga* 'beg') : Lith. *tekti* 'suffice, fall to one's lot', Ir. *techtaim* 'own'. Walde-P. 1.715. Falk-Torp 1258.

ON *taka* 'seize', later 'take' replacing *nema* in this sense (> ME *take* 'seize, take', NE *take*), Dan. *tage*, Sw. *taga* 'take' : Goth. *tekan* 'touch', outside connections dub., but primary sense apparently 'lay hands on'. Walde-P. 1.786. Falk-Torp 1241. NED s.v. *take* vb.

5. Lith. *imti*, OPruss. *imt* 'take', ChSl. *jēti* 'seize, take', but mostly cpds. *vūzēti*, *prījēti*, *vūsprijēti*, etc. for *λαμβάνω* 'take' (cf. Jagić, Entstehungsgesch. 293), as also in modern Slavic, SCr. *uzeti*, Boh.

vziti, Pol. *wziąć*, Russ. *vzjat'* : Lat. *emere* 'take, buy', *sūmere* 'take' (above, 2). Here perh. also Lett. *jemt* with *j-* by influence of Lith. dial. *jimti*. Walde-P. 1.124 f. Otherwise for Lett. *jemt* (: Skt. *yam-* 'hold up, sustain'). Mühl-Endz. 2.110.

Lett. *nēmt*, prob. a blend of the (now only) dial. *nemt* (above, 4) with *jemt* (above). Mühl-Endz. 2.899. Walde-P. loc. cit.

6. ChSl. *vūzēti*, etc., above, 5.

ChSl. *bratī* 'collect, take', Boh. *bráti*, Pol. *brać*, Russ. *brat'* 'take' : Lat. *ferre*, Grk. *φέρειν*, Skt. *bhṛ-*, etc. 'carry' (10.61).

7. For Indo-Iranian forms, see under 'seize' (11.14).

11.14 SEIZE, GRASP, TAKE HOLD OF

Grk.	λαμβάνω, ἀρπάζω, δρασσομαι	Goth.	fahan, greipan	Lith.	nutuerti, griabti
NG	πείνω	ON	taka, gripa (fā)	Lett.	tuert, grābt, k'ert
Lat.	prehendere, capere	Dan.	gripe	ChSl.	jēti, chvatiti
It.	afferrare, agguantare	Sw.	gripa	SCr.	uhvatiti, zgrabiti
Fr.	saisir	OE	gripan, læccan, fōn	Boh.	uhvatiti, uchvatiti
Sp.	asir, agarrar, coger	ME	take, sese, gripe, lache		chytiti
Rum.	apuca, prinde	NE	seize, grasp	Pol.	uchwycić, pochopić
Ir.	gaibim	Du.	gripen, vatten	Russ.	chvatat'
Nir.	beirim air, glacaim	OHG	fahan, gripan	Skt.	grāb-, rabh-, labh-
W.	gafaelu	MHG	vāhen, vassen, gifen	Av.	grab-
Br.	kregi	NHG	(er)greifen, fassen		

Verbs for 'seize, grasp', besides the usual notion of 'seize with the hand', may come by extension from 'seize by a claw', 'by a hook', 'catch birds', 'over-take', etc.

Several of these, or their compounds, have come to be used for 'understand' (17.16).

1. Grk. *λαμβάνω* 'take, seize', see 11.13.

Grk. *ἀρπάζω* 'snatch away, carry off, seize' : *ἀρπαγή* 'rape, robbery, booty', *ἀρπαγή* 'hook for drawing buckets up, rake', *ἀρπη* 'sickle, a certain bird of prey', ChSl. *srǫpǫ* 'sickle', etc. Seman-

tic development fr. 'hook' to 'snatch, seize' as in Br. *kregi* (below, 3). Walde-P. 2.501. Boisacq, 81.

Grk. *δρασσομαι* 'grasp, clutch' : *δράξ* 'hand', *δραχμή* 'drachma' (orig. 'hand-ful'), outside connections dub. Walde-P. 1.807. Boisacq 198 f.

NG *πείνω*, new present formed to aor. *πείνασα*, fr. Grk. *πείνω*, *πείω* 'press' (9.342), late 'seize' (cf. Theocr. 4.35 *ταῦρον* . . . *πιάσας τὰς ὀφθᾶς*, and so reg. in NT and pap.).

2. Lat. *prehendere*, *prēndere* (> Rum. *prinde* 'seize, effect, begin', etc.; It. *prendere*, Fr. *prendre* 'take') fr. *prae-*

hendere : Grk. *χαράσσω* 'hold, comprise, contain', Goth. *bi-gilan* 'find', OE *be-gietan* 'get', etc., W. *genni* 'be contained', etc., IE **ghend-*. Walde-P. 1.589. Ernout-M. 803 f.

Lat. *capere*, see 'take' (11.13).

Lat. *rapere* (but esp. 'snatch away, carry off, rob, plunder') : Lith. *aprēpti* 'seize, embrace', Alb. *rjep* 'flay, rob', Grk. *ῥέπτωμαι* 'browse on, feed on' (as orig. 'pluck'). Walde-P. 2.369 f. Ernout-M. 851 f.

It. *afferrare*, also Sp. *aferrar* 'grasp, furl, anchor', fr. VLat. **afferrare*, cpd. of **ferre* (It. *ferrare*, Sp. *herrar*, etc.), deriv. of Lat. *ferrum* 'iron, iron implement' (cf. *ferrātus* 'covered with iron').

REW 256, 3256.

It. *agguantare*, deriv. of *quanto* 'glove'. REW 9500.

Fr. *saisir*, Prov. *sazir* (> Sp. *asir*), etym. disputed, prob. as orig. a legal term (MLat. *sacire* 'make legal claim') fr. a Frank. **sakjan* : *gasacio* 'adversary' (Lex Salica), OS *saca*, OHG *sahhā* 'litigation'. Gamillscheg 781. Other-

wise, fr. an OHG **sazjan* > *sezzen* 'set' (likewise fr. the legal terminology), REW 7632, Bloch 2.250.

Sp. *agarrar*, fr. *garra* 'claw, talon, clutch', an Iber. word. REW 3690a.

Sp. *coger* ('catch, collect', etc., also 'seize, take hold of'), fr. Lat. *colligere* 'collect'. REW 2048.

Rum. *apuca*, prob. fr. Lat. *aucupārī* 'go fowling, catch birds, give chase', deriv. of *auceps*, *aucupis* 'fowler'. REW 776.

3. Ir. *gaibim* 'take, seize', see 11.13.

Nir. *beirim air*, lit. 'bear upon', e.g. *beirim air 'I lay hold of him'*, the usual location.

Nir. *glacaim*, fr. *glac* 'half-open fist, grasp, clutch, etc.'.

W. *gafaelu*, fr. *gafael* 'hold, grasp, grip' = Ir. *gabál*, vbl. n. of *gaibim* (above). Walde-P. 1.345. Pedersen 2.532.

Br. *kregi* and *krog*, also (earlier) 'hook, bite' fr. *kroeg* 'hook'.

4. Goth. *fahan*, ON *fā*, OE *fōn*, OHG *fahan*, MHG *vāhen*, *vān*, the older Gmc. word (but in ON largely 'capture, get', Nicel. *fā*, Dan. *faa*, Sw. *få* 'get', NHG *fangen* 'catch, capture') : Lat. *pangere* 'fasten, fix, infix', Grk. *πῆγνυμι* 'make fast', Av. *pas-* 'fasten together, join', etc., IE **pāk-*, **pāḡ-*. Walde-P. 2.2 f. Falk-Torp 199. Feist 134.

Goth. *greipan*, ON *gripa*, Dan. *gripe*, Sw. *gripa*, OE *gripan*, ME *gripe*, Du. *gríppen*, OHG *grīfan*, MHG *grīfen*, NHG *(er)greifen* : Lith. *griebti* 'seize, grasp (at)', Lett. *grībt* 'wrist' (fr. 'grasp at'), IE **ghreib-*. Walde-P. 1.647. Falk-Torp 346. Feist 221.

ON *taka*, ME *take* 'seize, take', see 11.13.

OE *læccan*, ME *lache* (NE *latch*), perh. : Grk. Ion. *λάζωμα* 'take'. Walde-P. 2.707.

ME *sese*, NE *seize* fr. Fr. *saisir* (above, 2).

NE *grasp* : ME *graspe(n)* 'clutch (at)', for **grapsen* = LG *grapsen* 'grab, snatch' : Lett. *grābt*, etc. (below).

Du. *vatten*, MHG *vassen*, NHG *fassen* : OHG *fazzōn* 'pack together, inclose', deriv. of OHG *faz* 'vessel', NHG *fass* 'cask, tub', etc. Weigand-H. 1.504.

5. Lith. *nutuerti*, Lett. *tuert* : Lett. *turēt* 'hold', Lith. *turėti* 'have', etc. (11.11).

Lith. *griebti* : Goth. *greipan*, etc. (above, 4).

Lett. *grābt* : Lith. *grobti* 'snatch, rob', ChSl. *grabiti* 'snatch away, carry off', SCr. *zgrabiti* 'seize, snatch up', etc., Skt. *grāb-, grabh-,* Av., OPer. *grab-* 'seize, grasp, clutch, etc.'.

por-tendere, etc.). Hence the borrowed Romance forms, It. *possedere*, Fr. *posséder*, Rum. *poseda*, and inherited forms, OIt. *posseer*, OFr. *posseoir*, Sp. *poseer*, etc. NE *possess* fr. OFr. *posseier*, formed fr. Lat. pple. Ernout-M. 795 f. REW 6683.

Lat. *tenēre* 'hold' (11.15), then 'occupy, possess'.

3. Ir. *techtaim* 'own' (esp. in legal use, cf. Laws, Gloss.) : Br. *tizout* 'attain, obtain', ON *þiggja*, OE *þiegan* 'take, receive, accept' (11.13).

Ir. *selbaim*, Nir. *sealbhuighim*, fr. *selb* 'property' (11.41).

W. *meddu*, with 'own' fr. 'rule, have power' : Ir. *midhūr* 'judge' (cf. *comidethar* 'rules, has power'), Lat. *mederi* 'be good for, remedy', *meditare* 'consider, meditate', Grk. *μέδομαι* 'be mindful of, provide for', *μέδων* 'ruler', Goth. *mitan*, etc. 'measure', IE **med-*. Walde-P. 2.259 f. Walde-H. 2.56. Pedersen 2.580.

Br. *kaout* 'own, have' (11.11).

Br. *piaoua* (MBr. *biou*, *biaou* but without inflection), verbal form derived from the locution *piou euz?* 'to whom is (this)?', i.e. 'to whom does this belong?'. Likewise, W. *piaw* 'belong' and 'possess', Corn. *peu*, *bew* 'own'. Pedersen 2.200.

4. Goth. *gastaldan*, renders *κράσμαι* and once *ἔχω* (*gastaldan* = *ἔξουαι*, Cor. 7.28), cf. *andstaldan* 'supply with', OE *stealdan* 'possess' : OE *gesteald* 'dwelling', *hagu-steald*, OHG *hagu-stalt*, etc. 'one living in the lord's house, unmarried person', fr. an extension of the root **stel-* in OE *stellan*, OHG *stellen* 'put, place', etc. Walde-P. 2.646. Feist 50.

Goth. *aigan* (see 11.11), ON *eiga*, Dan. *eje*, Sw. *aga*, OE *agan*, ME, NE

owe (now obs. in this sense), OHG *eigan*; also OE *agnian* 'get possession of, own' (= Goth. *ga-aiginōn* 'gain advantage over', OHG *eigenen* 'appropriate, make one's own', fr. Goth. *aigin*, etc. 'property'), ME *ohne* (rare), NE *own* : Skt. *īḡ-* 'own, rule, be master of', Av. *ištī-* 'possession, riches, power'. Walde-P. 1.105. Falk-Torp 184. Feist 20.

OHG *bisizzan*, MHG, NHG *besitzen*, Du. *bezitten* (Dan. *besidde*, Sw. *besitta* = OE *besittan* 'sit around, besiege, sit in session', rarely 'sit in possession of, possess', all starting fr. the notion of 'sit about' and undoubtedly influenced by Lat. *possidere*.

5. Lith. *turėti* 'have, own' (11.11).

6. ChSl. *prīstati*, *sūtēzati* 'acquire, possess', perfect. of *težati* 'work, till' : *tegnati* 'pull, stretch', etc. (9.33).

SCr. *posjedovati*, Pol. *posiadać*, cf. SCr. *posjed*, Pol. *posiad* 'property', cpds. of the words for 'sit', probably in imitation of NHG *besitzen*, *besitz* (above, 4).

Boh. *držeti*, Pol. *dzierzeć*, lit. 'hold, keep', hence also 'own' : ChSl. *držati* 'hold', etc. (11.15).

Russ. *vladet', ovladat' (obū-v)* 'own, rule, govern' : ChSl. *vlasti*, Lith. *valdyti*, Lett. *valditi* 'rule', Goth. *waldan* id., etc., fr. the root in Lat. *valēre* 'be strong'. Walde-P. 1.219.

Russ. *imeti* 'have', but also 'possess', as less commonly also the corresponding Slavic words for 'have', ChSl. *imēti*, etc. (11.11).

7. Skt. and Av. 'possess' usually = 'have' expressed by 'be' with predicate gen. (cf. 11.11).

Skt. *kṣi-* : Grk. *κέρημαι* (above, 1). Skt. *īḡ-* : Goth. *aigan*, etc. (above, 4).

11.13 TAKE

Grk.	λαμβάνω, αἰρέω	Goth.	niman	Lith.	imti
NG	παίρω, λαβαίνω	ON	nema, taka, þiggja	Lett.	n'em, jemt

also frequently and classical 'strive after, get', whence 'get with money, buy', prob.: Lat. *parere* 'give birth, bear' (perh. orig. 'produce'), Lith. *perėti* 'brood, hatch', etc. Walde-P. 2.41. Ernout-M. 734 f.

It. *ottenere*, Fr. *obtenir*, Sp. *obtener*, Rum. *obține*, all late borrowings fr. Lat. *obtinēre* 'get hold of, get possession of, acquire', cpd. of *tenēre* 'hold' (11.15).

Sp. *conseguir* (= It. *conseguire* 'reach'), fr. Lat. *cōsequi* (VLat. *-sequere*) 'follow up, reach'.

Rum. *căpăta* (= It. *capitare* 'arrive'), fr. VLat. **capitare*, deriv. (beside *captare*) of *capere* 'take' (11.13). REW 1635.

3. Ir. *ad-cota* (3sg.), cpd. of *ad-* (pretonic for *en-*) *com-ta* fr. the IE root **stā-* 'stand'. Cf. Lat. *praestinare* 'buy', Arm. *stanam* 'acquire, earn'. Pedersen 2.638 f. Thurneysen, Gram. 351, 420.

NIr. *faghaim* for *faghbhaim*: Ir. *fogabim*, *fogbaim* 'find', cpd. of *gaibim* 'take, seize' (11.14). Pedersen 2.528.

W. *caffael*, *cael*, Br. *kavout* (also 'find'): Ir. *gaibim* 'take, seize', perh. by a blend with the root of Lat. *capere*, etc. Walde-P. 1.345. Pedersen 1.187, 2.532.

4. Goth. *gastaldan* 'possess' (11.12), also 'get, acquire' (*gastaistald* = *ἐκρῆσθαι* Neh. 5.16).

ON *fā* 'get, seize', Dan. *faa*, Sw. *få*: Goth. *fahan* 'seize' (11.14).

ON *geta* (but not the chief use of the word, cf. Vigfusson and Fritznier s.v.), OE *begietan*, ME *gete*, NE *get*, OHG *bigezzan*: Goth. *bigitan* 'find', OS *bigetan* 'seize', Lat. *prehendere* 'seize', etc. (11.14). Walde-P. 1.589. Falk-Torp 308. NED s.v. *get*, vb.

ME *obteine*, NE *obtain*, fr. Fr. *obtenir* (above, 2).

Du. *krijgen*, MHG (central) *krigen*, *erkrigen* 'strive for, acquire, get', hence NHG *kriegen* (now regarded as vulgar vs. *bekommen*, but everywhere heard), deriv. of MDu. *crijch*, MHG *kriech*, (central) *kriech*, *krig* 'exertion, endeavor, enmity, conflict' (NHG *krieg* 'war'), outside connections dub. Weigand-H. 1.1151 f. Franck-v. W. 349 f. Paul, Deutsches Wtb. 302.

Du. *bekomen*, NHG *bekommen*: MHG *bekommen* 'arrive at, reach' with gen. 'acquire, win', OHG *biqeman* 'come up to, reach, etc.' = Goth. *bigiman* 'come upon', cpd. of *qiman*, OHG *queman*, etc. 'come'.

5. Lith. *gauti*, Lett. *gūt*, *gaut* (Lett. mostly 'catch, try to get', but locally 'get'): Av. *gūnaōiti* 'promotes', *gaona-* 'profit'. Mühl.-Endz. 1.687. Walde-P. 1.637.

Lett. *dabūt*, fr. Russ. *dobyť* (below).

6. SCr. *dobiti*, Boh. *dobyti*, Russ. *dobyť*, cpd. of *do-* 'until, up to' and *byti* 'be', with semantic development 'be up to' > 'reach, attain' > 'obtain', as in, and perh. influenced by, NHG *bekommen*.

Boh. *dostati*, Pol. *dostać*, Russ. *dostať*, cpd. of *do-* and *stati* 'stand', semantic development as in preceding.

ChSl. *polučiti*, Russ. *polučit'* (SCr. *polučiti* 'attain, acquire'), cpd. of ChSl. *lučiti*, refl. *lučiti se* 'happen, must', in Supr. 'hit, touch' (in modern Slavic often also 'aim, throw'), prob.: Skt. *lok-* 'see, behold, look at', Grk. *λέσσω* 'see', etc., IE **leuk-*. Semantic development through 'reach, hit' fr. 'take aim, see'. Walde-P. 2.411. Berneker 742 f.

7. Skt. *āp-*, Av. *fra-ap-*: Lat. *adipisci* (above, 2).

Grk.	ἔχω	Goth.	(ga)fastan	Lith.	įlaikyti
NG	ἔχω	ON	halda	Lett.	paturēt
Lat.	tenēre	Dan.	beholda	ChSl.	drāžati
It.	ritenere	Sw.	behålla	Boh.	(za)drāzi
Fr.	garder, retenir	OE	(ge)healdan	Pol.	drzei
Sp.	retener, guardar	ME	holde, kepe	Russ.	(za)držymac
Rum.	ține	NE	keep, retain	Skt.	dhṛ-
Ir.	congaibim	Du.	behouden	Av.	(dar-)
NIr.	conghaibim	OHG	(gi)haltan, bhaltan		
W.	cadu	MHG	behalten		
Br.	mirout	NHG	behalten		

'Keep, retain' is for the most part expressed by words for 'hold' (11.15), or by compounds of these, e.g. Fr. *retenir* (> ME *releyne*, NE *retain*), NHG *behalten*, Lith. *įlaikyti*, etc. Or words for 'preserve (from harm), keep safe' (11.24) are also used in the weakened sense of 're-

tain', as Fr. *garder*, W. *cadu*, etc. (and so sometimes NE *preserve*), and to this group belongs NE *keep* in which 'retain' is now the leading sense. Thus all the words listed belong with those discussed in 11.15 or 11.24.

Grk.	δίδωμι	Goth.	giban	Lith.	duoti
NG	δίδωμι	ON	gefa	Lett.	duot
Lat.	dare	Dan.	give	ChSl.	dati
It.	dare, donāre	Sw.	giva	SCr.	dati
Fr.	donner	OE	giefan	Boh.	dati
Sp.	dar	ME	give	Pol.	dać
Rum.	da	NE	give	Russ.	dat'
Ir.	do-biur	Du.	geven	Skt.	dā-, rā-
NIr.	tugaim, tabhram	OHG	geban	Av.	dā-
W.	rhoi, rhoddi	MHG	geban		
Br.	rei	NHG	geben		

Except in Celtic and Germanic, the words for 'give' belong to an inherited group.

1. IE **dō-*. Walde-P. 1.814 ff. Ernout-M. 274 ff. Walde-H. 1.360 ff.

Grk. *δίδωμι*, aor. *έδωκα*, NG *δίδω* and *δίνω* (blend of *δίδω* and *δίνω*, latter formed to aor. *έδωσα*; Hatzidakis, Einl. 408, note 1); Lat. *dare* (> It. *dare*, Sp. *dar*, Rum. *da*; Fr. *donner*, It. *donare* fr. Lat. *dōnāre* 'present, give as a gift', denom. of *dōnum* 'gift'), perf. *dedi*, Osc. *deded*, Umbr. *dede* 'dedit', Umbr. *dīrsa* 'det', etc.; Lith. *duoti*, Lett. *duot*; ChSl. *dati*, etc., general Slavic; Skt., Av. *dā-*; Arm. *tam*; Alb. *dhanë*;

Hitt. *dā-* 'take' (Sturtevant, Hitt. Gloss. 146 with refs.). Possibly here also W. *rhoi*, *rhoddi*, Br. *rei*, fr. **pro-d-*, cf. Ir. *do-rat* 'gave' (suppl. verb to *do-biur*, below) fr. **to-pro-d-* as also W. *dyrr* imperat. 'give!', etc. Pedersen 2.380, 473.

There are also forms pointing to an extension **dōu-*, as OLat. subj. *duim*, *duam*, Umbr. *purdovitu* 'porricito', Cyp. opt. *δωζάου*, Lith. *dovana* 'gift', etc.

2. Ir. *do-biur* 'give, bring', NIr. *do-bheirim*, but commonly dependent *tabhram*, cpd. of Ir. *berim* 'carry, bring' (10.61).

NIr. *tugaim*, generalized fr. the pret. 3sg. *tug*, Ir. *duic*, *tuic*, *tuc* 'brought', fr.

		11.23 RESTORE	
Grk.	ἀποκαθίστημι, ἐπανορθώω	Goth.	aftra gasatjan, aftra gabōtjan
NG	ἐπανορθώω, ἀποκαθίστημι	ON	endrabta, endrreisa
	orā	Dan.	genoprette
Lat.	restituere, reficere, restaurare	Sw.	återställa
It.	restaurare, ristabilire	OE	geednīwian, geedstapelian
Fr.	restaurer, rétablir	ME	restore
Sp.	restaurar, restablecer	NE	restore
Rum.	restaura, restabili	Du.	weerherstellen
Ir.	aisicim	OHG	arsetzen
Nlr.	aisigim	MHG	widermachen
W.	adfer	NHG	wiederherstellen
Br.	adsevel		

Words for 'restore' are from 'set in place', 'make straight', 'make firm', 'renew', 'raise, erect', 'make better', etc.

1. Grk. *ἀποκαθίστημι*, NG lit. *ἀποκαθίστω*, cpds. of *ἀπό*, in same use as in *ἀποδίδωμι* 'give back' (11.22), and *καθίστημι* 'set in order, arrange', NG *καθίστω* 'establish', cpd. of Grk. *ίστημι* 'make stand'.

Grk. *ἐπανορθώω*, NG *ἐπανορθώω*, *ἐπιδiorθώνω*, cpds. of Grk. *ὀρθώω* 'set straight, right' deriv. of *ὀρθός*, 'straight', NG *ὀρθώνω*, *ὀρθώω* 'erect, straighten'.

2. Lat. *restituere*, orig. 'replace', fr. *statuere* 'set up': *stāre* 'stand'. Ernout-M. 981.

Lat. *reficere*, fr. *facere* 'make, do'. Lat. *restaurāre*, beside older *instaurāre* 'restore, renew, repeat', prob. (as denom. of a **staurō-*): Grk. *σταυρός*, ON *staurr* 'stake', etc. Walde-P. 2.608. Ernout-M. 490 f. (no etym.).

Hence (lit. words) It. *restaurare*, Fr. *restaurer*, Sp. *restaurar*, Rum. *restaura*. REW 7249.

It. *ristabilire*, Fr. *rétablir*, Sp. *restablecer*, Fr. *établir*, Sp. *establecer*, Rum. *stabilii*, fr. Lat. *stabilire* 'make firm, fix, establish'. REW 8702.

3. Ir. *aisicim*, NIr. *aisigim*, but mostly 'restore' = 'give back', see 11.22.

W. *adfer*, cpd. of *ad-* and the root seen in Ir. *berim* 'carry'. Morris Jones 332.

Br. *adsevel*, cpd. of *ad-* and *sevel* 'lift' (10.22).

4. Goth. *aftra gasatjan* (*aftra gasatjps* *warþ* = *ἀποκατεστήθη* Mk. 8.25), lit. 'set again'.

Goth. *aftra gabōtjan* (*aftra gabōleiþ* = *ἀποκαθίστήθη* Mk. 9.12), lit. 'better again'.

ON *endrabta*, *endrreisa*, cpds. of *end* 'again' with *bata* 'better, mend' (: Goth. *bōtjan*) and *reisa* 'raise, erect, build'.

Dan. *genoprette*, lit. 'erect again'. Sw. *återställa*, lit. 'set (up) again'.

OE *ge-ednīwian*, fr. *nīwe* 'new', with prefix *ed-* 're-'. OE *ge-edstapelian*, fr. *stapol* (*stapel*) 'foundation, fixed condition or position'.

ME, NE *restore* fr. OF *restorer*, Lat. *restaurāre* (above, 2).

Du. *weerherstellen*, NHG *wiederherstellen*, lit. 'set in place again'.

OHG *ir-* (or *ar-*) *setzen* ('restore', Ofr., Tat.; NHG *ersetzen* 'make good, replace'), cpd. of *setzen* 'set'.

MHG *widermachen*, lit. 'make again'. 5. Lith. *atitaisyti*, lit. 'set (up) again'.

Lith. *atitaisyti*, cpd. of *taisyti* 'mend, repair' (: *tiesus* 'straight', etc., 12.73).

Lett. *atjaumot*, lit. 'make young again, renew' (: *jauns* 'young').

Lett. *alkal satāist* (so in NT), lit. 'make, prepare again' (*alkal* 'again', 14.35).

6. ChSl. *ustrojiti* (*ustrojiti* = *ἀποκα-*

ταρῆσαι Mt. 17.11, *ἀποκαθίστήθη* Mk. 9.12), also 'prepare, bring into order', cpd. of *strojiti* 'prepare, arrange'.

ChSl. *utvoriti* (*utvori se* = *ἀποκατεστήθη* Mk. 8.25), cpd. of *tvoriti* 'make'.

ChSl. *utvrđiti* (*utvrđi se* *ἀποκατεστήθη* Mt. 12.13, Mk. 3.5, Lk. 6.10), also 'make firm, strengthen', cpd. of *tvrditi* id. (: *tvrditi* 'firm', etc.).

SCr. *ustpostaviti*, Russ. *vozstanovit'*, lit. 'make stand up again'.

SCr., Boh. *obnoviti*, Russ. *vozobnovit'* lit. 'renew' (ChSl. *novŭ*, etc. 'new').

11.24 PRESERVE, KEEP SAFE, SAVE

Grk.	φύλασσω, σώζω	Goth.	baigran, (ga)fastan
NG	φύλασσω, σώζω	ON	bjarga
Lat.	(cōn)servāre, custōdīre	Dan.	bevare, bjærge
It.	conservare	Sw.	bevåra
Fr.	garder, conserver	OE	beorgan, healdan
Sp.	guardar, conservar	ME	kepe, berwe, save, pre-serve
Rum.	păstra		seru
Ir.	cōn-ōim, comēlaim	NE	preserve, save (keep)
NIr.	cōimhēadaim	Du.	bewaren, save (keep)
W.	cadu	OHG	biwarōn, bergan, hal-tan
Br.	mirout	MHG	bewarn, bergen
		NHG	bewahren

Words for 'preserve' are mostly connected with those for 'guard, watch, protect', etc. Some derivatives of words for 'safe' are used for 'keep safe, preserve' as well as for 'save, rescue' (11.25), and in some other words also the two groups overlap.

1. Grk. *φύλασσω*, NG *φύλαω*, properly 'watch over, guard' (and so mostly in Hom., but Il. 16.30 'cherish' wrath, and Od. 5.208 'keep' i.e. 'remain in' the house), hence also 'preserve', fr. *φύλαξ* 'guard, watchman', etym.? Walde-P. 2.192.

Grk. *σώζω*, aor. *έσωσα*, Hom. *έσάωσα*, NG *σώνω*, used for 'save' both as 'keep safe, preserve' and 'rescue', fr. *σάος*, *σῶς* 'safe' (11.26).

2. Lat. *servāre*, whether or not a denom. of *servus* 'slave' in a supposed orig.

Boh. *znovu zříditi*, lit. 'establish, arrange anew' (*říditi*: ChSl. *ředŭ* 'arrangement').

Pol. *przywrócić*, lit. 'replace, put (back again)', cpd. of *wrócić* 'replace, give back' (11.22).

Pol. *naprawić*, lit. 'set right, repair', fr. *naprawa* 'betterment', cpd. of *prawy* 'right'.

7. Skt. *prati-sam-ā-dhā-* lit. 'put back together again', cpd. of *dhā-* 'place, put'.

Words for 'guardian' (disputed, see 19.42), is clearly cognate with Av. *pasuš-haurva-* 'guarding the flock', *viš-haurva-* 'guarding the village', *nišhaurvaiti* 'watches over', IE **serw-*, extension of **ser-* in Av. *har-* 'give attention to, watch over', *haratar-* 'watcher'. Walde-P. 2.498 f. Ernout-M. 933.

Hence Lat. *cōnservāre*, with the literary borrowings, It. *conservare*, Fr. *conservier* (> NE *conserve*), Sp. *conservar*, also Fr. *préservier* (> ME, NE *preserve* now more common in this sense than the Fr.), etc.

Lat. *custōdīre*, orig. 'watch, guard' then, like Grk. *φύλασσω*, also 'preserve, maintain, keep', fr. *custōs*, *-ōdis* 'watchman, guard' etym.? Walde-P. 2.551.

Ernout-M. 248 f. Walde-H. 1.319.

Fr. *garder*, Sp. *guardar*, also 'guard', fr.

feel', ChSl. *čuti*, etc. 'feel, notice': Grk. *κοῦω* 'notice', Lat. *cavēre* 'take care, watch over', OHG *scouwēn* 'regard', Skt. *kavi-* 'wise, seer', etc., IE **(s)kew-*. Walde-P. 1.370. Berneker 162 f.

Boh. *chovati*, Pol. *chować*, etym. dub.

11.25 SAVE, RESCUE

Grk.	σῶω, σῶω	Goth.	(ga)nasjan
NG	σῶω, σῶω	ON	hjalpa
Lat.	servāre, ēripere (salvāre)	Dan.	redde
		Sw.	radda
It.	salvare	OE	nerian
Fr.	sauver	ME	save, n
Sp.	salvar	NE	save, n
Rum.	mintui, scāpa	Du.	redder
Ir.	tessur, sōirim	OHG	rettan
NIr.	sōaraim, fuasclaim, scābhālam	MHG	retten
---		NHG	retten

Words for 'save, rescue' are in part derivatives of those for 'safe', but come also from various notions like 'let loose, snatch away, set free'.

1. Grk. *σάωω*, see 11.24.

NG *γλυτώνω* = *ἐκλυτώνω*, fr. class. Grk. *ἐκλυτός* 'let loose, relaxed', vbl. adj. of *ἐκλύω* 'let loose, free'. Hatzidakis, *Mez.* 1.160.

2. Lat. *servāre*, see 11.24.

Lat. *ēripere*, cpd. of *rapere* 'snatch away, carry off' (11.14).

Late Lat. *salvāre* (> It. *salvare*, Fr. *sauver*, Sp. *salvar*) deriv. of *salvus* 'safe, well' (11.26).

Rum. *mintui*, prob. through the Slavic (cf. SCr. *mentovati*) fr. Hung. *mend* id. Tiktin 989.

Rum. *scōpa* (also intr. 'escape' = Fr. *échapper*, It. *scappare*, etc.), fr. VLat. *ēscappāre*, lit. 'un-cloak'; deriv. of *cappa* 'cloak'. REW 2952. Puscariu 1542.

3. Ir. *tessure*, Mlr. *tessargim* (NIr. *teasargaim* Dinneen), cpd. of *to-ess-* with *orgim* 'kill, injure' (4.76). Pedersen 2.588.

Berneker 399 f. Brückner 183 (: ChSl. *čuti*, OHG *scouwēn*, etc., above).

7. Skt. *rakṣ-* 'protect, preserve, save': Grk. *ἀλέξω* 'ward off, defend', OE *e*

Words for 'safe' as 'free from danger or harm' are of diverse sources. Several mean literally 'without care, anxiety' (hence first of persons who feel 'safe'), or 'without danger', 'without harm'. Many are words that mean primarily 'whole' or 'well, in good health' (4.83). Most of these are used for 'unharmed', but hardly for 'safe' as 'free from danger'. Other semantic sources are 'strong'(?), 'protected', 'true, trustworthy', 'unconcealed'.

Several words of this group come to mean also or mainly 'sure, certain' (17.37).

1. Grk. *σῶς, σῶος*, fr. *σῶος* (cf. comp. *σῶστρος*) (cf. Cyp. *Σαφο-κλέης*), prob. fr. **twa-wo-*: Skt. *tāṁti, tāṁti* 'is strong, has power', Av. *tavah-* 'might, strength', etc. Walde-P. 1.706. Boisacq 852.

Grk. *σφάλῃς*, lit. 'firm, solid, not liable to fall' neg. cpd.: *σφάλω* 'cause to fall, overthrow', etym. dub. Walde-P. 2.599, 678. Boisacq 927.

2. Lat. *tūtus*, pple. (beside *tuitus*) of *tueri* 'protect', also (poet.) 'look at, see', perh. fr. *tūath* 'left, north' (as orig. 'favorable'), Goth. *þiup* 'good', ON *þǫðr* 'mild, friendly', etc. Walde-P. 1.706. Otherwise Ernout-M. 1062 f. (as perh. : Skt. *taviti* 'is strong', etc., above, 1).

Lat. *salvus* (> It. *salvo*, Fr. *sauf*) 'whole, unharmed, safe': Skt. *sarva-* 'whole, all', Grk. *σῶος* 'whole', etc. Walde-P. 2.510 f. Ernout-M. 891.

Lat. *sēcūrus* (> It. *sicuro*, OFr. *sure*, Fr. *sûr*, Sp. *seguro*), lit. 'without care', neg. cpd. of *cūra* 'care, concern, trouble', hence, but only later, 'safe'. Ernout-M. 246.

Rum. *nevătămat*, lit. 'not injured', neg. of pple. of *vătăma* 'injure, wound' (11.28).

Rum. *leafăr*, orig. ? Tiktin 1570.

3. Ir. *slán*, also 'well, in good health' (4.83).

Nr. *sábhalla*, pple. of *sábhálaim* 'save, rescue' (11.25).

W. Br. *diogel*, cpd. of prefixes *di-* (neg.), *o-* (= *go-*, cf. W. *di-o-ddef*: *go-ddef* 'suffer') and the root seen in W. *celu* 'hide', *di-gelu* 'cease hiding, expose'. Cf. W. *digel* 'unconcealed, open'. Hence 'safe' because 'not hidden'.

W. *dianaf*, neg. cpd. of *anaf* 'blemish, defect, wound': Ir. *anim* 'blemish, flaw', Grk. *δνομα* 'scold, blame', etc. Pedersen 2.61. Walde-P. 1.180.

Br. *salo*, fr. Lat. *salvus* (above, 2). Loth, Mots lat. 204.

4. Goth. *hails, gahails*, ON *heill*, OE *hāl*, OHG, MHG *heil*, all also 'well, whole' (4.83).

ON *úhætr* (usually impers. as in *ein-hverjum er úhætt* 'it is safe for someone'), lit. 'not dangerous', neg. cpd. of *hætr* 'dangerous' (*hætta* 'danger', 16.54).

Goth. *arniba* adv. (renders *ἀσφαλῶς* Mk. 14.44): ON *ern* 'brisk, vigorous', OE *earnost* 'zeal, earnestness', etc. perh. fr. the root in Skt. *ṛṇoti, ṛṇvati* 'arises, moves', Grk. *δρῶμαι* 'arouse, move', etc. Walde-P. 1.138. Feist 58.

OE *sicor*, ME *siker*, NE dial. *sicker*, OHG *sichur*, MHG, NHG *sicher*, MLG *seker* (> Dan. *sikker*, Sw. *säker*), Du. *zeker*, all fr. Lat. *sēcūrus* (above, 2). Falk-Torp 965. NED s.v. *sicker*.

Dan. *tryg*, Sw. *trygg*: ON *trygg*, Goth. *triggus*, OE *triewe*, OHG *gi-triuwi*, etc. 'true, trustworthy' (16.66). Falk-Torp 1290.

Dan. *uskadd*, Sw. *oskadd, oskadad*, neg. pple. of Dan. *skade*, Sw. *skada* 'harm, injure' (11.28).

OE *orsorg*, OHG *ursurgi* (Tat.), neg. cpd. of OE *sorg*, OHG *sorga* 'care' (16.14), a lit. rendering of Lat. *sēcūrus*, and (at least OE) used in both its orig. and later sense.

ME *sauf*, NE *safe* fr. Fr. *sauf* (above, 2).

ME *sûre* (NE obs. in this sense), fr. OFr. *sure* (above, 2).

ME, NE *unharmed*, neg. pple. of *harm*, OE *hearmian* 'injure, harm' (11.28).

NE *secure* fr. Lat. *sēcūrus* (above, 2). Du. *veilig* = MLG *vêlich*, OFris. *fêlig*: Odu. *veile* id., OE *fæle* 'faithful, true, good', root connection dub. Walde-P. 2.70 (top). Franck-v. W. 727.

Du. *onbeschadigd*, neg. pple. of *beschadigen* 'injure, harm' (11.28).

MHG *unverseret*, NHG *unversehrt*, neg. pple. of MHG *verseren* 'wound, injure' (NHG *versehren*), cpd. of MHG *sēren* 'cause pain' (fr. MHG *sēre*, OHG *sēro* 'painful', etc.). Weigand-H. 2.1127, 1163.

5. Lith. *sveikas*, Lett. *vesels*, both also 'well' (4.83).

Lith. *čielas*, also 'whole', fr. Russ. *celij* (below).

Both these Lith. words (like OE *hāl*, ChSl. *celū*, etc.) are used for 'safe' as 'unharmed', but hardly as 'free from danger', which might be expressed by a phrase *be pavojaus* 'without danger'.

Lett. *druošs*, orig. 'brave, bold': Lith. ME *sauf*, NE *safe* fr. Fr. *sauf* (above, 2).

Drasus 'bold, brave', Lett. *dristēt, drikstēt*, Lith. *dristėti* 'dare'. Mühl-Endz. 1.508.

6. ChSl. *súchranino* adv. (renders *ἀσφαλῶς* Mk. 14.44): (sū)chraniti 'save, preserve' (11.24).

ChSl. *celū*, Scr. *cio*, Boh. *celý*, Pol. *cały* (and *ocalony* fr. *ocalić* 'save'), Russ. *celij*, all also 'whole, entire', ChSl. also 'well' (4.83).

Scr. *siguran*, Slov. *siguren*, like NG *σίγουρος* 'certain, safe', fr. Venet. *seguro* = It. *sicuro* (above, 2). Miklosich 296. G. Meyer, Neugr. Stud. 4.81.

Scr. *čítav*, prob.: Lith. *kietas* 'hard, firm'. Berneker 158.

Boh. *bezpečný*, Pol. *bezpieczny*, lit. 'without care' (Russ. *bezpečnyj* 'careless'), cpd. of *bez* 'without' and second member fr. Boh. *péče*, Pol. *piecza* 'care'.

Boh. *jistý*: ChSl. *istū* 'real, actual', *istina* 'truth', etc. Berneker 435.

Russ. *bezopasnyj*, cpd. of *bez* 'without, un-' and *opasnyj* 'dangerous' (cf. 16.54).

7. Skt. *kṣema-*, also 'comfortable, agreeable': *kṣi-* 'dwell, abide, inhabit'. Uhlenbeck 72.

Skt. *akṣata-*, neg. *a-* with pple. of *kṣan-* 'hurt, wound, break'. Uhlenbeck 69.

11.27 DESTROY

Grk.	φθείρω, ἀπολλύμι	Goth.	fragistjan	Lith.	(su-)naikinti, (su-)griauti
NG	καταστρέφω, χαλῶ	ON	spilla	Let.	(iz-)puostiti, iznėcināti
Lat.	perdere, abolere, destruire	Dan.	ødelægge	ChSl.	(po-, iz-)gubiti, razoriť
It.	struere	Sw.	förstöra	Scr.	razoriti, uništiti, poruštiti
Fr.	détruire	OE	spillan, spildan	Boh.	(z)ničití, (z)bořiti
Sp.	destruir	ME	spille, destrui(e)	Pol.	(z)niszczyć, (z)burzyć
Rum.	distruge	NE	destroy	Russ.	uničitolit', razoriť
Ir.	do-lega (3sg.), mil-lim, collim	Du.	vernietigen	Skt.	nācaya-, dhvamsaya-, kṣi-
Nr.	sciosatim	OHG	firquistan, furliosian	Av.	marak-
W.	sciosatim	MHG	zerstören, vernichten		
Br.	dinistrio, distryvio	NHG	zerstören, vernichten		
	distruja				

Words for 'destroy' reflect a variety of destructive actions, some of them originally applicable to particular kinds of objects, as 'tear down, wreck' (buildings), 'lay waste' (land), 'make perish' (living things), while others like 'scatter, disturb, put down, bring to naught' might be more generally applied, so that the precise history is obscure.

1. Grk. *φθείρω* (**φθέρω*): Skt. *kṣar-* 'flow' also 'melt away, perish', Av. *γṣar-* 'flow', cf. Grk. *φθορά* 'destruction' and also (as remnant of orig. meaning) 'mixing' of colors in painting'. Walde-P. 1.700. Development fr. 'flow' prob. through 'melt away, dissolve' to 'perish' (as sometimes in Skt.), hence 'cause to perish, destroy', or possibly through 'mix' (> 'destroy the purity of, destroy'). Cf. Ir. *leg-* 'dissolve, melt', cpd. *dolega* 'destroys' (below, 3).

Grk. *ἀλλῶμι* (poet.), in prose usually *ἀπολλύμι*, beside *ἀλέθω* 'destruction, death', *ὀλέω* 'kill', with no clear outside connections.

Grk. *καταλῶ*, among other uses also 'destroy' (so freq. in NT), cpd. of *lōw* 'loose, release' (11.34).

Grk. *ἀφανίζω*, orig. 'make unseen' (fr. *ἀφανής* 'unseen'), hence also 'destroy'.

Grk. *καταστρέφω* 'overturn, upset', sometimes 'ruin', NG 'destroy', cpd. of *στρέφω* 'turn'.

NG *χαλῶ*, see 11.29.

2. Lat. *perdere* ('destroy' and 'lose'; > Romance words with latter sense prevailing 11.33), cpd. like *condere*, etc., of IE **dhē-* 'place, put', with development fr. 'put away' (cf. U.S. slang *put away* 'kill'), with per- as in *pervertere* 'turn aside, seduce', etc. Walde-P. 1.827. Ernout-M. 277. Walde-H. 1.362.

Lat. *abolere*, prob. (not : Grk. *ἀλλῶμι*, but) a new transitive formation to *abolēscere* 'perish, grow old', this a pendant

of *ad-olēscere* 'grow up', cpd. of *alere* 'nourish', etc. Walde-P. 1.87. Ernout-M. 5 f. Walde-H. 1.4 f.

Lat. *destruere*, mostly late in general sense, earlier 'tear down, demolish', cpd. of *struere* 'build'. Hence the Romance words *destruere* 'melt, destroy' (but in latter sense now new cpd. *destruggere* > Rum. *distruge*), Fr. *détruire*, Sp. *destruir*. Ernout-M. 989 f. REW 2606. Tiktin 553.

3. Ir. *do-lega* (3sg.), cpd. of *leg-* 'dissolve, melt' (e.g. 3sg. rel. *legas*, vbl. n. *legad*): W. *llaiith*, Br. *leiz* 'damp', ON *leka*, MHG *leken* 'leak', etc. Walde-P. 2.422 f. Pedersen 1.123, 2.562.

Ir. *millim* (also, as Nr. mostly, 'ruin, spoil'), etym. ? Macbain 249.

Ir. *collim* 'violate, destroy, ruin' (K. Meyer, Contrib. 425), fr. *coll* 'destruction, loss, ruin' = W. *coll*, Br. *koll* 'loss, damage': Goth. *halls*, ON *haltr*, OE *healt* 'lame', prob. as 'broken' fr. the root **kel-* 'strike'. Walde-P. 1.439. Pedersen 1.114.

W. *dinistrio*, fr. *dinistr* 'destruction', older *dinustr*, etym.? Morris Jones 387 (but dub.).

W. *destryvio* fr. Lat. *destruere* (above). Loth, Mots lat. 161.

Br. *distruja*, likewise fr. Lat. *destruere* through an OFr. form.

4. Goth. *fragistjan*, *usgistjan*, once simply *qistjan*, OHG *firquistan*, *arguistjan*, etym. dub., perh.: Lith. *gesti* 'be quenched, go out' and 'spoil', Grk. *σβέννυμι* 'quench', etc. Walde-P. 1.528, 668, 693. Feist 389.

ON *spilla*, OE *spillan*, ME *spille* 'destroy' and 'spoil' (sense obs. in NE *spill*), also OE *spildan*: OHG *spildan* 'waste', OS *spildian* 'ruin, spoil', prob. fr. the root in OHG *spaltan* 'split', etc. (9.27). Walde-P. 2.678. Falk-Torp 1121 f.

Dan. *ødelægge*, orig. 'lay waste' (but now in this sense *lægge øde*), cpd. of *øde* 'waste, desert' and *lægge* 'lay'.

Sw. *förstöra*, fr. MLG *vorstoren*, parallel to NHG *zerstören* (below). Hellquist 1109.

ME *destrui(e)*, NE *destroy* fr. OFr. *destruire*.

Du. *vernietigen*, *vernietien*, MHG *vernichten*, *vernichten*, NHG *vernichten* (in MHG, Mdu. also 'hold as naught; despise'), cpd. of Du. *niet*, MHG *nicht*, NHG *nicht* 'not'. Franck-v. W. 735. Weigand-H. 2.1157.

OHG *furliosian*, *furliosian* 'lose' (11.33) also 'destroy' (both senses in Tat. and OFr.), perh. influenced by Lat. *perdere* 'destroy' and 'lose'.

MHG *zerstören*, *vernichten*, lit. 'scatter completely', cpd. of MHG *stören*, OHG *stören* 'scatter' (NHG *stören* 'disturb'): OE *styrian* 'move, stir', NE *stir*, etc. Walde-P. 1.750. Weigand-H. 2.979.

5. Lith. (su-)naikinti, Lett. *iznėcināti*: Lith. *nykti* 'disappear', Lett. *nikt* 'be sickly, not thrive, perish', these prob.: Lett. *nica* 'downstream', ChSl. *nicī* 'bent over', Skt. *nica-* 'low', *ni* 'down', etc. Mühl-Endz. 2.746, 747. Leskien, Ablaut 279.

Lith. (su-)griauti: Lett. *g'raut* 'wreck, demolish', Lat. *in-gruere* 'break in, fall upon', *con-gruere* 'fall together, meet', Grk. (Hom.) *ἐκρῶν* 'fell upon, assailed'. Walde-P. 1.647. Walde-H. 1.700.

Lett. (iz-)puostiti, in the simplex properly 'lay waste', fr. *puosts* 'waste, deserted', loanword fr. ORuss. *pustū* id. Mühl-Endz. 3.459 f.

6. ChSl. *pogubiti*, *izgubiti*, less usually also simplex *gubiti* = Scr. *gubiti* 'lose', Russ. *gubiti* 'spoil', etc., caus. to ChSl. *gybati*, etc. 'perish', prob. = *gybati*

'bend'. Berneker 373 f. Walde-P. 1.567 f.

ChSl. Scr. *razoriti*, Russ. *razoriti*, Boh. (z)bořiti (fr. *ob-oriti*, Gebauer 1.424), cpds. of Slavic *oriti* 'loosen, plunge down, demolish, etc.': Lith. *irti* 'go to pieces, fall in ruins', Skt. *arma-* 'ruins'. Walde-P. 1.143.

Scr. *poruštiti*, Russ. *razrušiti*, cpds. of Slavic *rušiti* 'tear asunder, loose': Lith. *rausti* 'dig up, grub up', etc., fr. **reu-* extension of IE **reu-* in Lat. *ruere* 'tear up, dig up', Skt. *ru-* 'strike to pieces', etc. Walde-P. 2.356.

Pol. (z)niszczyć, fr. *nizki* 'low': ChSl. *ništī* 'poor', *nizū* 'down', fr. **ni-* 'down' (cf. above, 5). Brückner 364.

Pol. (z)burzyć: Russ. *burit'* 'hurl, throw', *burja* 'storm', Scr. *buriti se* 'become angry', etc., outside connections disputed. Walde-P. 2.191. Berneker 103. Brückner 50.

7. Skt. *nācaya-*, caus. of *naç* 'be lost, perish': Av. *nas-* 'disappear', Lat. *ne-care* 'kill', etc., IE **nek-*. Walde-P. 2.326. So also Toch. A *nāks-*, caus. of *nāk-* 'disappear, perish' (SSS 445).

Skt. *dhvamsaya-*, caus. of *dhvams-* 'fall, go to pieces, perish', prob.: Grk. *θῶ* 'blow, storm, smoke', Lat. *furere* 'rage', etc. Walde-P. 1.843 f.

Skt. *kṣi-*: Grk. *φθίω* 'decay, wane, waste away', also trans. 'consume, destroy', Av. *zxyō* gen. of **zšt-* 'vanishing, misery, distress'. Walde-P. 1.505 f.

Av. *marāk-* 'destroy, kill': Skt. *mṛ-* 'hurt, injure', prob. fr. an extension of IE **mer-* in Skt. *mṛ-* 'crush', Grk. *μαρ-αίω* 'quench, make waste away', mid. 'waste away, decay, etc.'. Walde-P. 2.278.

Grk.	βλάπτω, λυμάλωμαι	Goth.	ga-skaþþjan, ga-sleiþ-jan	Lith.	kenkti, iškadyti
NG	βλάπτω, λυμάλωμαι	ON	skeðja, skaða	Let.	skāditi
Lat.	nocere, laedere	Dan.	skade (beskadige)	ChSl.	skāditi, otštetiti
It.	frustrum	Sw.	skada	Scr.	skāditi, (na-)škoditi
Fr.	dañar	OE	hearmian, skeþþan	Boh.	ubližiti, (po-, u-)ško-diti
Sp.	face rdu, vldama	ME	harme, skathe, hurte	Pol.	(u-, za-)szkodzić
Rum.	fofichim, bronnaim	NE	harm, injure, damage	Russ.	hina-, ris-
Ir.	deanaim ole, etc.	Du.	schaden, beschadigen, kuwad doen	Skt.	zyā-, iri-
Nr.	nivēdido			Av.	
W.	ober drouk, etc.	OHG	scadōn		
Br.		MHG	schaden, schadigen		
		NHG	beschädigen, schaden		

The majority of words for 'harm, injure' (and those for the corresponding nouns) were originally applied to living creatures, with reference to bodily (or sometimes mental) injury, coming from notions like 'strike, wound, hurt, cause grief', etc.,—and only secondarily applied to material things. An exception is Lat. *damnum* with its derivatives, like NE *damage*, mostly applied to material things.

1. Grk. *βλάπτω*, in Hom. mostly 'disable, hinder', later 'harm, injure', beside sb. *βλάβη* 'harm, injury', also π-forms, as Cret. *βλοπία, καταβλάπεται*, etym. dub. Connection with Skt. *mṛ-* 'hurt, injure' (through **μαλ-*, IE **mālk-*), as Boisacq 120, is impossible if the analysis of Skt. *mṛ-* preferred in 10.27 under Av. *marāk-* 'destroy, kill' is the correct one. Walde-P. 2.297.

Grk. *λυμάλωμαι*, in earliest use a strong expression 'outrage, maltreat', later also 'cause damage, harm, spoil': *λύμη* 'outrage', *λύμα* 'dirt, filth', Lat. *lutum* 'mud', *polluere* 'pollute'. Walde-P. 2.406.

NG *ζημιώνω*, fr. Grk. *ζημιώω* mostly 'penalize, fine, punish', deriv. of *ζημία* 'loss, damage', esp. 'penalty, fine', in NG the usual noun for 'harm, damage' and financial 'loss' (11.74).

2. Lat. *nocere* with dat. 'do harm to'

(> It. *nuocere*, Fr. *nuire*, etc., REW 5938), caus. of **nek-* in Lat. *nez* 'violent death, murder', *necare* 'kill', Grk. *νέκος* 'corpse', Av. *nasu-* 'corpse', Skt. *naç-* 'perish', caus. *nācaya-* (11.27). Walde-P. 2.326. Ernout-M. 669.

Lat. *laedere*, esp. 'wound, hurt' but also 'injure', etym. dub., but orig. sense 'strike, hit' implied by cpds. *allidere*, *collidere*, etc. Ernout-M. 517. Walde-H. 1.749.

Lat. *damnum*, the regular noun for 'harm, injury' (> It. *danno*, OFr. *damp*, Sp. *daño*, Rum. *daună*; deriv. OFr. *damage*, Fr. *dommage*; REW 2468), also in early use 'loss, expense', prob. fr. **dap-no-*: Grk. *δάπτω* 'devour, rend, tear', *δαπάνη* 'expense', etc. Walde-P. 1.764. Ernout-M. 252 f. Walde-H. 1.322. Its deriv. *damnare* is 'doom, condemn' (> It. *dannare*, etc.), the orig. sense 'harm' being only rare and early, so that the use of Sp. *dañar* for 'harm' is not inherited but restored from the noun.

Rum. *vătăma* 'injure, wound', etym. dub. Pușcariu 1865.

In the Romance languages generally 'to harm' is most commonly expressed by phrases, as It. *far male*, Fr. *faire (du) mal*, Rum. *face rău*, all lit. 'do ill' (cf. '

Words for 'seek' reflect such notions as 'go about, go after, track, look for'.

1. Grk. *ζητέω* (Dor. *ζᾱτέω*) fr. **dh₂a-ro-*, beside *δίζημα* fr. **dh₂i-*, also *ζῆλος* (Dor. *ζᾱλος*) 'zeal, jealousy', prob. fr. an orig. sense 'exert oneself', or the like: Hom. *διώ* 'flee', *διώμαι* 'drive away', Skt. *digati* 'flies, hovers', etc. Walde-P. 1.775.

NG pop. *γυρεύω*, deriv. of *γύρος* 'circle' and formerly (like *γυρίζω*) 'go about', but now 'seek' (cf. Fr. *chercher*, etc., below 2).

2. Lat. *quaerere*, fr. **quais-* (cf. pple. *quaestus* and desid. *quaessere*, *quaesere*), etym.? Ernout-M. 830 f.

Lat. *petere*, orig. 'direct oneself toward, attack, fall upon' then in weakened sense 'seek' (and later 'ask'): Grk. *πύρωμαι* 'fly', *πίρω* 'fall', Skt. *pat-* 'fly, fall', etc. (10.23, 10.37). Walde-P. 2.19 f. Ernout-M. 763 f.

It. *cercare*, Fr. *chercher* (Rum. *cerca* now mostly 'try, taste'), fr. VLat. *cir-cāre* 'go about', fr. *circa* 'about'. REW 1938.

Sp., Port. *buscar*, deriv. of VLat. **būscā* 'firewood' (> OFr. *busche*, Fr. *bâche* 'stick of wood'), with semantic development through 'hunt for firewood'. REW 1420. Wartburg 1.650.

Rum. *căuta* fr. VLat. **cavitiāre*, iter. formation to Lat. *cavēre* 'be on one's guard, take heed'. REW 1793. Pušcariu 325.

3. Ir. *sírim*, perh. deriv. of *sír* 'long' (cf. NHG *verlangen*, NE long for). Pedersen 2.628. Rejected by Bergin, Ériu 8.196, maintaining *sírim* (with short vowel) for OIr.

Ir. *tarraim*, also 'ask, demand' (and so mostly in NIr.), etym. dub. Walde-P. 2.29. Stokes 17.327.

Ir. *loirgim*, lit. 'to track', fr. *lor* 'track, trace, footprint' (Walde-P. 2.439. Pedersen 1.104 f.).

Ir. *saigim*: Goth. *sōkjan*, etc. (below 4).

W. *ceisio* 'seek, attempt', deriv. of *cais* 'attempt, quest', this fr. Lat. *quaes-tiō* 'inquiry, question'? Loth, Mots lat. 147.

Br. *klask*, *klaskout* (= W. *clasgu*, *casglu* 'gather'), perh. fr. a VLat. **quaesicu-lāre*, frequent. to *quaerere* (above). Henry 69. But doubted by Loth, Mots lat. 149 f.

4. Goth. *sōkjan*, ON *sækja* (but largely used in sense 'go get, fetch' and also 'pursue, attack', and so chiefly in NÍcel.), Dan. *søge*, Sw. *sōka*, OE *sēcan*, etc., general Gmc.: Grk. *ἡύομαι* 'go ahead, lead', Lat. *agāre* 'perceive acutely', Ir. *saigim* 'go after, seek'. Walde-P. 2.449. Feist 442. Pedersen 2.610.

NE *seek* is in colloquial speech mostly replaced by phrases, like *try to find*, *look for* or *hunt for*.

ON *leita* (with gen., or prep. *at* or *eptir*), Dan. *lede*, Sw. *leta* (after) = Goth. *wlaitōn* 'look about', OE *wlātian* 'gaze': OE *wlitan*, ON *lita* 'look', etc. Walde-P. 1.293. Falk-Torp 629.

5. Lith. *ieškoti*: ChSl., SCr. *iskati*, Boh. (old) *jiskati* (Pol. *iskać* old 'seek', now 'hunt lice, louse'), Russ. *iskať*, Skt. *iṣ-* 'seek, wish' (esp. with *anu-* 'seek after'), Av. *iṣ-* 'seek', OHG *eiscōn* 'inquire, ask, demand', OE *āscian* 'attempt, demand, ask', etc. (18.31). Walde-P. 1.12. Bernerker 432 f.

Lett. *meklēt*, etym. dub. Mühl.-Endz. 2.594.

6. ChSl. *iskati*, etc., above, 5. SCr. *tražiti*, lit. 'to track', deriv. of *trag* 'track, trace'.

Boh. *hledati* = ChSl. *gledati*, SCr. *gledati* 'look at', etc. (15.52). Bernerker 302.

Pol. *szukać*, fr. NHG *suchen*. Brückner 557.
7. Skt. *anu-iṣ-*, Av. *iṣ-*: Lith. *ieškoti*, etc. (above, 5).

11.32 FIND

Grk.	<i>εἰσέω</i>	Goth.	<i>bigitan</i>
NG	<i>βρίσκω</i>	ON	<i>finna</i>
Lat.	<i>invenire, reperire</i>	Dan.	<i>finde, hitte</i>
It.	<i>trovare</i>	Sw.	<i>finna, hitta</i>
Fr.	<i>trouver</i>	OE	<i>findan</i>
Sp.	<i>hallar, encontrar</i>	ME	<i>finde</i>
Rum.	<i>găsi, afla</i>	NE	<i>find</i>
Ir.	<i>fogabim, foricim</i>	Du.	<i>vinden</i>
Nlr.	<i>doghebbim</i>	OHG	<i>findan</i>
W.	<i>caffael, cael</i>	MHG	<i>vinden</i>
Br.	<i>kavout</i>	NHG	<i>finden</i>

Words for 'find' reflect such notions as 'seize, get', 'come upon, go after', 'see, know' (through 'come to recognize'). Some originated in the language of the chase through 'stir up' or 'scent' (game).

1. Grk. *εἰρίσκω*, NG *βρίσκω*: OIr. pret. *fiar* 'found', *frith* 'was found', Arm. *gerem* 'capture, seize', root **uer-*. Walde-P. 1.280. Thurneysen, Gram. 428, 471.

2. Lat. *invenire*, lit. 'come upon, meet', whence the usual sense 'find, discover', cpd. of *venire* 'come'. Ernout-M. 1084.

Lat. *reperire* 'find out, discover' (but often synonymous with *invenire* and 'obtain', cpd. of *parere* (older *parire*) 'give birth to' for orig. 'get' (cf. *parāre* 'prepare, get', 11.16). Ernout-M. 734.

Fr. *trouver* (> It. *trovare*), Prov. *trobar*, *trovar* 'find', hence also 'compose poetry', etym. much disputed, but best fr. Lat. *turbāre* 'disturb' through use as a hunters' and fishermen's term, as actually attested in Sard. *turbare* 'stir up game' and 'frighten fish into a place where the water is poisoned'. REW 8992 (with refs., esp. Schuchardt, Wagner). Iordan-Orr, Intro. to Romance Linguistics 54.

Sp. *hallar*, Port. *achar*, Rum. *afla*, fr. Lat. *afflāre* 'breath upon', through use as a hunters' term, 'scent' (cf. Fr. *flairer*, etc.) game, hence 'track', 'find'. REW 261.

Sp. *encontrar* ('meet, happen on' and so 'find' without searching, in contrast to *hallar*) fr. Cat. *encontrar*, deriv. of *encontra* 'against' (Lat. *in+contra*), like OFr. *encontrer* (> NE *encounter*). REW 4361.

Rum. *găsi*, etym. unknown. Tiktin 664.

3. Ir. *fogabim*, Nlr. *doghebbim* (also in Nlr. 'get', esp. in orig. dependent form *faghaim* 11.16), cpds. of *fo-* 'under' and *gaibim* 'take, seize' (11.14). Pedersen 1.265.

W. *caffael*, *cael*, Br. *kavout*, also 'get', see 11.16.

4. Goth. *bigitan* = OE *begietan*, ON *geta*, etc. 'get, obtain' (11.16).

ON, Sw. *finna*, Dan. *finde*, OE *findan*, etc., general Gmc. = Goth. *finþan* 'learn, find out': OE *fundian*, OHG *fundōn* 'try, examine', OE *fundian*, OHG *fundan* 'strive after, go forward, tend to', etc., prob. fr. the root in Skt. *panthā*, ChSl. *paťi* 'road, way', etc. (10.71). Walde-P. 2.27. Falk-Torp 218.

Dan. *hitta*, Sw. *hitta* = ON *hitta* 'meet with, hit upon, hit' (> late OE *hyttan*, ME *hitte*, NE *hit*): W. *cwyddo* 'fall'. Walde-P. 1.364. Falk-Torp 407.

5. Lith. *rasti* (pres. *randu*), Lett. *atrast* (strictly 'find again' but usual for the simple *rast*), prob.: ChSl. *ob-rēsti* (pret. *ob-rēti*) 'find', *sū-rēsti* 'meet', fr. parallel root forms in -d and -t, these perh. **urē-d-*, *urē-t-* as extensions of the

forlōren > NE *forlorn*, ME *lese*, Du. *verliezen*, OHG *farliosan*, MHG *verliesen*, NHG *verlieren*: Goth. *laus* 'empty, vain', *lausjan* 'release, rescue', ON *lauss* 'free, loose', etc. (NE *loose*), fr. the root in Grk. *lūō* 'loose, release', etc. (11.34). Walde-P. 2.408. Feist 163.

ON *týna* (Norw. *tyne* 'injure, spoil') = OE *tienan* 'vex, annoy', deriv. of ON *tjōn* 'harm, injury', OE *tēona* 'harm, injustice', etc., perh.: Skt. *du-* 'burn, torment', Grk. *daō* 'kindle', etc. (In any case the Norse meaning 'lose' fr. 'injure, harm' as often.) Walde-P. 1.768. Falk-Torp 1309.

ON *tapa*, Dan. *tabe*, Sw. *tappa*, prob. fr. the root of Lat. *damnum* (**dap-no-*) 'harm, injury' (11.28). Walde-P. 1.765. Falk-Torp 1239 f.

Sw. *forlora* = Dan. (old) *forlore*, re-formations fr. Dan. *forlōren* 'lost' (now 'false') fr. MLG *vorlōren* pple. of *vorlōren*: Goth. *fraliusan*, etc. (above). Falk-Torp 258 f. Hellquist 260.

ME, NE *lose*, fr. OE *losian* 'perish, be lost', also Northumb. twice trans. 'destroy, ruin', but trans. use not regular until 13th cent.; deriv. of *los* 'loss', fr. the root in Goth. *fraliusan*, etc. (above). NED s.v.

5. Lith. *pamesti*, Lett. *pamest* (but the latter mostly 'throw away') perfect.

11.34 RELEASE

Grk.	(ἀπο)λύω, ἀφίμω, ἀπαλλάσσω	Goth.	<i>fralētan</i> , (ga)lausjan
NG	ἀπολύω, ἀπαλλάσσω	ON	<i>lāta laust</i>
Lat.	<i>dimittere, emittere, solvere</i>	Dan.	<i>læslade, slippe</i> (læ)
It.	(ri)lasciare	Sw.	(lōs)slappa, lösgiva
Fr.	(re)lâcher	OE	<i>forlitan</i>
Sp.	<i>soltar</i>	ME	<i>lete ga, relese</i>
Rum.	<i>lăsa</i>	NE	<i>release, let go</i>
Ir.	<i>leicim</i>	Du.	<i>loslaten</i>
Nlr.	<i>scacilim</i>	OHG	<i>furlazzan, lösen</i>
W.	<i>gollung</i>	MHG	<i>verlazzen, lösen</i>
Br.	<i>leuskel</i>	NHG	<i>entlassen, loslassen</i>

Words for 'release' reflect such notions as 'seize, get', 'come upon, go after', 'see, know' (through 'come to recognize'). Some originated in the language of the chase through 'stir up' or 'scent' (game).

1. Grk. *εἰρίσκω*, NG *βρίσκω*: OIr. pret. *fiar* 'found', *frith* 'was found', Arm. *gerem* 'capture, seize', root **uer-*. Walde-P. 1.280. Thurneysen, Gram. 428, 471.

Words for 'release' reflect such notions as 'loose' (in lit. sense 'unbind'), 'loosen', 'let go, send forth, let slip', etc. There is frequent connection and some overlapping in use with words for 'leave' (12.18) and 'let, permit' (19.47).

1. Grk. ἀπολύω, cpd. of ἀπό 'away, from' and λύω 'loose, unbind', the latter sometimes also 'release': Lat. *luere* 'expiate, pay a debt', *solvere* (fr. **sel-ure*) 'loose, unbind, release, solve', Skt. *lu-* 'cut off', etc. Walde-P. 2.408. Ernout-M. 954. Walde-H. 1.834.

Grk. ἀφίμω 'send forth, let go, release', cpd. of φημι 'let go, throw' (10.25).

Grk. ἀπαλλάσσω, cpd. of ἀλλάσσω 'change' (12.93).

2. Lat. *dimittere*, *emittere*, cpds. of *di-* (dis-) 'apart' and *-e* (ez) 'from' with *mittere* 'let go, throw, send' (10.63).

It. (ri)lasciare, Rum. *lăsa*, also 'leave, let' (as Fr. *laisser*), fr. Lat. *lazāre* 'loosen, relax', deriv. of *lazus* 'slack, loose'. REW 4955.

Fr. (re)lâcher, deriv. of *lâche* 'loose, slack' = It. *lasco*, fr. **lascus* = Lat. *lazus* with cons. transposition. REW 4918.

Sp. *soltar*, deriv. of *suelto* 'loose, free', pple. of *solver* 'loosen, untie', Lat. *solvere*. REW 8081.

3. Ir. *leicim*, also 'let, leave': Grk. λέπω, Lat. *linguere* 'leave', etc. (12.18). Walde 2.390 f.

Nlr. *scacilim* = Mlr. *scailim* 'scatter, strew, separate': Lith. *skelti* 'split', ON *skilja* 'divide, separate' (cf. *skilja* *eptir* 'leave', 12.18), etc. Walde-P. 2.592.

W. *gollung*, with secondary pref. *go-*, fr. *MW* *ellung* id. = Ir. *inloing* 'claims' (i.e. 'puts in'), fr. IE **leg-* 'lie', in Mlr. *laigid* 'lies down', Goth. *ligan*, etc. 'lie'. Walde-P. 2.424. Pedersen 2.570.

Br. *leuskel*, beside adj. *laesk* 'loose,

slack', connected in some way with Lat. *lazus* or **lascus*. Loth, Mots lat. 180 f.

4. Goth. *fra-lētan*, *af-lētan*, ON *lāta laust*, Dan. *læslade*, OE *forlitan*, Du. *loslaten*, OHG *furlazzan*, NHG *entlassen*, *loslassen*, cpds. of Goth. *lētan*, etc. 'let, leave' (12.18).

Goth. (ga)lausjan, OHG *lösen*, MHG *lösen*, NHG *lösen* (but now mostly in secondary applications), fr. Goth. *laus* 'empty, vain', OHG *lōs* 'free', these fr. the root of Goth. *liusan* in *fraliusan* 'lose' (11.33), etc.

Dan. *slippe*, Sw. *slappa*: ON *sleppa* (str. vb.) 'slip, escape', *sleppa* (wk. vb.) 'let slip, drop', further relations (as with NE *slip*, etc., 10.42) uncertain. Walde-P. 2.433. Falk-Torp 1064.

Sw. *lös-giva* cpd. of *lös* 'loose, free' and *giva* 'give' (11.21).

ME *relese*, NE *release* fr. OFr. *relaisser*: It. *rilasciare*, etc. (above, 2).

5. Lith. *paleisti*, Lett. *atlaist*, cpds. of Lith. *leisti*, Lett. *laist* 'let loose, let', fr. a root with diphthong IE **lei-*, beside **lēd-* in Goth. *lētan* 'leave, let', etc. Walde-P. 2.395.

6. ChSl. *pustiti*, *otupustiti*, iter. *puštati*, etc., general Slavic, derivs. of *pustiti* 'empty, waste' = OPruss. *pausto* 'wild', perh.: Grk. *παύω* 'stop, cease' (?). Walde-P. 2.1 f. Semantic relation similar to that between NE sb. *desert*, fr. Lat. *dē-sertus* 'abandoned, left waste' and vb. *desert* 'abandon, forsake' also sometimes 'relinquish, give up' (cf. NED).

ChSl. *rěšiti* (not in Gospels, but freq. in Supr. = *lūō* 'loose, release'; SCr. *riješiti* 'solve, dispose of, acquit', Russ. *rešit'* 'solve, decide', etym.? Walde-P. 2.346, 347. Miklosich 277.

7. Skt. *muc-*: Lith. *mukti* 'slip away', Lett. *mukt'* 'strip oneself of, slip off', with s- Lith. *smukti* 'slide', ChSl. *smykati* sg 'crawl'. Walde-P. 2.254. Cf. the se-

mantic development of Dan. *slippe* 'drip down', Ir. *selg* 'hunt' (sb.), W. *hela* 'to hunt' (3.79). Walde-P. 2.508.

Skt. *srj-*, Av. *harəz-*, both also 'discharge, emit, send out': MHG *selken* (11.33).

11.41 PROPERTY

Grk.	χρῆματα, κτήματα, οὐσία	Goth.	<i>ahts, aigín, faihu</i>	Lith.	<i>turtas</i>
NG	περιουσία, βίος	ON	<i>eign, gōs, fē</i>	Lett.	<i>manā, tpašums</i>
Lat.	<i>bona, res, fortūnae</i>	Dan.	<i>ejendom, gods, formue, besiddelser</i>	ChSl.	<i>sūležantje, imēntje</i>
It.	<i>proprietà, beni</i>	Sw.	<i>egendom, gods, besittningar</i>	SCr.	<i>imanje, posjed, vlasništvo</i>
Fr.	<i>biens (propriété)</i>	OE	<i>aht, sceall, feoh, gōd</i>	Boh.	<i>jměti, majetek, vlastnictví</i>
Sp.	<i>propiedad, bienes, haber(es)</i>	ME	<i>aligh, godes, cotel, passencowen</i>	Pol.	<i>własność, posiadłość, majątek</i>
Rum.	<i>bun(bun), avere</i>	NE	<i>property, possessions</i>	Russ.	<i>imúšestvo, sobstvennosc</i>
Ir.	<i>sealh</i>	Du.	<i>eigendom, bezit, goed, vermogen</i>	Skt.	<i>rāi-, vasu-, dhana-, dravya-, apnas-, etc.</i>
Nlr.	<i>meddiant</i>	OHG	<i>ēht, guot, haba (eigan)</i>	Av.	<i>gašə-, ššə-</i>
W.	<i>mad(ou), tra</i>	MHG	<i>guot, haba (eigen)</i>		
Br.		NHG	<i>eigentum, besitz, habe, gut, vermögen</i>		

Words for 'property' are mostly connected with verbs for 'own, possess', or 'have', or with adjectives for 'one's own', a few with words for 'need, use' or 'power'; several with words for 'good', not only in the European languages, where the influence of Lat. *bona* is suspected, but also in Sanskrit. Some are based on words for 'cattle', as conversely often 'property' > 'cattle'. See also 3.15, 11.43.

Several of the generic terms came to be specialized to 'money', 'movable property' or 'landed property'. 'Landed property' is popularly expressed by words for 'land' or 'lands and houses'. The technical terms are mostly combinations (cpds. or phrases) of words for 'property' with 'land, ground' (or sometimes 'immobile'), of such obvious make-up, that it does not seem worth while to list them in a separate group.

1. Grk. *χρῆματα*, pl. of *χρῆμα* 'thing (of use), matter, affair': *χρῆς* 'needs, must, ought' (9.94), *χρεός*, *χρησ'* 'debt'

(11.64), *χρῶμαι* 'need, use' (9.423). Generic term, but also often spec. for 'money' and so reg. in NG.

Grk. *κτήματα*, sg. *κτῆμα* 'a piece of property': *κτάμαι* 'obtain', perf. *έκτημαι* 'own', etc. (11.12, 11.16). Generic term (in Homer more common than *χρῆματα*), but specialized to 'landed property' in Hellenistic times, and so reg. in NG.

Grk. *βίος* (δ) 'life' (cf. 4.74) as 'mode of life' and esp. 'means of living, livelihood', late 'property', hence NG *βίος* (ῥέ) 'property' and 'wealth'.

2. Lat. *bona*, nom. pl. neut. of *bonus* 'good'. Hence Rum. *bun* 'good', sb. 'property', pl. *bunuri*.

Lat. *rēs* (also general 'thing, affair, matter' but only secondarily): Skt. *rāi-* (nom. sg. *rās*, gen. sg. *rāyas*) 'property,

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Grk. *βίος* (δ) 'life' (cf. 4.74) as 'mode of life' and esp. 'means of living, livelihood', late 'property', hence NG *βίος* (ῥέ) 'property' and 'wealth'.

2. Lat. *bona*, nom. pl. neut. of *bonus* 'good'. Hence Rum. *bun* 'good', sb. 'property', pl

European languages there are distinctive words for 'wealth', most of them derived from the adjectives for 'rich' (11.51); but sometimes conversely 'rich' from 'wealth'; and there are also certain of the words for 'property' which are most often used with the implication of 'wealth' and so are also entered here in second place, e.g. NHG *vermögen*.

1. Grk. *πλοῦτος* (δ, but in Vd. declined as neut. *σ*-stem, hence) NG pop. pl. *πλούτη* : *πολύς* 'much, many', *πλείος*, Att. *πλέως* 'full', etc. Walde-P. 1.16 f. Falk-Torp 530. Feist 63.

Dan. *formue*, Du. *vermogen*, NHG *vermögen*, see 'property' (11.41).

Sw. *förmögenhet*, deriv. of *förmögen* 'powerful, wealthy', fr. MLG *vormogen* (de) pple. of *vormogen* 'be able' = Du. *vermogen*, etc. 'be able' as sb. 'power, wealth' (above).

OE *wela*, ME *wela* (NE *weal*), OHG *wolo*, *welo*, etc., with deriv. suffix ME *welthe* (not found in OE), NE *wealth*, OHG *welida* : OE *wel(l)*, OHG *wola*, *wela* adv. 'well', etc.

ME *richesse* fr. OFr. *richesse*; then conceived as pl. form in ME, NE *riches*.

Du. *rijkdom* (MLG *rikedom* > late ON *rikiðmr*, Dan. *rigdom*, Sw. *rike-dom*), OHG *richidum*, *rihtum*, MHG *richtum*, NHG *reichtum*, orig. and in the earlier language mostly 'power, dominion' (OE *ricedōm* only in this sense), fr. OHG *richi*, OE *rice*, ON *rikr*, etc. 'mighty', later 'rich' (11.51).

5. Lith. *bagotystė*, Lett. *bagātība*, ChSl. *bagatstvo*, etc., fr. the Baltic and Slavic words for 'rich' Lith. *bagotas*, Lett. *bagats*, ChSl. *bagatŭ* (11.51).

6. Skt. *dhana-*, *vasu-*, *rāi-*, Av. *išti-*, see 'property' (11.41).

Av. *šaēta-*, etym. dub. Barth. 1704 f.

W. *cyfoeth*, also (and orig.) 'dominion, power', cf. OCor. *cheftuid* 'omnipotens' : Ir. *cumachte* 'power', *con-icem* 'can', etc. Pedersen 1.124.

Br. *pinvidigez*, fr. *pinvidig* 'rich' (11.51).

4. Goth. *gabei* : *giban* 'give' (11.21).

Rum. *parale*, pl. of *para*, name of a coin, fr. Turk. *para* (see above, 1).

3. In older Irish, the regular method of estimating value is by heads of cattle, chiefly by so many *dairt* 'yearling', or *samaisc* 'three-year-old heifer'. Another standard of value is the *sēt* probably orig. a jewel or brooch of some sort (see 6.72). Schrader, Reallex. 2.335. Laws, Gloss. 657 f.

Nlr. *airgead*, W. *arian* (*ariant*), Br. *archant* 'silver' (9.65) and 'money'.

4. Goth. *skatts* (also *dhārion*, *μῆ*), OE *sealt* 'property, money, coin', OHG *scaz* 'money, coin' (also as in Goth. the name of certain coins), see under 'property', OE *sealt* (11.41).

Goth. *faihu* (renders *ἀργύριον* Mk. 14.11), ON *fē*, OE *feoh*, ME *fe*, all 'property, money', see 11.41.

ON *baugr* 'ring' and, from the use of spiral-formed rings as a medium of payment, also 'money', esp. in cpds. as *baug-gildi* 'wergeld', etc. Vigfusson s.v. ON *pening*, Sw. *penning* 'coin', esp. a definite coin 'a penny', pl. ON *penningar*, Dan. *penge*, Sw. *pengar* 'money' : OE *pening*, *pending*, etc., OHG *pfennig* 'penny, small coin', orig. dub. Falk-Torp 821. Weigand-H. 2.407 f. NED s.v. *penny*. Hence borrowed Lith. *pinigas*, *piningas* 'coin', pl. 'money', ChSl. *peněž*, *peněž* 'denarius' (whence *peněžník* 'money-changer, banker' Jn. 2.14, Lk. 19.23). Stender-Petersen 385.

ME *mon(e)ye* in both senses 'coin, money', NE *money*, fr. OFr. *monieie*, *mon(n)ie* 'coin', cf. Fr. *monnaie* (11.44).

OHG, MHG *gelt*, NHG, Du. *geld*, orig. 'payment, compensation', cf. OE *gild* 'payment, tribute, substitute, offering',

ON *aubr* (also *aubrēfi*, cpd. with sec-ond member deriv. of *of* 'excess, multi-tude'), OE *ead*, OHG in *al-ōd* 'free possession' (hence MLat. *alodium*), OS *ōd* 'possession' : ON *aubna* 'fortune, fate', *aubinn*, OE *ēaden* 'granted by fate', Goth. *audags* 'μακάριος', etc., perh. of mythological origin, with reference to the weaving of the goddess of fate, fr. the root in Lith. *austi* 'weave', ON *vāð* 'piece of cloth', etc. Walde-P. 1.16 f. Falk-Torp 530. Feist 63.

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3. In older Irish, the regular method of estimating value is by heads of cattle, chiefly by so many *dairt* 'yearling', or *samaisc* 'three-year-old heifer'. Another standard of value is the *sēt* probably orig. a jewel or brooch of some sort (see 6.72). Schrader, Reallex. 2.335. Laws, Gloss. 657 f.

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Goth. *faihu* (renders *ἀργύριον* Mk. 14.11), ON *fē*, OE *feoh*, ME *fe*, all 'property, money', see 11.41.

11.43 MONEY

Grk.	ἀργύριον, χρῆματα	Goth.	skatts, faihu	Lith.	pinigai
NG	χρήματα, παράδες	ON	fē, peningar (baugr)	Let.	nauda
Lat.	pecunia, aēs, argen-tum	Dan.	penge	ChSl.	strebro
It.	denaro	Sw.	pengar	Boh.	novac, novci
Fr.	argent	OE	feoh, sceatt	Pol.	pieniądze </td
Rum.	dinero	ME	mon(e)ye, fe	Russ.	den'gi
Ir.	bani, parale	NE	money	Skt.	(dhana-)
Nlr.	airgead	Du.	geld	Av.	(šaēta-)
W.	arian	OHG	scas, gelt		
Br.	archant	MHG	gelt, schaz		
		NHG	geld		

The chief standard of value in the IE period and in the history of the IE-speaking peoples before the introduction of actual 'money' based on coinage was cattle (in the old wide sense 'live-stock'). This is amply attested for the several peoples by direct references and is also reflected in the interchange of 'cattle' with 'property' or 'money' in an inherited IE group and some others (3.15). Cf. Schrader, Reallex. 1.371 ff., and, especially for Celtic, Vendryes, RC 42.381 ff.

Among other standards of value pre-ceding 'money' proper were horses, furs (ORuss. *kuna* 'martin skin, money, a small coin', whence Russ. *kunec* 'mer-chant'; cf. Berneker 644), linen (whence Slavic verb for 'pay', 11.65), articles of jewelry (Skt. *niška-* in RV, cf. Zimmer, Altind. Leben 259; Ir. *sēt*, see below), certain utensils (Grk. *λέβης* 'bronze kettle', in Crete name of a coin, *πέλεκυς* 'axe' in Cyprus name of a coin). The im-mediate precursor of coined money offi-cially standardized and stamped was the use of precious metals in rings (cf. ON *baugr*, below, 4), bars (cf. Grk. *ὀβολός* 'spit, nail' and name of a small coin), or other forms.

Of the words for 'money', some are those for 'property' used to include or specialized to 'money'. More frequent is generalization from 'coin' or the

names of particular coins, the latter in part derived from the name of the metal used, especially 'silver'. In one group 'money' is from 'payment'.

1. Grk. *ἀργύριος* 'silver' (9.65), also 'money' (Aesch.+) as esp. the deriv. *ἀργύριον* (both forms as 'money' in Cretan Law-Code).

Grk. *χρήματα* 'property' (11.41), also and in NG reg. 'money'.

NG pop. *παράδες*, pl. of *παράς*, fr. Turk. *para*, the small Turkish coin.

NG pop. *λεφτά*, pl. of *λεφτόν* 'centime'.

2. Lat. *pecunia*, earlier 'wealth' in cattle, then 'wealth, money' whence also 'coin' esp. in late Lat. 'copper coins', fr. *pecu* 'cattle', this also sometimes 'money' (like Goth. *faihu*, below).

Lat. *aēs* 'bronze' (9.66), hence, since the early coins were of bronze, 'money' esp. in the expression *aēs aliēnum* 'another's money' = 'debt' (11.64).

Lat. *argentum* 'silver' (9.65), used also of 'silver coin, money' (so already in Plautus), hence Fr. *argent* in both senses.

It. *denaro*, *danaro* (OIt. *danaio*), Sp. *dinero*, fr. VLat. *dinaris* for Lat. *dē-narius*, name of a Roman silver coin orig. worth ten asses, fr. *dēnt* distribu-tive adj. to *decem* 'ten'. Ernout-M. 245. REW 2553.

Rum. *bani*, pl. of *ban*, name of a coin (11.44).

3. Nlr. *spārān*, Gael. *sporan*, etym.? Macbain 340 quotes Mlr. *sboran*, and derives this by metathesis fr. late Lat. *bursa* (above).

W. *purs*, fr. ME *purs(e)*.

11.44 COIN

Grk.	νόμισμα	Goth.	(skatts)	Lith.	pinigas
NG	νόμισμα	ON	peningr, mynt	Let.	naudas gabals
Lat.	nummus (monēta)	Dan.	mynt	ChSl.	sklezi
It.	moneta	Sw.	mynt, penning	SCR.	novac
Fr.	monnaie	OE	mynt, sceatt	Boh.	mince
Sp.	moneda	ME	mynt, mon(e)ye, coyn	Pol.	moneta
Rum.	monedă, ban	NE	coin	Russ.	moneta
Ir.	bonn, piosa	Du.	munz		
Nlr.	bonn, piosa	OHG	muniz(a), scas		
W.	bath	MHG	munze		
Br.	moniez	NHG	munze		

1. Grk. *νόμισμα*, orig. 'anything sanc-tioned by custom', then esp. (as 'legal tender') 'coin', deriv. of *νομίζω* 'practice as custom' : *νόμος* 'custom, law' (21.11). Walde-P. 2.330 ff.

2. Lat. *nummus*, prob. an early loan-word fr. Grk. *νόμος* 'customary, legal' : *νόμος*, etc. (above). Sicil. Grk. *noimmos* would then be in turn fr. the Italic form. Ernout-M. 686 f.

Late Lat. *monēta*, orig. a surname of Juno, then the temple where she was worshiped and where money was coined, hence 'place of coinage, mint', in later use also the 'die or stamp for coining' and esp. the 'coin' itself. Hence the com-mon European words, It. *moneta*, Fr. *monnaie* (> Br. *moniez*, ME *monieye*), Sp. *moneda*, Rum. *monedă*; OE *mynt*, ME *mynt*, MLG *munt* (> late ON, Dan., Sw. *mynt*), Du. *munt*, OHG *muniza*, *muniz*, MHG, NHG *münze* (> Boh. *mince*); Pol., Russ. *moneta*. Ernout-M. 628. Falk-Torp 745. Berneker 2.76.

Rum. *ban*, name of a coin and pop. 'coin', orig. a coin struck by the *ban*, a government official (fr. Hung. *ban*). Tiktin 151 f.

3. Nlr. *bonn* (also 'medal', etc.), fr. Lat. *pondo* 'by weight'. Vendryes, De hib. voc. 117. Macbain 43.

Nlr. *piosa* 'piece' and 'coin', fr. NE

piece, also used for a coin (NED s.v. *piece*, sb. 13).

W. *bath* 'stamp, emblem', also (with or without *arian* 'silver, money') 'coin' : vb. *bathu* 'coin', fr. Lat. *batt(u)ere* 'strike'. Loth, Mots lat. 137.

4. For ON *peningr* and Goth. *skatts* (quotable only for a particular coin; the passage Mt. 22.19 lacking), OE *sceatt*, OHG *scas*, see under 'money' (11.43), and for OE *mynt*, OHG *muniza*, etc. above, 2.

ME *coyn*, NE *coin*, fr. Fr. *coin* 'wedge, corner, die, stamp', fr. Lat. *cuneus* 'wedge'. NED s.v. *coin*, sb.

5. Lith. *pinigas*, *piningas* 'coin', pl. 'money', see 11.43.

Let. *naudas gabals*, lit. 'piece of money', paralleled by expressions in other languages (cf. Dan. *pengestykke*, NHG *geldstück*) but here apparently the usual expression.

6. ChSl. *sklezi* (renders *νόμισμα* Mt. 22.19), cf. Pol. *szeląg* name of different old Polish coins, Russ. *szeląg* 'counter', etc., fr. the Gmc., cf. Goth. *skillingr*, ON *skillingr*, OE *scilling*, etc. 'shilling', name of various coins : ON *skilja* 'sepa-rate, divide', etc. (more directly : Goth. *skildus* 'shield?'). Walde-P. 2.593. Feist 433. Stender-Petersen 380 f.

SCR. *novac* 'coin, money', see 11.43.

For Indo-Iranian, see under 'money' (11.43).

11.45 PURSE

Grk.	βαλλάντιον	Goth.	puggs	Lith.	(pinigu) ma(k)šna
NG	παύριον	ON	sjoðr, pungr	Let.	naudes maks
Lat.	paupurium, crumina	Dan.	pung	ChSl.	vālagalište
It.	borsa	Sw.	pung	SCR.	noučarka
Fr.	bourse	OE	sēod, pung	Boh.	měšec, vděk (na penize)
Sp.	bolsa	ME	purs	Pol.	worek (na pieniądze)
Rum.	pungă	NE	purse (cod)	Russ.	košelek
Ir.	spārān	Du.	(geld)buidel, beurs	Skt.	granthi-
Nlr.	spārān	OHG	seckil, scazfung, pfoso	Av.	.....
W.	purs, cod	MHG	seckil, buidel		

Rum. *moștenitor*, fr. *moștenii* 'inherit', this again fr. arch. *moștean* 'heir', beside which also arch. *moșan* 'heir', all derivs. of *moș* 'grandfather, ancestor' (cf. *stramori* 2.56). Densusianu 354.

3. Ir. *orbam* (RAI Contrib. s.v.), also *comarbe* 'co-heir' (*comarbi*, gl. *coheredes* Wb. 19c20), fr. *orbe* 'inheritance': Goth. *arbi* 'inheritance', etc., below, 4. Pedersen 1.32.

Nlr. *oidhre*, fr. ME *heir*. Macbain 267.

W. *etifedd*, formerly 'child, offspring', MW *etyfed*, perh.: *tyfu* 'grow'. G. S. Lane, Language 7.280 f.

4. Goth. *arþja*, ON *arþi*, OHG *arpeo*, *erbo*, MHG, NHG *erbe* 'heir' (beside ON *arfr*, OE *ierfe*, Goth., OHG *arbi*, MHG, NHG *das erbe* 'inheritance', in cpds. ON *erþingi*, Dan. *arving*, Sw. *arvinge* (last member prob. -*gengi*), ON *arf-laki*, -*lakari*, *arþipokumaðr*, OE *ierfenuma*, Du. *erfgenaam* (: ON *taka*, OE *neman*, etc. 'take'): Ir. *orbe* 'inheritance', Grk. *ὀρφανός* 'bereft, orphan', Lat. *orbis* 'bereft', Arm. *orb* 'orphan', Skt. *arbhā* 'little, weak' sb. 'child'. Walde-P. 1.183. Falk-Torp 34.

5. Lith. *paveldėtojas*, fr. *paveldėti* 'in-

herit', cpd. of *veldėti* id., beside *valdyti* 'rule' (19.31).

Lith. *įpėdinis*, 'successor' and 'heir', fr. *pėda* 'footstep, track'.

Lett. *mantinieks*, fr. *manta* 'property' (11.41).

6. ChSl. *naslědnikū*, SCR. *nasljednik*, Russ. *naslednik*, fr. ChSl. *naslěditi* 'inherit', etc. cpd. of *na* 'on' and *slěditi* 'follow' (10.52).

SCR. *baštīnik*, fr. *baština* 'patrimony', this fr. the rare *bašta* 'father'. Berneker 46.

Boh. *dědic* (Pol. *dziedzic* formerly the usual word, now mostly 'landed proprietor', Russ. *dedič* now obs.), fr. Boh. *děd*, etc. 'grandfather' (2.46). Berneker 191.

Pol. *spadkobierca*, cpd. of *spadek* 'a fall, that which falls by lot, heritage' (: *pasć*, ChSl. *pasti* 'fall', 10.23) and *brać* 'take'. Brückner 37.390.

7. Skt. *dāyāda*, fr. *dāya* 'share, inheritance' (: *dāti* 'cuts off, divides, shares') and *-āda* 'taking-, receiving-' (fr. *ā-dā* 'receive').

Skt. *rikthin-* (adj. and sb.), fr. *riktha-* 'inheritance', whence also cpds. for 'heir', *rikthagraha-*, *rikthabhāj-*, *rikthahāra-*, etc. : *ric-* 'leave', etc. (11.34).

11.51 RICH

Grk.	πλούσιος	Goth.	gabigs	Lith.	bagotas, turtingas
NG	πλούσιος	ON	auðigr (rikir)	Lett.	bagāts, turigs
Lat.	divēs, opulentus	Dan.	rig	ChSl.	bagat, turigs
It.	ricco	Sw.	rik	SCR.	bagat
Fr.	riche	OE	welig, <i>ead</i> (ig) (rice)	Boh.	bohātij
Sp.	rico	ME	riche, welthy	Pol.	bohātij
Rum.	bogat	NE	rich, wealthy	Russ.	bohātij
Ir.	somme, saidbir	Du.	riek	Skt.	dhanin-, dravyavant-,
Nlr.	saidhbhir	OHG	ōlag, <i>ehitg</i> (richi)	Av.	saēlavant-, ištavant-
W.	cyfoethog	MHG	rich(e)		
Br.	pinvidig	NHG	reich		

11.52 POOR

Grk.	πένυς	Goth.	unlids	Lith.	biednas, neturtingas
NG	πένυς	ON	fátelkr, <i>auðigr</i>	Lett.	nabags, mazturigs
Lat.	pauper, inops	Dan.	fátelkr, <i>auðigr</i>	ChSl.	ubogij, nebogij, ništ
It.	poverta	Sw.	fátelkr, <i>auðigr</i>	SCR.	ubog, siromašan
Fr.	pauvre	OE	wælla, <i>pearfende</i> , <i>arm</i>	Boh.	chudij, ubohij
Sp.	pobre	ME	pou(e)re, <i>arm</i>	Pol.	ubogi, biedny
Rum.	sdrac	NE	poor	Russ.	bednyj, ubogij
Ir.	bocht, domme, daidbir	Du.	arm, behoefig	Skt.	daridra-, niradhana-
Nlr.	bocht, daidhbhir, dealbh	OHG	arm, durftig, wadal	Av.	drigu-, ašāla-
W.	tlawd	MHG	arm, durftic		
Br.	paour, tavanlek	NHG	arm, durftig		

Most of the common words for 'poor' as the opposite of 'rich' are also used with strong emotional value (depreciatory or affectionate) for 'unfortunate, wretched', etc., and this latter use is by no means always the secondary one. That is, besides the words in which lack of wealth is the primary notion, as shown by their etymology (e.g. neg. cpds. of words for 'rich' or 'wealth'), there are many others in which, as the cognates show, the development has been in the opposite direction, namely from an expressive term for 'unfortunate' or the like to 'poor' = 'not rich'.

1. Grk. *πένυς* (adj. 'poor' and sb. 'a poor man') : *πένομαι* 'toil, work' also 'be poor', *πόνο* 'toil, work', etc. (9.12).

The *πένυς* was the one who toiled for a living, 'poor' by contrast to the rich, but distinct from the *πρωχός* 'beggar' (11.53) who had nothing (cf. Aristoph., Plutus 553). But already in the NT *πρωχός* has displaced *πένυς* as the common word for 'poor', hence NG *φτωχός*.

2. Lat. *pauper*, prob. an old cpd. **pau-paro-s* 'getting little' (cf. ON *fá-lakr*, below, 4), first member : *paucus* 'little', Goth. *fawai*, ON *fár* 'few', and the second : *parāre* 'get, prepare' (11.16). Hence It. *poverta*, Fr. *pauvre* (OFr. *poore* > Br. *paour*, ME *pau(e)re*, NE *poor*), Sp. *pobre*. Walde-P. 2.75. Ernout-M. 744. REW 6305.

Lat. *inops*, neg. cpd. of *opēs* 'wealth' (11.42).
Rum. *sdrac*, fr. Slav. late ChSl. *si-rakū* (below, 6).
3. Ir. *bocht*, prob. orig. 'broken', pple. to *borg-* 'break'. Stokes 177.
Ir. *dóimne*, see under *somme* 'rich' (11.51).
Ir. *daidbir*, Nlr. *daidhbhir*, see under *saidbir* 'rich' (11.51).
Nlr. *dealbh*, see under *sell* 'property' (11.41).
W. *tlawd*, cf. Ir. *tláith* 'soft' : Grk. *τλάρος* 'suffering, patient', Lat. *lātus* 'born, carried', fr. the root **tel-* in words for 'lift, carry' and 'endure'. Walde-P. 1.739. Pedersen 1.132.
Br. *paour*, fr. OFr. *povre* (above, 2). Henry 217.
Br. *tavanlek*, etym. dub. Henry 261. Ernault, Glossaire 683.
4. Goth. *unlids* = OE *unlǣd* 'miserable, unfortunate' sometimes also 'poor', lit. 'without possessions in land', neg. cpd. of OE *lǣþ* = ON *lǣð* 'share of land'. Walde-P. 2.394. Feist 521.
ON *fátelkr*, Dan., Sw. *fátig*, lit. 'taking little', cpd. of *fá* acc. of *fár* 'few' and *takr* fr. *taka* 'take'. Falk-Torp 208. Hellquist 203.
ON *auðigr*, neg. cpd. of *auðigr* 'rich'. OE *wælla* (also sb. 'a poor man, beggar') beside *wæll* 'poverty', OHG *wadal*

While many of the words for 'rich' are derivatives of those for 'property' or 'wealth', others are of independent origin resting on broader notions such as 'mighty', 'fortunate', 'splendid', 'favored of the gods'.

1. Grk. *πλούσιος*, fr. *πλοῦτος* 'wealth' (11.42).

2. Lat. *divēs*, -*itis*, prob. fr. *divus* 'god', reflecting the conception of the gods as the dispensers of wealth. Ernout-M. 273. Walde-H. 1.358 f.

Lat. *opulentus*, fr. *opēs* 'riches' (11.42). It. *ricco*, Fr. *riche*, Sp. *rico*, fr. Gmc. (below, 4). REW 7315.

Rum. *bogat*, fr. Slav. (below, 6).

3. Ir. *somme* 'rich' and *domme* 'poor', cpds. of *so-* 'well' (IE **su-*) and *do-* 'ill' (IE **dus-*), second part dub., perh. **op-smio* fr. the root in Lat. *opēs* 'riches', etc. Walde-P. 1.176.

Ir. *saidbir*, Nlr. *saidhbhir* 'rich' and *daidbir*, Nlr. *daidhbhir* 'poor', cpds. of *so-* and *do-* (as above) with *adbar* 'material' (of dub. etym.). Pedersen 1.305, 2.9, 518 note.

W. *cyfoethog*, fr. *cyfoeth* 'power, wealth' (11.42).

Br. *pinvidig* by metathesis for **pindivig* = W. *pendefig* 'prince, noble', deriv. of *penn* 'head, chief'. Pedersen 1.381. Henry 224. Ernault, Glossaire 492.

4. Goth. *gabigs*, fr. *gabei* 'wealth, riches' (11.42).

ON *auðigr*, OE *eadig*, *ead*, OHG *ōlag*, fr. ON *auðr*, OE *ead* (OHG *-ād* in *alōd*) 'wealth' (11.42).

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ON *rikir*, Dan. *rig*, Sw. *rik*, OE *rice*, etc., but in the older period mostly 'mighty', noble' = Goth. *reiks* 'ruler', adj. 'honored', prob. old Gmc. loanword fr. Celtic, cf. Gall. *rix* 'king' (e.g. in *Dumno-rix*, etc.), Ir. *ri* (gen. *rig*) id. = Lat. *rex*, etc. Walde-P. 2.365. Falk-Torp 898.

OE *welig*, ME *welthy*, NE *wealthy*, fr. OE *wela*, ME *welthe* 'wealth' (11.42). OHG *ehitg*, fr. *ehit* 'property' (11.41).

5. Lith. *bagotas*, Lett. *bagāts*, loan-words fr. Slav. (below, 6). Mühl.-Endz. 1.249.

Lith. *turingas*, fr. *turtas* 'property' (11.41).

Lett. *turigs*, fr. *turēt* 'hold, keep, have' (11.11).

6. ChSl. *bogatij*, etc., general Slav. fr. *bogŭ* 'share' (in *ubogŭ*, *nebogŭ* 'poor') = *bogŭ* 'god' : Skt. *bhaga-* 'good fortune, welfare' and 'dispenser', Av. *baya-* 'share, good fortune, god', OPers. *bagā-* 'god', Skt. *bhāj-* 'share, distribute', etc. Walde-P. 2.128. Berneker 67. Brückner 33 f.

7. Skt. *dhanin-*, fr. *dhana-* 'property, wealth' (11.41).

Skt. *dravyavant-*, fr. *dravya-* 'property' (11.42).

Skt. *revant-* (also 'splendid' and so Av. *raēvant-*), fr. *rāi-* 'wealth' (11.41).

Av. *šaēlavant-*, fr. *šaēla-* 'riches' (11.42).

Av. *ištavant-*, fr. *išti-* 'property, riches' (11.41).

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Fr. *ladre* 'leper' and 'miser', fr. the biblical *Lazarus*. REW 4958.

Rum. *sgtrcit*, sb. use of adj. for 'stingy'.

3. Ir. *díbech*, also as adj. 'churlish, niggardly' (Nir. *díbeach* 'grudging' as sb. 'niggard'), fr. *díbe* 'a denying, refusing, churlishness, stinginess', vbl. n. of *do-béim*, cpd. of *benim* 'strike, slay'. K. Meyer, Contrib. 633-34.

Nir. *spriónnlog* (also *spriúnlog*, *spriónnlaí*, etc.), etym.?

W. *cybydd*, fr. Lat. *cupidus*. Loth, Mots lat. 155.

Br. *piz*, sb. use of adj. for 'stingy'.

4. Goth. and ON sbs. for 'miser' lacking. Presumably expressed by phrases analogous to Lat. *homō avarus*.

Dan. *gnier* = Sw. *gnidare* (but not the usual word), fr. Dan. *gnie*, Sw. *gnida*, Norw. *gni* 'be stingy, pinch and spare'. For the modern feeling the word appears as 'one who rubs his money' (cf. Dan. *gnide*, Sw. *gnida* 'rub'). The connection is probably rather through the notion of 'tormenting and afflicting (oneself)' to save rather than directly from 'rub'. Falk-Torp 334 f.

Sw. *giringbuk*, lit. 'stingy-belly', where *buk* 'belly' is used for 'person' in pejorative sense. Hellquist 110.

OE *gitsere*, fr. *gitsian* 'covet, desire' (: MHG *güt(e)sen* 'be greedy'); MHG *gite-gere* fr. *gitec* 'avaricious'; NHG *geizhals* lit. 'greedy-neck' : OHG *gū* 'avarice', *gūtag* 'avaricious', etc.

ME *nigarde*, NE *niggard*, cf. ME *nigarde* 'stingy'.

NE *miser*, formerly also 'miserable'

and 'a miserable, wretched person', fr. Lat. *miser* 'miserable, wretched'.

Du. *gierigaard*, fr. *gierig* 'stingy', with pejorative suffix *-aard* (fr. Fr. *-ard*). Franck-v. W. 198.

Du. *erek*, sb. form fr. MDu. *vrec* 'covetous, greedy, evil' = OHG *freh* 'covetous, greedy', ON *frekr*, Goth. *-frikis* in *faihu-frikis* 'avaricious', etc. Franck-v. W. 762.

MHG *vīlz*, NHG *filz* 'felt', in MHG also 'an uncouth person' and 'miser', NHG 'miser', with reference to one clad in felt or in felt slippers (as the miser was often pictured). Paul, Deutsches Wtb. s.v.

5. Lith. *gabas* (also *gobas*) : *gabšius*, *gabšus* 'avaricious'.

Lith. *godišius* : *godingas*, *godus* 'avaricious'.

Lith. *šykštuolis*, Lett. *stikstulis*, fr. Lith. *šykštus*, Lett. *siksts* 'stingy'.

Lett. *mantrausis*, lit. 'money-raker', cpd. of *manla* 'property' and deriv. of *raust* 'rake, poke together (the fire, etc.)'. 6. SCR. *škrtac*, fr. *škrt* 'stingy'. SCR. *tvrdica*, fr. *tvrd* 'stingy'.

Boh. *lakomec*, fr. *lakomý* 'avaricious'. Boh. *skrbec*, *skrblik*, beside vb. *skrbiti* 'be niggardly' : ChSl. *skrběti* 'be sad', *skrběti* 'grief', etc. (16.32). Brückner 493.

Boh. *držgreše*, lit. 'pinch-penny', cpd. of *držeti* 'hold' and *greše* dim. of *groš* fr. older NHG *grosch* = *groschen*.

Boh. *skupec*, Pol. *skąpiec*, Russ. *skupec*, fr. Boh. *skoupý*, Pol. *skąpy*, Russ. *skupoj* 'stingy'.

Russ. *skrjaga*, etym.?

7. Skt. *krpana*, sb. use of adj. for 'stingy'.

NE *miser*, formerly also 'miserable'

11.56 STEAL

Grk.	κλέπτω	Goth.	hlifan, stilan	Lith.	vogti
NG	κλέβω, κλέφω	ON	stela	Lett.	zagt
Lat.	fūrāre	Dan.	stjæle	ChSl.	krasti
It.	rubare	Sw.	stjåla	Boh.	krasti
Fr.	voler	OE	stelan, stalian	Pol.	krasći
Sp.	hurtar, robar	ME	stele	Russ.	krasć
Rum.	fura	NE	steal	Skt.	vorovat'
Ir.	galaim	Du.	stelen	Av.	larap-
Nir.	goidim	OHG	stelan		
W.	dwyn, lladrata	MHG	stelen		
Br.	laerez	NHG	stehlen		

Some of the words for 'steal' rest on notions like 'hide, carry off, collect'. Some seem to have first denoted various rascally actions, specialized to 'steal'.

For an important IE group, see under 'thief' (11.57).

1. Grk. κλέπτω, NG κλέβω, κλέφω, Lat. *clepere* (rare and arch.), Goth. *hlifan*, fr. **klep-*, prob. an extension of **kel-* in Lat. *oc-culere*, Ir. *celim*, OE *helan*, etc. 'hide'. Walde-P. 1.497. Ernout-M. 196. Walde-H. 1.232. Feist 263.

2. Lat. *fūrārī*, also *fūrāre* (> Rum. *fura*; It. *furare* obs. or poet., OFr. *furor*), fr. *fūr* 'thief' (11.57).

It. *rubare*, Sp. *robar*, fr. the Gmc., OHG *raubōn*, Goth. *biraubōn*, etc. 'rob, plunder'. REW 7092.

Fr. *voler* (as 'steal' since 16th cent.) = *voler* 'fly', through its trans. use 'make fly', then as slang term for 'steal, rob'. REW 9431. Gamillscheg 896. Dict. gén. s.v.

Sp. *hurtar*, deriv. of *hurto* 'theft', fr. Lat. *fūrtum* : *fūrārī* (above). REW 3606.

3. Ir. *galaim*, Nir. *goidim* : Lith. *godas* 'avarice', *godus* 'avaricious' (11.54). Walde-P. 1.532. Pedersen 1.160.

W. *dwyn*, lit. 'carry, bring' (10.62).

W. *lladrata*, Br. *laerez*, fr. W. *lleidr* (pl. *lladron*), Br. *laer* 'thief' (11.57).

4. Goth. *hlifan*, above, 1.
Goth. *stilan*, OE *stelan*, etc., general Gmc., outside connections dub. Walde-P. 2.636. Falk-Torp 1170. Feist 453 f.

5. Lith. *vogti* : Lat. *vagārī* 'roam, wander', ON *vakka* 'wander about', Skt. *vañg-* 'go, limp'. Walde-P. 1.218. Semantic development prob. through 'be a vagabond', perh. first in sb. *vagis* as 'vagabond, thief'.

Lett. *zagt* : Lith. *žagti* 'pollute, defile', refl. 'pollute oneself'. Development through 'commit a foul action', then specialized to 'steal'? Mühl-Endz. 4.680.

6. ChSl. *krasti*, etc. general Slavic, prob. : Lett. *krāt* 'collect, heap up', with labial extension Lett. *krāpt*, Lith. *kropiti* 'deceive', root **krā(u)-* in Lith. *krauti* 'heap up, load', etc. Walde-P. 1.477. Berneker 605. Brückner 264 f.

Russ. *vorovat'*, fr. vor 'thief' (11.57).

7. Skt. *muṣ-*, prob. : Frank. (Lex Sal.) *chreo-mōsido* 'corpse-robbery', and fr. an extension of IE **mew-* in Lat. *movēre* 'set in motion, move', Skt. *mi-* 'shove, press', etc. Walde-P. 2.253.

Skt. *cur-*, etym.?

Av. *tarap-* (*trafya-*) : Skt. *trp-* in *paṣu-trp-* 'cattle-stealing', root connection? Walde-P. 1.737. Barth. 643.

11.61 LEND

Grk.	δανείω, κίχρημι	Goth.	leiḥwan	Lith.	skolinti
NG	δανείω	ON	lja, lāna	Lett.	aidzuot, tapināt
Lat.	mātuum dāre	Dan.	laane	ChSl.	vū zajimū dajati
It.	(m)prestare	Sw.	låna	SCR.	pozajimiti, posuditi
Fr.	prêter	OE	lānan, lēon	Boh.	pōžiti
Sp.	prestar	ME	len(d)e, lane	Pol.	pożycić
Rum.	împrumula, da cu împrumut	NE	lend, loan	Russ.	ssuditi, odoliti
Ir.	airleicim, oidim	Du.	leenen	Skt.	ṛnam dā-
Nir.	airleagaim	OHG	lihan, lehanōn	Av.	(*namahya-)
W.	echwynna, benthycio	MHG	lihen, lehenen		
Br.	presta	NHG	leihen, borgen (leihen)		

Words for 'lend' are partly derivatives of nouns for 'loan' or 'debt', these of various sources, and partly from more general notions of 'furnish, provide, give', 'exchange', 'leave', etc.

1. Grk. δανείω, fr. δάνω 'loan, debt', prob. fr. IE **dā-* weak grade of **dā(i)-* in Grk. δάωμαι 'distribute', etc. Walde-P. 1.763. Boisacq 166.

Grk. κίχρημι, aor. ἔχρησα : χρῆ 'needs, must' (9.94), χρεός 'debt' (11.64), etc. For frequent use as 'lend', cf. refs. in LS 2001 (esp. Schwyzer, Dial. Graec. Ex. 324 for early technical use) and Moulton-Milligan 344.

2. Lat. usually phrase *mātuum* (argentum, frumentum, etc.) *dāre* lit. 'give (silver, grain, etc.) loaned'; *mātuus* : *mātrē* 'change, exchange' (12.93) Ernout-M. 648.

It. *prestare*, *imprestare*, OFr. *prester*, Fr. *prêter*, Sp. *prestar*, fr. Lat. *praestāre* 'be at the disposition of, be responsible for, fulfill, furnish', with adv. *praestō* 'at hand', orig. much disputed, but perh. simply fr. *prae* 'in front of' and *stāre* 'stand', with divergent semantic development from that seen in *prae-stāre* 'surpass'. Ernout-M. 805, 982. REW 6725.

Rum. *împrumuta*, also 'borrow' = Fr. *emprunter* 'borrow', etc. (11.62). Also differentiated by *da* 'give' or *lua* 'take' with *cu împrumut* 'by way of loan'.

3. Ir. *airleicim*, Nir. *airleagaim*, cpd. of *leicim* 'leave, let' (12.18) with *air-* 'pre-, pro-'. Pedersen 2.563.

Ir. *oidim*, with sb. *oin* 'loan', etym. dub. Walde-P. 1.204. Pedersen 1.65, 2.587.

W. *echwynna*, also 'borrow', fr. sb. *echwyn* 'loan', this prob. fr. *cunnu*, *cynnu* 'raise'. Evans W. Dict. s.v. Or more specifically for 'lend' *rhoi echwyn* 'give a loan'.

W. *benthycio* (with *i* 'to' = 'lend', with *gan* 'from' = 'borrow'), fr. *benthyc* 'a loan', older *bennyff* fr. Lat. *beneficium* 'favor'. Loth, Mots lat. 138. Or more specifically for 'lend' *rhoi benthyc* 'give a loan'.

Br. *presta*, fr. OFr. *prester* (above, 2).

4. Goth. *leiḥwan*, ON *lja*, OE *lān*, ME *lene*, lende, NE *lend*, OHG *lihan*, MHG *lihen*, NHG *leihen* : Lat. *līngvere*, Grk. λείπω 'leave'. Walde-P. 2.397. Falk-Torp 613 f. Feist 327.

ON *lāna* (> ME *lane*, NE *loan*), Dan. *laane*, Sw. *låna*, OE *lānan*, OHG *lehanōn*, MHG *lēhenen*, NHG *lehenen*, fr. the sbs. ON *lān*, OE *lān*, OHG *lēhan*, etc. 'a loan' : Goth. *leiḥwan*, etc. (above). Falk-Torp 613 f.

MHG, NHG *borgen* 'borrow' (11.62), also 'lend'.

5. Lith. *skolinti*, *skolyti*, fr. *skola* 'debt' : *skeletī* 'owe', etc. (11.63).

Lith. *žycyti* (Kurschat, NT, now replaced by preceding), fr. WhRuss. *zyčic* (cf. Pol. *pożyczac*, below). Brückner, Sl. Fremdwörter 158.

Lett. *aidzuot*, cpd. of *duot* 'give'.

Lett. *tapināt*, also 'borrow' caus. to *tapt* 'become, reach, arrive at' : Lith. *tapti* 'become' (9.92). Mühl-Endz. 4.133 f.

6. ChSl. *vū zajimū dajati* (Lk. 6.34, etc.) lit. 'give in loan', SCR. *po-(u)-zaj-miti* 'lend, borrow' : ChSl. *zajeti* 'borrow' (11.62).

SCR. *posuditi* (also 'borrow'), Russ. *ssuditi* : SCR. *suditi*, Pol. *sądzić*, ChSl. *sądzi* 'judge', deriv. of ChSl. *sądz* 'judgment, decision' (*są-dz* : Skt. *sam-dhā-* 'union, agreement', etc. Walde-P. 1.827), but with independent semantic development 'make a decision, arrangement, agreement', specialized to 'lend', as with a still different specialization

Skt. *kuṣṭha-*, the technical term for 'lending of money at interest', but not appearing in verbal phrases, etym.? Uhlenbeck 61.

Av. **namahya-* (cf. adj. *namahant-* 'lending') fr. *namah-* 'a loan', prob. : Grk. νῆμα 'divide, distribute', Goth. *niman* 'take', etc. (11.13). Walde-P. 2.330. Barth. 1069 f.

11.62 BORROW

Grk.	δανείσθαι	Goth.	leiḥwan sis	Lith.	skolinti
NG	δανείσθαι	ON	þiggja at lāni	Lett.	aidz'emt, tapināt
Lat.	mātuum sūmere, mā-tuāre	Dan.	laane	ChSl.	zajeti
It.	prendere in prestito	Sw.	låna	SCR.	posuditi, pozajimiti
Fr.	emprunter	OE	borcan	Boh.	vypōžiti se, dlužiti se
Sp.	tomar prestado	ME	borwe	Pol.	pożycić
Rum.	împrumuta, lua cu împrumut	NE	borgen	Russ.	zanzaj-
Ir.	...	Du.	borgen	Skt.	ṛnam kr-
Nir.	...	OHG	uehslōn	Av.	...
W.	faghaim ar iasacht	MHG	entlehenen, borgen		
Br.	echwynna, benthycio	NHG	borgen, leihen, entlehenen		
	emprasta				

The majority of the words for 'borrow' are akin to those for 'lend', already discussed (11.61). The verb may be in the same form, the difference in application being shown by construction (e.g. with 'to' = 'lend', but with 'from' = 'borrow'), or in a differentiated form (e.g. mid. or refl., or with prefix for 'borrow'). Thus Grk. δανείσθαι, mid. of δανείω 'lend'; Lat. *mātuāre* fr. *mātuus*

'lent, borrowed' (in *mātuum dāre* 'lend', etc.); W. *benthycio*, *echwynna* 'borrow, lend'; Br. *emprasta* (or *amprasta*), a blend of *presta* 'lend' and Fr. *emprunter*; Goth. *leiḥwan sis* refl. (with *af*); Dan. *laane*, Sw. *låna* 'lend, borrow'; NHG *leihen* 'lend, borrow'; MHG *entlehenen*, NHG *entlehenen* fr. MHG *lēhenen* 'lend', etc.; Lith. *skolinti* 'lend, borrow'; Lett. *tapināt* 'lend, borrow'; SCR. *posuditi*, Pol.

11.57 THIEF

Grk.	κλέπτω, φάω	Goth.	hlifus, hlifus	Lith.	vagis
NG	κλέπτω	ON	þjǫfr	Lett.	zagis
Lat.	fūr	Dan.	tyv	ChSl.	talī
It.	ladro	Sw.	tyf	SCR.	tal, kradjivac
Fr.	voleur (larron)	OE	þeof	Boh.	złoděj, kradec
Sp.	ladrón, hurtador	ME	theef	Pol.	złodziej
Rum.	hoț	NE	thief	Russ.	vor (tal')
Ir.	laid, merlech	Du.	dief	Skt.	stena-, cāura-, moṣa-
Nir.	gadaiḥthe	OHG	diob	ka-, tāyu-, etc.	
W.	lleidr	MHG	diep		
Br.	laer	NHG	dieb		

Several of the words for 'thief' are derived from those for 'steal', as in part conversely. But more often there is no connection, as in the Gmc. group (NE *steal*, but *thief*). Several of the words for 'thief' were originally more general terms for 'evildoer, rascal, bandit, robber', etc.

1. IE group based on *(s)di-. Walde-P. 2.610.

Ir. *laidr*; ChSl. *talī*, etc.; Skt. *tāyu-* (RV), also *stāyu-*, Av. *tāyu-*, Skt. *stena-*; cf. ChSl. *taj* 'secretly', *tajiti* 'hide', Grk. *τηράσμαι* 'be in want, bereft of', Hitt. *lāyēzi* 'steals' (Sturtevant, Hitt. Gloss. 157).

2. Grk. κλέπτω, NG κλέφτης : κλέπτω 'steal' (11.56).

Grk. φάω (Hdt. +), as 'one who carries off' : Grk. φέρω, Lat. *ferre* 'carry'. Walde-P. 2.154 ff.

3. Lat. *fūr*, either cognate with or loanword fr. Grk. φάω. Ernout-M. 403. Walde-H. 1.569.

It. *ladro*, Fr. *larron*, Sp. *ladrón*, fr. Lat. *latrō* 'mercenary soldier' (and in Plaut., class. also), 'bandit, highwayman', loanword fr. Grk. Λάτρον 'pay, wage', *λαρπέis* 'hired servant', etc. Ernout-M. 527. Walde-H. 1.771. REW 4931.

Fr. *voleur*, fr. *voler* 'steal' (11.56).

Sp. *hurtador*, fr. *hurtar* 'steal' (11.56).

Rum. *hoț*, also 'robber, rascal' and

prob. orig. a general abusive term, but source unknown. Tiktin 739.

4. Ir. *laid*, see above, 1.

Ir. *merlech*, fr. *merl* 'theft', etym. dub. (: *mairinn* 'betray'). Pedersen 2.55.

Nir. *gadaiḥthe*, fr. *gadaim* 'steal' (11.56).

W. *lleidr*, Br. *laer*, fr. Lat. *latrō*. Loth, Mots lat. 181.

5. Goth. *þiufs*, OE *þeof*, OHG *diob*, etc., general Gmc. : Goth. *þiulþjō* 'secretly', and so perh. as 'cowering, crouching' : Lith. *tupėti* 'cower, squat', Lett. *tūpt* 'squat'. Walde-P. 1.714. Falk-Torp 1310 f. Feist 497.

Goth. *hlifus* : *hlifan* 'steal' (11.56).

6. Lith. *vagis* : *vagiu*, *vogti* 'steal' (11.56).

Lett. *zaglis* : *zagt* 'steal' (11.56).

7. ChSl. *talī*, SCR. *tal*, Russ. *tal* (obs.), see above, 1.

Boh. *kradljivac*, Boh. *kradec*, fr. Slavic *krasti* 'steal' (11.56).

Boh. *złoděj*, Pol. *złodziej* = Russ. *złoděj* 'villain, rascal, wretch', ChSl. *zulo-děj* 'evildoer' (*zūlā* 'evil' and *dēti* 'put, place'). Berneker 193. Brückner 654.

Russ. *vor*

3. Ir. *fiach*, Nlr. *fiacha*, prob. : Lat. *vicēs* 'change, return, recompense', OHG *gajafa*-*vīz* 'exchange (of gifts)', ON *vehsal* 'change, exchange', etc., fr. the root in Grk. *εἶω* 'yield, give way', etc. Walde-P. 1.235. Pedersen 1.174.

W. *dyled*, Br. *dle* : Ir. *dliged* 'law, right', *dligim* 'have a right to, claim upon', Br. *dléut* 'owe', etc. (11.63), Goth. *dulga* 'debt' (loanword fr. Celtic?), ChSl. *dlǫgǫ*, etc. id. (prob. loanword fr. Gmc.). Walde-P. 1.868. Pedersen 1.100, 2.506 f. Vendryes, RC 40.428 ff. (: Lat. *indulgēre*, but cf. Walde-H. 1.695). Feist 128. Berneker 244. Stender-Petersen 319.

4. Goth. *duigs*, see above, 3.
ON *skuld*, Sw. *skuld* (but Dan. *skyld* 'guilt'), OE *scyld*, OHG *sculd*, *sculda*,

Grk.	ἀποδοῖμι, ἀπορίω	Goth.	-gildan	Lith.	mokėti
NG	πληρῶναι	ON	gilda	Lett.	maksāt
Lat.	pendere, solvere	Dan.	betale	ChSl.	vizdati
It.	pagare	Sw.	betala	SCR.	platiti
Fr.	payer	OE	gildan	Boh.	(sa)platiti
Sp.	pagar	ME	paie, yelde	Pol.	(sa)placić
Rum.	plăti	NE	pay	Russ.	(sa)platiť
Ir.	dirénim, asrenim	Du.	betalen	Skt.	dā-
Nlr.	diolaim	OHG	gellan	Av.	ē-
W.	talū	MHG	gellen		
Br.	paea	NHG	(be)zahlen		

11.65 PAY (vb.)

'Pay' may be expressed simply as 'give' or 'give back', as 'weigh out' or 'count out', or with primary reference to the debt or the creditor as 'release, discharge, fulfil, recompense, appease', etc. According to their source they would originally differ in construction, namely 'pay an amount to a person' if the source is 'give' or the like, but 'pay a debt or a person' if the source is 'fulfil, appease', etc. But as consciousness of the original meaning was lost, the words of the latter type came also to be used with the amount paid as the direct object, e.g.

Grk. *ἀπορίω* (no less than *ἀποδοῖμι*), Lat. *solvere*, Fr. *payer*, NE *pay*, etc.

1. Grk. *ἀποδοῖμι* 'give back, return' (11.22) is the most common term for 'pay'.

Grk. *ἀπορίω* 'requite, repay', then 'pay' (as a penalty) and simply 'pay' (as a payment), less commonly in this sense *ἐκρίνω*, cpds. of *ρίνω* 'requite, atone for, repay' (rarely 'pay' money) : Skt. *ci-* (*cayate*) 'hate, punish', Av. *ci-* 'atone for, pay' (see below, 7); common meaning of this root 'requite' in good or bad sense (cf. the derivs. Grk.

Grk.	λόγος, λογισμός	Goth.	raþjō	Lith.	sąskaita
NG	λογισμός	ON	tal, tala, reikningr	Lett.	rēk'ins, rēk'ināšana
Lat.	ratio	Dan.	regnskab, regning	ChSl.	(slovo)
It.	conto	Sw.	räkning	SCR.	račun
Fr.	compte	OE	gerād, riht	Boh.	učet
Sp.	cuenta	ME	(a)count, re(c)k(i)n-ing	Pol.	rachunek
Rum.	socoteală, cont	NE	account, reckoning	Russ.	šet
Ir.	airem, comairem	Du.	rechnen	Skt.	ganaṇa-
Nlr.	comptairemh, cunn-	OHG	reda	Av.	....
W.	cyfrif	MHG	rech(e)nunge		
Br.	kont	NHG	rechnung		

Some of the words for 'account' are related to those for 'number' or 'count', while others are based on a more general notion of 'reason, right' or the like.

1. Grk. *λόγος* (also 'reason, word', etc.) : *λέγω* 'gather, recount, say', etc., Lat. *legere* 'gather, select, read', etc. Walde-P. 1.422. From same source also *λογισμός* : *λογίζομαι* 'count, reckon', and Byz., NG *λογισμός* : Byz. *λογισμός* 'calculate', fr. *λογίζομαι* dim. of *λόγος*.

2. Lat. *ratio* : *reor*, *rēri*, *ratūs* 'reckon, judge', etc., Goth. *raþjō* 'number, count', OHG *reda*, *radia* 'account, speech, tale', etc., fr. IE **rē-*, **rā-*, prob. related ultimately to the root of Grk. *ἀραρίσκω* 'join together, fit', Lat. *artus* 'joint', etc. Walde-P. 1.73 f. Ernout-M. 860 f. Feist 394.

It. *conto*, Fr. *compte*, Sp. *cuenta* (fr. *cuento*), Rum. *cont* (lit. loanword) fr. late Lat. *computus* 'computation', fr. *computare* 'reckon', cpd. of *putare* 'reckon, consider, think'. Ernout-M. 828. REW 2109.

Rum. *socoteală*, fr. *socoti* 'heed, pay attention to', fr. the Slavic, cf. Bulg. dial. *sokoti* 'guard'. Tiktin 1451 ff.

3. Ir. *airem*, *comairem* 'number, reckoning, account' (cf. Laws, Gloss. 37), Nlr. *comptairemh*, W. *cyfrif*, cpds. fr. *rim-*, W. *rhiſ* 'number' (13.12), vb. Ir. *airmin* 'count' (*ad-rim-*, Pedersen 2.602). Nlr. *cunntas*, fr. ME *counte*. Br. *kont*, fr. OFr. *conte*, *cunte*.

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mýto, Pol. *myto*, etc. 'toll', fr. Gmc., Goth. *mūta*, etc. (above, 4). Stender-Petersen 324.

SCR. *porez*, lit. 'assessment': *porezati* 'cut up, separate, divide' (*rezati* 'cut' 9.22). Miklosich 278.

Boh. *berně*, Pol. *pobór*: Boh. *brditi*, Pol. *brać* 'take' (11.13). Berneker 51, 75f.

Boh. *poplatek*, also *plat* (but this mostly 'pay, payment'): *platiti* 'pay' (11.65).

Russ. *nalog*, cpd. of *na* 'on' and deriv. of root in Slavic *ložiti* 'lay' (cf. *zalog* 'pledge', 11.67). Semantic borrowing fr.

the Romance group (It. *imposta*, etc.) possible.

7. Skt. *kara*, perh. (like *kara* 'ray', but with independent semantic development), fr. *kar*-, *kir*- 'pour out, scatter' (as what is 'poured out' to the ruler). Uhlenbeck 45.

Skt. *bali*-, etym.? Uhlenbeck 188. Skt. *gulka*- (in RV 'price', later 'tax'), etym.? Uhlenbeck 313.

OPers. *bāfi*-, as orig. 'assessment' or more prob. 'contribution': Av. *baj*- 'assign as a share', Skt. *bhāj*- 'divide, share, furnish', etc. Barth. 953.

11.71 INCOME

Grk.	ἐσοδος, ἐσοδος	Goth.	ON	taka, tekja	Lith.	pajamos
NG	ἐσοδος, ἐσοδος	Dan.	Lat.	indtagt, indkomst	ChSl.	ienākšana, ienākums
Lat.	fructus, redditus	Sw.	OE	inkomst	Boh.	dohod(ak), prihod
It.	rendita	OE	ME	rente	Pol.	dōchod, pījēm
Sp.	renta	ME	NE	income	Russ.	dohod
Rum.	venit	Du.	OHG	rente, gūlle, gelt	Skt.	āya-, āgama-
Ir.	...	NHG	NHG	einkommen, einkünfte, einnahme, rente	Av.	...
Nir.	leacht isteach					
W.	cyllid, incum					
Br.	leve					

Most of the words for 'income' (from property of any sort, more comprehensive than 'interest' on money, though sometimes specialized in this direction, and than produce of land) meant literally what 'comes in' or 'comes back' or is 'taken in'. From the older period of several languages quotable examples for financial 'income' seem to be lacking.

1. Grk. *πρόσδος* 'approach' and 'income', cpd. of *πρός* 'to, toward' and a form of IE **sed-* in the sense shown by Grk. *ὁδός* 'way, road', ChSl. *choditi* 'go', etc. (10.47, 10.71).

NG *ἐσοδος*, new formation to *εἰσοδος* 'entrance' (*εἰσοδος*, like *πρόσ-odos*, above), the latter also sometimes 'income' in late times. Hence also NG *ἐσοδο* (mostly in pl.).

2. Lat. *fructus* 'use, enjoyment', 'products' (in widest sense) and often 'income': *fructus* 'fruit', *frui* 'enjoy', Goth. *brūkjan* 'use', etc. Walde-P. 2.208. Ernout-M. 393 f. Walde-H. 1.552.

Lat. *vectigal* 'tax, public revenues' (11.69), also used for private 'income'.

Lat. *reditus* (u-stem), a 'return' in lit. sense, later as commercial term 'return, revenue, income', deriv. of *red-ire* 'come back'. In this sense often written *red-ditus* (late inscr., Cassiod.) showing association with ppl. of *reddere* 'give back, return'. Replaced in VLat. by *rendita* fr. ppl. of VLat. **rendere* = *reddere* (11.22), hence It. *rendita*, Fr. *rente*, Sp. *renta*. REW 7141.

Rum. *venit*, fr. *veni* 'come'.

3. Nir. *teacht isteach*, lit. 'coming in' (*teacht* : *tigim* 'come', 10.48; *isteach* 'in, within', orig. 'into the house'), prob. semantic borrowing of NE *income*.

W. *cyllid*, orig.? Loth. Mots lat. 147. W. *incum*, fr. NE *income*.

Br. *leve*, fr. OFr. *levée*, fr. *lever* 'raise, lift' (10.22). Henry 185.

4. ON *taka*, late *tekja* (pl. *tekjur*, reg. in Nícel.), Dan. *indtagt*, fr. ON *taka*, Dan. *tage* 'take' (11.13).

Dan. *indkomst* (usually pl. *inkomster*), Sw. *inkomst*, NE *income*, Du. *inkomst*, NHG (pl.) *einkünfte*, more usually *einkommen*, all orig. 'in-come'. Also NHG *einnahme*, fr. *einnahmen* 'take in'.

ME, MHG, NHG *rente* (NE *rent* now obs. in this sense) fr. OFr. *rente* (above, 2). NED s.v. *rent*, sb. 1.

MHG *gülle*, *gelt*, lit. 'payment', but frequently also 'income' (cf. *Lexer*): OHG *gellan*, etc. 'pay' (11.81).

5. Lith. *pajamos* (pl.; now definitely established, Senn, Sprachl.), fr. *paimti* 'take in', cpd. of *imti* 'take' (11.13).

Lett. *ienākšana*, *ienākums*, fr. *ie-nākt* 'come in'.

6. ChSl. *dohodā* (only late), SCR. *dohod(ak)*, *prihod*, Boh. *dāchod*, Pol. *dohód*, Russ. *dohod*, cpds. of Slavic *do* 'to', *pri* 'at', and *choditi* 'go'.

Boh. *příjem* 'reception, receipt', and 'income' (so esp. pl. *příjmy*), fr. *přijati*, *přijmouti* 'accept, receive', cpd. of *jati* = ChSl. *jeti* 'take' (11.13).

7. Skt. *āya*-, *āgama*-, fr. *ā-i*-, *ā-gam*- 'come to, approach'.

11.72 EXPENSE, COST

Grk.	ἀνάλωμα, δαπάνη	Goth.	ON	manwipa	Lith.	išlaidos, kaštas
NG	ἐξοδος (ἐκδοσις)	Dan.	Lat.	omkostning, udgift	ChSl.	izdevumi, maksa
Lat.	impensā	Sw.	OE	(om)kostnad, ugift	Boh.	dovola
It.	spesa, costo	ME	NE	expence, cost	Pol.	výdaj, náklad, výloha, útrata
Fr.	frais, dépense, coût	Du.	OHG	expense, cost, outlay	Russ.	raschod, izderžka
Sp.	gasto, coste	NHG	OHG	giŋuori, chosta	Av.	...
Rum.	cheltuielă					
Ir.	...					
Nir.	coslas					
W.	cost, traul					
Br.	miz, disign, koust					

Words for 'expense, cost' are partly from verbs for 'spend', 'pay', or 'cost' as originally 'stand at' (a price), and partly 'what goes out' or 'what is given out'. A few meant originally 'waste', hence 'excessive expense', then simply 'expense'.

Some of the words are used only as plural collectives (Fr. *frais*, NHG *spesen*, *kosten*) and many of the others, though listed in the singular, frequently so (NE *costs*, *expenses*, It. *spese*, Sp. *gastos*, NHG *ausgaben*, etc.).

1. Grk. *ἀνάλωμα*, deriv. of *ἀναλίσκω*

(fut. *ἀναλώσω* etc.) 'use up, spend', cpd. of *ἀνα*- 'up, again' and *ἀλίσκω* mostly in mid. *ἀλίσκωμαι* 'be seized' (dial. *φαλίσκωμαι*, *φαλόντω*): Lat. *vellere* 'pluck, tear out', Goth. *wilwan* 'seize, rob', etc. Walde-P. 1.305. Boisacq 45.

Grk. *δαπάνη*: *δάνω* 'rend, devour', Skt. *dāpāyati* 'divides', etc., extension of the root **dā(i)-* in Grk. *δαίνομαι* 'divide, share'. Walde-P. 1.764. Boisacq 166.

NG *ἐξοδος*, usually pl. *ἐξόδα*, fr. *ἐξέρω* 'exit, issue' also frequently (inscr., Polyb. and Byz.) 'outgoing of money, expenditure', cpd. of *ἐξ* 'out' and *ὁδός* 'way'.

not given by Mühl.-Endz., but cf. Ulmann-Brasche s.v. *kosten*, lit. 'payment, pay', fr. Liv. or Esth. *maks* 'pay'. Mühl.-Endz. 2.554 f.

Lett. *izdevumi* (so Drawneek), pl. of *izdevums* 'expenditure' fr. *iz* 'out' and *devums* 'giving, gift' (: *duot* 'give'), semantic borrowing of NHG *ausgabe(n)*.

6. ChSl. *dovola* (for *δανω* Lk. 14.28, otherwise *ἀντάρκεια* 'sufficiency'): *do-vi-lēti* 'suffice'. 'Cost' fr. 'sufficient amount'. Meillet, Études 224.

SCR. *trošak*, fr. *trošiti* 'spend, consume' = ChSl. *trošiti* id.: Boh., Pol. *trocha* 'a bit', root connection? Brückner 576. Miklosich 362.

SCR. *rashod*, Russ. *raschod*, cpd. of *ras*-, *raz*-, 'dis-' and *choditi* : *choditi* 'go, come' (opp. to SCR. *prihod*, *dohod*, etc. 'income', 11.75).

Boh. *výdaj*, *vydání*, Pol. *wydatek*, fr. *vy-dati*, *wy-dac* 'give out, spend'.

Boh. *náklad* (also 'load'), fr. *na-klasti* 'put on' (*klasti*, 12.12). Berneker 507.

Boh. *výloha*, fr. *vy*- 'out' and the root of *lehnouti* 'lie down', ChSl. *legá*, *lešti* (12.14), hence like NE *outlay*.

Boh. *útrata* = Russ. *utrata* 'loss', cf. Boh. *stratiti* 'lose' fr. the root in ChSl. *tratiti* 'consume' (11.33).

Pol. *koszt*, fr. MHG *kost*. Brückner 260. Berneker 586.

Russ. *izderžka*, fr. *izderžat* 'spend, consume', cpd. of *deržat* 'hold, keep'.

7. Skt. *vyaya*-, lit. 'disappearance, loss' (as adj. 'passing away, liable to change'), fr. *vi-i*- 'disperse, be lost, perish', cpd. of *i-* 'go' (cf. Uhlenbeck 298 s.v. *vyayati*).

11.73 PROFIT

Grk.	κέρδος	Goth.	ON	gawaurki	Lith.	pėlnas
NG	κέρδος	Dan.	Lat.	geuast, fortjeneste, udbytte	ChSl.	pel'n'a
Lat.	lucrum	Sw.	OE	vinst, fortjānst	Boh.	pribytkú
It.	profito, guadagno	ME	NE	(ge)strōn	Pol.	dobit(ak)
Fr.	profit, gain	Rum.	OHG	profit	Russ.	zysk
Sp.	ganancia	Ir.	NHG	profit, gain	Skt.	labha-, prāpā-
Rum.	profit, câștig, folos	Du.		winst, geuinn	Av.	jōyā-
Ir.	lorbe, sochar, somaine					
Nir.	tairbhe, sochar					
W.	elw, ennill					
Br.	gounid					

'Profit' is understood here as a commercial term, but most of the words listed are also used for 'gain, profit' in the wider sense. They are mostly from verbs for 'gain, earn, win' or the like. But in one case the underlying notion is 'skill' or 'craftiness'.

1. Grk. *κέρδος*, sense of 'profit' fr. 'skill' or (as first pejorative in feeling) 'craftiness', shown in pl. *κέρδεα* 'cunning arts, wiles' and *κεράλιος* 'crafty, wily': Ir. *cerd* 'art, handicraft', W. *cerdd* 'art, poetry, music'. Walde-P. 1.423.

2. Lat. *lucrum* (prob. fr. **lu-llo-m*): Ir. *lóg*, 'price', Goth. *laun*, etc. 'reward, wages', Grk. *ἀρο-λαίω* 'enjoy', *λεία* 'booty', ChSl. *loviti* 'hunt', etc. Walde-P. 2.379 f. Ernout-M. 564. Walde-H. 1.826.

Fr. *profit* (> It. *profitto*, Rum. *profit*), fr. Lat. *profectus* 'progress, increase, growth, success', fr. *proficere* 'advance, derive advantage, profit'. REW 6769.

It. *guadagno*, Fr. *gain*, fr. vbs. It. *guadagnare*, Fr. *gagner* (OFr. *gagnier*) 'gain, earn', fr. a Gmc. (Langob. or

Frank.) **waidenjan*: OHG *weidenen* 'hunt, pasture', ON *veiða* 'hunt', etc. REW 9483. Gamillscheg 451.

Sp. *ganancia*, fr. *ganar* 'win, gain', orig. dub., perh. fr. a Goth. form belonging with OE *ginnan*, *gānian*, etc.

'yawn, gape' (4.52), with semantic development through 'open the mouth for, snap at'. Cf. the equally radical change in OE (Lindisf.) *giwian* 'ask for': OHG *giwen* 'yawn' (Sievers, Anglia 16.98 f.). Diez 155, 175. REW 3637a.

Rum. *câștig*, fr. *câștiga* 'earn, win', dial. also 'be concerned about something, give attention to something', fr. Lat. *castigare* 'punish, chastise, correct'. REW 1746. Pugsariu 377.

Rum. *folos*, fr. Byz. *φελός*, Grk. *ὀφέλος* 'furtherance, advantage, help'. Tiktin 641.

3. Ir. *torbe*, Nir. *tairbhe*, fr. **to-ro-ben* (e.g. 3sg. *dororban* gl. *proficit*), cpd. of *ben*- used in inflection of the vb. 'to be'. Pedersen 2.445 f. Otherwise Thurneysen, Gram. 529.

Ir. *sochar*, Nir. *sochar*, cpd. of prefix *so-* (Skt. *su-*, etc.) and vbl. noun of *cuirim* 'put, place, throw'. Cor, Nir. *car* is often used as a suffix with meanings like 'setting', 'arrangement', etc. (cf. Dinneen 164).

W. *elw*, older *helw*, orig. 'possession': Ir. *selb* 'property', etc. (11.41).

W. *ennill*: OBr. *endlim* gl. *fenus*, Ir. *indile* 'increase, cattle', cpd. of prefix *W. an-, en-*, Ir. *ind-* (Gall. *ande-*, etc.) but second member obscure. Pedersen 1.115, 148.

Br. *gounid* (also 'victory'): W. *gwein*, Ir. *fo-gnū* 'serve', cpd. of Br. *go(wu)*, W. *gw(a)*-, Ir. *fo-* (**upo*) with the root in Ir. *do-gnū* 'do, make', etc. Pedersen 1.104.

4. Goth. *gawaurki* (renders *κέρδος* Ph. 1.21, 3.7, also *παράγεται*, *ποιεῖται* 'occuration, providing'): *gawaurkjan* 'per-

form, prepare', perfect. of *waurkjan* 'work, do', etc. Feist 210.

ON *abati* (so reg. in Nícel.), cpd. of *ā* 'on, to' and *bati* 'improvement, advantage': ON *betri*, *bestr*, Goth. *batiza*, *batists* 'better, best', etc.

ON *gōðr*, cpd. of *ā* and *gōði* 'boon': *gōðr*, Goth. *gōþs* 'good', etc.

Dan. *fortjeneste*, Sw. *förtjänst*, fr. Dan. *fortjene*, Sw. *förtjāna* 'earn' (11.79).

Dan. *gevinst*, Sw. *vinst*, fr. NHG *gewinst*, MLG *winst*: *gewinn*, (below). Falk-Torp 305. Helquist 1351.

Dan. *udbytte*, fr. cpd. of *bytte* 'exchange'. Cf. NHG *ausbeute* 'share, profit'.

OE (ge)strōn, OHG *gistrūm*, with vbs. OE (ge-) *strōnan*, *strīnan*, 'gain, beget', OHG *gistrūnan* 'gain', perh.: OE *strōwian* 'strew', Lat. *struere* 'pile up, construct'. Walde-P. 2.640.

ME *winst*, (ge)win, OHG *giwin*, MHG *gewin* (earlier also 'battle, exertion' then 'acquisition by battle, earnings, gain'), NHG *gewinn*, fr. Du. *winnen* 'gain, earn', OHG *giwinnan* 'acquire by battle, effort, etc.', NHG *gewinnan* 'gain, earn, etc.'. Weigand-H. 1.719.

5. Lith. *pėlnas*, Lett. *pel'n'a*, beside Lith. *pelnys*, Lett. *pelnī* 'cattle', 'earn': ChSl. *plēnā* 'booty', Skt. *paṇa*- 'gaming, wager'. Walde-P. 2.51. Mühl.-Endz. 3.197.

6. ChSl. *pribytkú*, SCR. *dobit(ak)* (e.g. Bulg. *dobitak*, Boh. *dobytek* 'cattle', etc.), but second member obscure. Pedersen 1.115, 148.

Boh. *gounid* (also 'victory'): W. *gwein*, Ir. *fo-gnū* 'serve', cpd. of Br. *go(wu)*, W. *gw(a)*-, Ir. *fo-* (**upo*) with the root in Ir. *do-gnū* 'do, make', etc. Pedersen 1.104.

4. Goth. *gawaurki* (renders *κέρδος* Ph. 1.21, 3.7, also *παράγεται*, *ποιεῖται* 'occuration, providing'): *gawaurkjan* 'per-

form, prepare', perfect. of *waurkjan* 'work, do', etc. Feist 210.

ON *abati* (so reg. in Nícel.), cpd. of *ā* 'on, to' and *bati* 'improvement, advantage': ON *betri*, *bestr*, Goth. *batiza*, *batists* 'better, best', etc.

ON *gōðr*, cpd. of *ā* and *gōði* 'boon': *gōðr*, Goth. *gōþs* 'good', etc.

Dan. *fortjeneste*, Sw. *förtjänst*, fr. Dan. *fortjene*, Sw. *förtjāna* 'earn' (11.79).

Dan. *gevinst*, Sw. *vinst*, fr. NHG *gewinst*, MLG *winst*: *gewinn*, (below). Falk-Torp 305. Helquist 1351.

Dan. *udbytte*, fr. cpd. of *bytte* 'exchange'. Cf. NHG *ausbeute* 'share, profit'.

OE (ge)strōn, OHG *gistrūm*, with vbs. OE (ge-) *strōnan*, *strīnan*, 'gain, beget', OHG *gistrūnan* 'gain', perh.: OE *strōwian* 'strew', Lat. *struere* 'pile up, construct'. Walde-P. 2.640.

ME *winst*, (ge)win, OHG *giwin*, MHG *gewin* (earlier also 'battle, exertion' then 'acquisition by battle, earnings, gain'), NHG *gewinn*, fr. Du. *winnen* 'gain, earn', OHG *giwinnan* 'acquire by battle, effort, etc.', NHG *gewinnan* 'gain, earn, etc.'. Weigand-H. 1.719.

5. Lith. *pėlnas*, Lett. *pel'n'a*, beside Lith. *pelnys*, Lett. *pelnī* 'cattle', 'earn': ChSl. *plēnā* 'booty', Skt. *paṇa*- 'gaming, wager'. Walde-P. 2.51. Mühl.-Endz. 3.197.

6. ChSl. *pribytkú*, SCR. *dobit(ak)* (e.g. Bulg. *dobitak*, Boh. *dobytek* 'cattle', etc.), but second member obscure. Pedersen 1.115, 148.

Boh. *gounid* (also 'victory'): W. *gwein*, Ir. *fo-gnū* 'serve', cpd. of Br. *go(wu)*, W. *gw(a)*-, Ir. *fo-* (**upo*) with the root in Ir. *do-gnū* 'do, make', etc. Pedersen 1.104.

4. Goth. *gawaurki* (renders *κέρδος* Ph. 1.21, 3.7, also *παράγεται*, *ποιεῖται* 'occuration, providing'): *gawaurkjan* 'per-

form, prepare', perfect. of *waurkjan* 'work, do', etc. Feist 210.

ON *abati* (so reg. in Nícel.), cpd. of *ā* 'on, to' and *bati* 'improvement, advantage': ON *betri*, *bestr*, Goth. *batiza*, *batists* 'better, best', etc.

ON *gōðr*, cpd. of *ā* and *gōði* 'boon': *gōðr*, Goth. *gōþs* 'good', etc.

Dan. *fortjeneste*, Sw. *förtjänst*, fr. Dan. *fortjene*, Sw. *förtjāna* 'earn'

11.76 RENT, LEASE (From Another)

Grk.	μισθώμαι	Goth.	...	Lith.	pasamdyti
NG	ἐνοικιάζω	ON	leiga	Lett.	irēt, nuomāt
Lat.	condūcere	Dan.	leje	ChSl.	(najeti)
It.	prendere a pigione	Sw.	hyra	SCR.	najmiti
Fr.	louer	OE	(hȝrian)	Boh.	najmouti
Sp.	alquilar, arrendar	ME	hire	Pol.	najac
Rum.	închiria	NE	rent, lease (hire)	Russ.	nanjat'
Ir.	(gaibim ar fochruic)	Du.	huren		
NIr.	gabhaim ar thuarastal	OHG	(gi)mieten		
W.	cyflogi, rhentu	MHG	mieten		
Br.	feurmi	NHG	mieten		

1. Grk. μισθώμαι, mid. of μισθώ 'lease' (11.75).

NG ἐνοικιάζω, also 'lease' (11.75).

2. Lat. *condūcere*, lit. 'lead, bring together', then 'hire' (laborers, servants, etc.) and extended to objects 'rent', cpd. of *dūcere* 'lead'. Ernout-M. 286.

It. *prendere a pigione* 'take on rent', cf. *dare a pigione* 'lease' (11.75).

Fr. *louer*, Sp. *alquilar, arrendar*, Rum. *închiria*, all also 'lease' (11.75).

3. Ir. *gaibim ar fochruic* (quotable?), lit. 'take on pay, wages' (cf. *tabrainm ar fochruic* 'lease', 11.75).

NIr. *gabhaim ar thuarastal*, lit. 'take on wages' (*thuarastal* 'wages, salary', 11.78).

W. *cyflogi*, less usually uncompound *llogi*, fr. Lat. *locāre* 'lease' (11.75). Loth. Mots lat. 182.

Br. *rhentu*, also 'lease' (11.75).

W. *feurmi*, also 'lease' (11.75).

4. ON *leiga*, Dan. *leje* 'rent, hire' (but Sw. *lega* mostly of persons): ON *lǽ*,

Goth. *leihtuan* 'lend', etc. (11.61). Falk-Torp 632.

OE *hȝrian* 'hire' a person, in 13th. cent. also 'hire' a ship, a mare, ME *hire* (also a house, etc.), NE *hire* (still mostly persons, but also a horse, carriage, etc.), Du. *huren*, Sw. *hyra* 'hire' and 'rent', see under 'hire' (11.77).

NE *rent, lease*, both also 'lease' (11.75).

OHG (*gi*)*mieten*, MHG *mieten*, earlier (and so mostly in OHG) 'pay, bribe, take into one's pay', fr. OHG *miata, miete* (NHG *miete*) 'pay' (11.78).

5. Lith. *pasamdyti*, cpd. of *samdyti* 'lease' (11.75).

Lett. *irēt*, fr. MLG *hüren* 'hire' (11.77). Mühl.-Endz. 1.837.

Lett. *nuomāt*, fr. *nuoma* (sb.) 'rent': *nemī* (dial. beside *n'emī*) 'take' (11.13). Mühl.-Endz. 2.818, 815.

6. SCR. *najmiti*, etc., general Slavic words (but ChSl. *najeti* in Gospels only of hiring persons), cpds. of ChSl. *jeti*, etc. 'take, seize' (11.13).

11.77 HIRE (vb., a Person)

Grk.	μισθώμαι	Goth.	...	Lith.	pasamdyti
NG	μισθώω	ON	leiga	Lett.	derēt
Lat.	condūcere	Dan.	hyre, leie	ChSl.	najeti
It.	prendere a servizio, fissare	Sw.	hyra, lega	SCR.	najmiti
Fr.	louer, engager	OE	hȝrian	Boh.	najmouti
Sp.	alquilar	ME	hire	Pol.	najac
Rum.	tocmi	NE	hire	Russ.	nanjat', rjadit'
Ir.	(gaibim ar faichill)	Du.	huren		
NIr.	fostuighim	OHG	(gi)mieten (gileiten)		
W.	cyflogi, llogi, hurio	MHG	mieten, dengen		
Br.	gopra	NHG	mieten, dengen		

Verbs for 'hire' with reference to persons, are mostly used also in the sense

'rent' of objects, and have been already discussed (11.76). A few, which are used entirely in the former sense or belong here primarily, are discussed here.

1. NG *μισθώω*, in form fr. Grk. *μισθώω* 'lease' (11.75), but semantically as if a new deriv. of *μισθός* 'wages', and used mostly for 'hire' (persons).

2. It. *prendere a servizio* (used of hiring servants, etc.), lit. 'take in service'.

It. *fissare*, lit. 'fix', hence also 'come to an agreement, engage, hire', fr. VLat. **fizāre*, fr. *fixus* pple. of *figere* 'fix, fasten'. REW 3335.

Fr. *engager*, fr. *gage(s)* 'wages' (11.78).

Rum. *tocmi*, lit. 'bring to order, agree, stipulate', fr. Slavic, ChSl. *tukūmīti* 'compare, liken'. Tiktin 1619.

3. Ir. *gaibim ar faichill* (quotable ?), lit. 'take on wages'; cf. *ocus nī fuil ar cur na ar faichill* 'and (if) he is not on placement or hire' (Laws 3.384 1.17), with *foichell* 'wages, pay' (11.78).

NIr. *fostuighim*, lit. 'fasten, hold, secure' (cf. *fosta* 'prop, buttress'), hence also 'engage, hire'.

W. *hurio*, fr. NE *hire*.

Br. *gopra*, fr. *gopr* 'wages, pay', (11.78).

4. OE (*ā*)*hȝrian*, ME, NE *hire*, MLG *hüren* (> Dan. *hyre*, Sw. *hyra*), Du. *huren* (MHG *hüren* 'hire' a horse and wagon, NHG *heuren* 'hire' esp. sailors), all primarily 'hire', but several also 'rent' (11.76) or even 'lease' (11.75), etym.? NED s.v. *hire*, vb. Falk-Torp 445. Weigand-H. 1.859.

OHG *gileiten*, lit. 'lead', but twice 'hire' in Tat. 109.1 after Lat. *condūcere*.

OHG, MHG *dingen* 'negotiate' (esp. in a court), settle by agreement' (fr. OHG *dinc* 'legal negotiation'), then esp. 'take into one's service on agreed terms, engage', in NHG 'hire' (formerly a horse, carriage, etc., now persons, esp. workmen; *mieten* still 'hire' of personal servants). Paul, Deutsches Wtb. 109, 349).

5. Lett. *derēt*, lit. 'come to an agreement': Lith. *derėti* 'bargain', etc. Mühl.-Endz. 1.456.

6. Russ. *rjadit'*: *rjad* 'row, range, order', ChSl. *redū* 'order', etc.

11.78 WAGES, PAY

Grk.	μισθός	Goth.	mizdō, laun	Lith.	alga
NG	μισθός	ON	leiga, kaup, laun	Lett.	alga
Lat.	mercēs	Dan.	løn, betaling	ChSl.	mizda
It.	paga, salario, soldo	Sw.	lön, betalning	SCR.	plāca
Fr.	salair, gages, paye	OE	mēd, meord, lēan	Boh.	mzda, plat
Sp.	suelto, paga, alquilar	ME	hire, wage(s), pay	Pol.	placa
Rum.	leafă, plată	NE	wages, pay	Russ.	plata, žalovan'e
Ir.	tuarastal, foichell	Du.	loon, betaling	Skt.	vetana-, bhṛti-
NIr.	tuarastal, pād	OHG	miata, lön	Av.	zamanā-, dātra-
W.	cyflog, hur	MHG	miete, lön, sold		
Br.	gopr	NHG	lohn, sold, bezahlung		

Many of the words for 'wages, pay' (for work done), including an inherited group, rest on the more generic notion of 'reward'. Others are simply 'pay', derivatives of the verbs for 'pay'. Some are from notions like 'pledge, bargain, price', etc.

Besides the generic terms there are others of more restricted scope. Thus NG *μερο-κάματο* 'day's work' and 'day's wages', similarly Sp. *journal*, SCR. *radnica* (cf. It. *mesata* 'month's wages', etc.). For 'soldier's pay', Lat. *stipendium*, whence NE *stipend* formerly 'soldier's pay', but now applied to the pay of clergymen, professors, etc. (cf. NED) where *salary* would be U.S. usage, similarly It. *stipendio*, etc.; cf. also below, It. *salario*, etc. and It. *soldo*, etc.

The application to particular classes is highly idiomatic. For example the pay of a university professor is *stipend* in England (cf. NED) but *salary* in U.S., *traitement* in France, *stipendio* in Italy, *gehalt* in Germany, etc. Such special terms (for the great variety in French, cf. Vendryes, Le langage 263) are omitted in the following, except so far as they have become more generic.

1. IE **mizdho-* in words for 'reward' and 'wages, pay', root connection? Walde-P. 2.301. Feist 364 f.

Grk. *μισθός*; Goth. *mizdō*, OE *meord*, and *mēd* (NE *meed* poet. 'reward'), OHG *miata*, MHG *miete* (NHG mostly

'rent'), OS *mēda*; ChSl. *mizda*, Boh. *mzda* (Russ. *mzda* 'reward, profit', Pol. obs.); Skt. *mīdha-* 'contest', Av. *mīdā-* 'reward' (always in religious sense), NPers. *muzal* 'reward, wages'.

2. Lat. *mercēs*, -ēdis, also 'price paid for merchandise': *merx*, -ctē 'merchandise', *mercārī* 'trade', outside connections? Walde-P. 2.283. Ernout-M. 611. Walde-H. 2.78 f.

It., Sp. *paga*, Fr. *paye*, fr. It. *pagare*, etc. 'pay' (11.65).

Fr. *gages* ('wages' of a domestic), pl. of *gage* 'pledge' (11.67).

It., Sp. *salario*, Anglo-Fr. *salair* (> Rum. *salariu*, re-formed after Lat.), all book words but used in part for 'wages' with varied application (Fr. *salaires* now 'wages' of a workman), fr. Lat. (post-Aug.) *salārium* 'stipend, allowance', orig. the soldier's 'salt-money', fr. *sāl* 'salt'. Ernout-M. 887. Gamillscheg 781.

It. *soldo* (> MHG *solt*, NHG *sold*), Sp. *suelto* 'soldier's pay', but also more generic (esp. Sp.), fr. late Lat. *sol(i)dus)*, name of a coin then 'soldier's pay' (whence the Eur. words for 'soldier').

Sp. *alquilar* ('wages' and 'rent'), see vb. *alquilar* 'rent', 11.75.

Rum. *leafă*, fr. Turk. (Arab.) *ulufe* (pl.) 'wages'. Tiktin 897. Berneker 683. Lokotsch 2132.

Rum. *plătă*, fr. Slavic, below, 6.

3. Ir. *fochrice*, Br. *gopr* (W. *gobr* 'recompense' arch.): Ir. *fochrinim* 'buy, hire', cpd. of *crenim* 'buy', Br. *prenna*, etc. 'buy' (11.81). Pedersen 2.497.

Ir. *foichell* (cf. Laws, Gloss. 387), apparently: *foichlim* 'attend, wait upon, minister to', etc. (Pedersen 2.484).

Ir. *thuarastal*, cpd. of root **tal-* in Ir. *taile* gl. *salarium*, W. *tal* 'payment, recompense', vb. *talū* 'pay' (11.65). Stokes 130.

NIr. *pād*, *pāgh*, fr. NE *pay*.

W. *cyflog*, fr. *cyflogi* 'rent, hire' (11.76).

W. *hur*, fr. ME *hur* (below).

4. Goth. *mizdō*, etc., above, 1.

Goth. *laun*, ON *laun*, Dan. *løn*, Sw. *lön*, OE *lōn*, Du. *lohn*, OHG, MHG *lōn*, NHG *lohn*, all in older periods mostly 'reward', prob.: Ir. *lōg*, *lūag* 'price, reward' (11.87), Lat. *lucrum* 'gain, profit' (11.73), Grk. *λεία* 'booty', etc. Walde-P. 2.379. Falk-Torp 681. Feist 325.

ON *leiga*: *leiga* 'rent, hire' (11.76).

ON *kaup* (also 'bargain'), fr. *kaupa* 'buy' (11.81).

Dan. *betaling*, Sw. *betaling*, Du. *betaling*, NHG *bezahlung*: Dan. *betale*, etc. 'pay' (11.65).

ME, NE *hire* (the labourer is worthy of

his hire in NT, but now obs. or dial.): vb. *hire* (11.77).

ME *wage(s)*, NE *wages*, fr. OFr. *wage*, *guage* 'pledge, wage' (Fr. *gages*, above, 2).

ME, NE *pay*: vb. *pay* (11.65).

MHG *solt*, NHG *sold*, fr. It. *soldo* (above, 2).

5. Lith., Lett. *alga* (OPruss. gen. sg. *ālgas*): Grk. *ἀλγή* 'produce, gain', Skt. *argha-*, Av. *arajah-* 'value, price' (11.87), Skt. *arh-*, Av. *araj-* 'be worth'. Walde-P. 1.91.

6. ChSl. *mizda*, Boh. *mzda*, above, 1.

SCR. *plāca*, Boh. *plat*, Pol. *placa*, Russ. *plata*: SCR. *platiti*, etc. 'pay' (11.65).

Russ. *žalovan'e*: *žalovat'* 'grant, bestow'.

7. Skt. *vetana-*, etym.? Uhlenbeck 295.

Skt. *bhṛti-* (also 'support, maintenance, food'), fr. *bhr-* 'bear, carry'. Uhlenbeck 205.

Av. *zamanā-*, etym.? Barth. 1690 f.

Av. *dāθra-*, prob. as orig. 'fixed sum', fr. *dā-* = Skt. *dā-* 'put, place' (cf. Skt. *dhana-* 'property, wealth, money' fr. same root). Barth. 733. Otherwise (: Skt. *dātra-* 'share, property', fr. *dā-* 'give') Walde-P. 1.715.

11.79 EARN

Grk.	κτάσμαι, ἐρνομαι	Goth.	...	Lith.	pelnyti, uždirbti
NG	κερδίζω, ἐρνώω	ON	vinna	Lett.	pelnīt
Lat.	merēre	Dan.	fortjene	ChSl.	...
It.	guadagnare	Sw.	fortjāna	SCR.	zaraditi
Fr.	gagner	OE	(ge)earnian	Boh.	vydělati
Sp.	ganar	ME	erne, arne	Pol.	zapracować, zarobić
Rum.	clătiga	NE	earn	Russ.	zarabotat'
Ir.	...	Du.	verdiēnen		
NIr.	saothruighim	OHG	ferdienēm, (g)arnēn		
W.	ennill	MHG	verdiēnen, arnen		
Br.	gounit	NHG	verdiēnen		

'Earn' in the sense of 'get by labor' (NE *earn wages*, *earn one's bread*, etc.) is in many languages merely covered by the more generic 'get' or 'gain'. This is

probably the case also where no words are entered in the list. Where there are more distinctive terms, they are mostly based on the notion of labor or service.

Even where there are such, the use of 'get' or the like may be the more colloquial, e.g. NE *how much do you get a day?*

1. Grk. *μισθοφόρεω* and *μισθαπρέω*, cpds. of *μισθός* 'wages' with *φορέω* 'carry, bear' or *ἄρνημαι* 'win, gain', are used for 'receive wages, work for wages', but not with other object of the amount earned.

Grk. *κτάσμαι* 'get, obtain' (11.16) or *ἄρνημαι* 'win, gain' would cover 'get by labor, earn'.

NG *κερδίζω*, or *κερδαίνω*, fr. *κέρδος* 'gain, profit' (11.73), is 'gain' by business or by labor.

NG *βγάζω*, aor. *ἔβγαλα* (fr. Grk. *ἐκβάλλω*) 'take out', etc., also 'earn', as *βγάζω* *τὸ ψωμί μου* 'I earn my bread'.

2. Lat. *merēre* 'deserve, gain, earn': Grk. *μέρος* 'share', *μείρομαι* 'receive one's share', etc. Walde-P. 2.690. Ernout-M. 609 f. Walde-H. 2.75 f.

It. *guadagnare*, Fr. *gagner*, Sp. *ganar*, Rum. *clătiga*, all 'gain' and 'earn', see sb. 'gain, profit' (11.73).

3. NIr. *saothruigim* 'labor' and 'earn', fr. *saoth-* beside *saothar* 'labor' (9.12) and *ruigim* = *rigim* 'reach, attain', Ir. *rigim* 'stretch out, extend' (: Lat. *regere* 'direct, rule', etc.; Pedersen 2.593 ff.).

4. OE *dinc* 'legal negotiation'), then esp. 'take into one's service on agreed terms, engage', in NHG 'hire' (formerly a horse, carriage, etc., now persons, esp. workmen; *mieten* still 'hire' of personal servants). Paul, Deutsches Wtb. 109, 349).

5. Lett. *derēt*, lit. 'come to an agreement': Lith. *derėti* 'bargain', etc. Mühl.-Endz. 1.456.

6. Russ. *rjadit'*: *rjad* 'row, range, order', ChSl. *redū* 'order', etc.

W. *ennill* 'gain, earn', fr. sb. *ennill* 'gain' (11.73).

Br. *gounit* 'gain, earn', fr. sb. *gounit* 'gain' (11.73).

4. ON *vinna* 'work' (9.13), 'gain, win', also 'earn'.

OE (*ge*)*earnian*, ME *erne*, *arne*, NE *earn*, OHG *arnēn*, *garnēn*, MHG *arnen* ('earn' and 'reap'): Goth. *asans* 'harvest', Goth. *asneis*, OHG *asni* 'hiring' (*μισθαρός*, Jn. 10.12, 13), OE *esne* 'servant', root connection dub. Walde-P. 1.77, 161. Feist 59. NED s.v. *earn*, vb.1.

OHG *ferdienōn* (Notker), *irthonōn* (Otrf.), MHG, NHG, Du. *verdiēnen*, and (prob. semantic borrowing), Dan. *fortjene*, Sw. *fortjāna*, cpds. of OHG *diēnōn*, etc. 'serve', deriv. of words for 'slave', OHG *deo*, Goth. *þius*, etc. (19.42). Weigand-H. 2.1143, 1.355.

5. Lith. *pelnyti*, Lett. *pelnīt*, see Lith. *pelnas* 'gain, profit' (11.73).

Lith. *uždirtti*, lit. 'work out', cpd. of *dirtti* 'work' (9.13).

6. SCR. *zaraditi*, Boh. *vydělati*, Pol. *zapracować*, *zarobić*, Russ. *zarabotat'*, all cpds. of vbs. for 'work', SCR. *raditi*, etc. (9.13).

Grk. *ἀνίσταμαι* the usual word for 'buy' in the present (aor. *ἐπράμην*, above, 1), Cret. *ἀνέω* 'sell', fr. *ἄνω* 'price', *ἀνή* 'buying, purchase': Skt. *vasna-m* 'price', Lat. *vēnum* (or *vēnus*?, nom. not quotable) 'sale' whence *vēnum dare*, *vendere* 'sell' (> the Romance words), IE **wes-no-*, etc., fr. a root **wes-* seen in Hitt. *was-* 'buy', *ussniya-* 'sell'. Walde-P. 1.311. Ernout-M. 1086. Sturtevant, Hitt. Gloss. 171, 178.

'merchant', fr. *neguľa* 'traffic, haggle, bargain', fr. Lat. *negōtiārī* (above). Tiktin 1048.

3. Ir. (?), Nlr. usually a phrase ('there is trade') with sbs. for 'trade', either *trācht* (also 'treatment, course', etc.; fr. Lat. *trāctus*) or *ceannaidheacht* (fr. *ceannuighim* 'buy'). Cf. also *diol agus ceannacht* 'selling and buying' (Z. celt. Ph. 9.140.2).

W. *masnachu*, fr. *masnach* 'business, trade', orig.?

Br. *prena ha gwerza* 'buy and sell' = 'trade' (Vallée s.v. *trafiquer*).

Br. *kenwerza*, cpd. of *ken* 'cum' (cf. Ernault s.v.) and *gwerza* 'sell'.

4. Goth. *kaupōn*, ON *kaupa*, OE *cēapian*, OHG *koufen*, etc., see 11.81, 11.82.

ON *manga*, OE *mangian*, ME *mange*, OS *mangōn*, fr. Lat. *mangō* 'dealer, monger' (who adorns his wares to give them an appearance of greater value), beside *mangōnium* 'displaying of wares', prob. loanword based on Grk. *μάγγανον* 'means of charming or bewitching'. Walde-P. 2.233. Ernout-M. 588. Walde-H. 2.28 f. NED s.v. *mong*, vb.¹

ME *marchaunde*, fr. OFr. *marcheander* (Fr. *marchander* 'haggle, bargain'), fr. *marchand* 'merchant' (11.84). NED s.v.

NE *trade* orig. (early NE) 'tread (a path), traverse (the sea), lead (one's life)', etc., then (like Grk. *ἐμπορεύμαι*, above) 'resort to a place for the sake of business, carry on trade', fr. sb. *trade*, orig. 'course, way, path', fr. MLG *trade*

'track' = OHG *trata* 'track, trace, way', etc. : OE *treðan*, NE *tread*, etc. NED s.v.

Du. *handelen*, NHG *handeln* (> Dan. *handle*, Sw. *handla*), in this sense specialization of more general 'treat', orig. 'handle, touch with the hands', MHG *handeln*, OHG *hantalon*, fr. *hani* 'hand'. Weigand-H. 1.806. Paul, Deutsches Wtb. 240. Falk-Torp 378.

5. Lith. *pirkliauti*, beside *pirklys* 'merchant', fr. *pirkti* 'buy' (11.81).

Lith. *prekiauti*, fr. *prekė* 'wares, merchandise' (formerly 'trade' and 'price'; see 11.87), this also : *pirkti* 'buy'.

Lett. *tirgot*, fr. *tirgus* 'market place' (11.85).

6. ChSl. *kuplja dējati* (renders *πραγματεύεσθαι* Lk. 19.13), also *kuplja súvoriti* (*διαπραγματεύεσθαι* Lk. 19.15), lit. 'make trade', with *kuplja* fr. *kupiti* 'buy' (11.81).

Scr. *trgovati*, Russ. *torgovat'*, fr. SCR. *trg*, Russ. *torg* 'market place' (11.85).

Boh. *kupěti*, Pol. *kupczyk*, fr. Boh. *kupec*, Pol. *kupiec* 'merchant': ChSl. *kupiti* 'buy'.

Boh. *obchoditi* or *obchod vesti* (with *vesti* 'lead, carry on') fr. *obchod* 'commerce, business', cpd. of *ob* 'around, about' and *chod* 'passage, gait' (: *choditi* 'go, walk', etc.).

Pol. *handlować*, fr. NHG *handeln*. Brückner 168.

7. Skt. *vāṇijyam kr-*, lit. 'make, do trade', with *vāṇijya* 'trade, traffic', fr. *vāṇij-* 'merchant' (11.84).

11.84 MERCHANT, TRADESMAN

Grk.	ἐμπορος, κάπηλος	Goth.	....	Lith.	pirklys (kupėjus)
NG	ἐμπορος	ON	kaupmaðr	Lett.	tirgotajs
Lat.	mercator, negotiator	Dan.	købmænd	ChSl.	kuplet
It.	mercante, commerciante	Sw.	köyman, handlare	SCR.	tirgovac
Fr.	marchand, marchand	OE	mangere, chapman	Boh.	kupec, obchodník
Sp.	mercader, comerciante	ME	marchaund, chapman	Pol.	kupec, lorgowec
Rum.	negustor, comerciant	NE	merchant, tradesman, trader	Russ.	kupec, lorgowec
Ir.	cennaiqe	Du.	koopman	Skt.	vāṇij-
Nlr.	cennaiqe	OHG	koufman	Av.	....
W.	masnachydd, marsiandur	MHG	koufman		
Br.	marchadour	NHG	kaufmann, händler		

Most of the words for 'merchant, tradesman' are connected with those for 'trade', 'buy', or 'market place', discussed elsewhere.

1. Grk. ἐμπορος 'traveler', then 'merchant', esp. one who trades on a large scale, usually but not necessarily by sea, with ἐμπορία and ἐμπορεύω, becoming the usual generic sb. and vb. for 'trade', all : πόρος 'passage, ford', πορεύω 'convey', περάω 'traverse', OE *faran* 'go, travel', etc. Cf. the use of the same root in words for 'sell' or 'buy', Grk. πείρωμι, Lith. *pirkti*, etc. (11.81). Walde-P. 2.39. Boisacq 248.

Grk. κάπηλος, the 'local retail dealer, shopkeeper' (also 'tavern-keeper'), etym.? Boisacq 408.

On the distinction between ἐμπορος and κάπηλος, see now M. I. Finkelstein, Cl. Ph. 30.320 ff.

Grk. πραγματευτής 'merchant' (Plut. +, Byz.), but NG 'small tradesman' or 'pedler', fr. *πραγματεύομαι* 'trade' (11.83).

2. Lat. *mercator*, fr. *mercārī* 'trade' (11.83).

Lat. *negōtiātor*, fr. *negōtiārī* 'trade' (11.83), whence also Rum. *negustor* through vb. *neguľa*. Tiktin 1048.

It. *mercante*, older *mercaltante*, Fr. *marchant*, (Cat. >) Sp. *mercader*, derivs. of It. *mercato*, Fr. *marché*, Sp. *mercado*, etc. 'market' (11.85). REW 5516.

It. *commerciantē*, Fr. *commerçant*, Sp., Rum. *comerciantē*, fr. It. *commerciantē*, etc. 'trade' (11.83).

3. Ir. *cennaiqe*, Nlr. *ceannaidhe* beside Ir. *cennach* 'purchase' and 'redeeming' (K. Meyer, Contrib. 343), cf. also *cendaige*, *cendaihe* 'bequest', also 'head-money' (so translated by Atkinson, Laws 1.185), all apparently fr. Ir. *cend*, Nlr. *ceann* 'head'. 'Purchase (price)' perh. as 'sum paid per capita'? On suffix cf. Pedersen 2.23.

W. *masnachydd*, fr. *masnachu* 'trade' (11.83).

W. *marshandur*, lit. 'merchant-man', *marshand*, fr. ME *marcha(u)nd*.

Br. *marchadour*, fr. *marchad* 'market' (11.85).

4. ON *kaupmaðr*, Dan. *købmænd*, Sw. *köpmän*, OE *cēapman*, ME *chapman*, Du. *koopman*, OHG, MHG *koufman*, NHG *kaufmann*, fr. ON *kaupa*, OE *cēapan*, OHG *koufen*, etc. 'trade' (11.83), with words for 'man'.

Sw. *handlare*, NHG *händler*, fr. Sw. *handla*, NHG *handeln* 'trade' (11.83).

ME *marcha(u)nd*, NE *merchant*, fr. Fr. *marchant* (above, 2).

NE *trader*, *tradesman*, fr. vb. *trade* (11.83).

5. Lith. *pirklys*, fr. *pirkti* 'buy' (11.81).

Lith. *prekiautojas*, fr. *prekiauti* 'trade'

(11.83), and *prekijas*, fr. *prekė* 'merchandise', both neologisms, given by NSB s.v. *kupėjus*.

Lith. *tirgotaijas* (formerly the usual word), fr. Pol. *kupiec* (below).

Lett. *tirgotajs*, also *tirguonis*, fr. *tirgot* 'trade' (11.83).

6. ChSl. *kupěti*, Boh., Russ. *kupec*, Pol. *kupec*, fr. ChSl. *kupiti*, etc. 'buy' (11.81).

Scr. *trgovac*, Russ. *torgovec*, fr. SCR. *trgovati*, Russ. *torgovat'* 'trade' (11.83).

Boh. *obchodník*, fr. *obchoditi* 'trade' (11.83).

7. Skt. *vāṇij-* (also *vāṇij-*, *vāṇija-*, etc.), perh. fr. **vāṇij-* : OE *waru* 'wares', *weorþ* 'worth, price', etc., but doubtful. Uhlenbeck 268. Wackernagel, Altind. Gram. 1.192.

OE *cēapstōw*, cpd. of *cēap* : *cēapian* 'trade' (11.83), and *stōw* 'place'.

5. Lith. *turgus*, Lett. *tirgus*, fr. Slavic (below, 7).

Lith. *rinka* (beside *rinkė* 'ring') fr. MHG *rinc* 'ring, circle', with sense of market place through Slavic influence (Pol. *rynek*, etc., below).

6. ChSl. *trǫgū*, SCR. *trg*, Boh. *trh*, Pol. *targ*, Russ. *torg* (now arch.), with their

derivs. ChSl. *trǫžište* (in Gospels reg. renders *ἀγορά*), SCR. *trǫžište*, Boh. *trǫžište* 'market place', either cognate with or loanword fr. the Illyrian word which is the source of the name *Tergeste* 'Triest'. Mühl-Endz. 4.194 f. G. Meyer, IF 1.323 f. Schrader, Reallex. 2.40.

ChSl. *kuplja* (renders *ἀγορά* Mk. 7.4, otherwise *ἐμπορία*) : *kupiti* 'buy' (11.81).

Pol. *rynek*, Russ. *rynok* (Boh. *rynok* 'square, also market place'), fr. MHG *rinc*, OHG *ring* 'ring, circle'. Brückner 472. Schrader, Reallex. 2.40.

Russ. *bazar*, see above, NG *παζάρι*.

7. Skt. *paṇyavithī*, cpd. of *paṇya-* 'wares', and *vithī* 'street' : *paṇ-* 'buy, bargain', hence also *āpaṇa* 'market, shop', *vīpaṇa* 'trading place, shop, market'.

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ChSl. *kuplja* (renders *ἀγορά* Mk. 7.4, otherwise *ἐμπορία*) : *kupiti* 'buy' (11.81).

Pol. *rynek*, Russ. *rynok* (Boh. *ryn*

'thrive', etc., prob. : Skt. *ghana-* 'compact, firm', Lith. *gana* 'enough', etc. (13.18).

2. Lat. *vilis* (> It. *vile*, sometimes 'cheap' but mostly 'mean, vile'), etym. dub. Walde-P. 1.214, 312. Ernout-M. 1108.

It. *a buon mercato*, Fr. (*à bon marché*, lit. 'at good trade', with *mercato*, *marché* 'trade' (= sale, purchase), market' (11.85).

Sp. *barato*, fr. *baratar* 'buy a thing at less than its value' : It. *barattare* 'exchange', OFr. *barate* 'strife, trade, deceit', etc., a widespread group, including NE *barat* (obs.) and *barter*, but of uncertain origin. REW 943 a (giving as source ON *baratta* 'strife' but this rather fr. OFr.). Gamillscheg 78. NED s.v. *barat*. Diez 41.

Rum. *ieftin*, fr. Byz., NG *ειθηνός* (*ēthēnós*), above, 1. Tiktin 592.

3. Ir. word for 'cheap'?

NIr. *saor*, orig. 'free' (19.44). The sense 'cheap' is prob. acquired by contrast with *daor* 'enslaved, captive' and 'dear, expensive' (11.88). The sense 'free' lent itself readily to 'cheap' (cf. W. *rhad*).

W. *rhad*, orig. 'gratuitous, free' = sb. *rhad* 'grace, gift' (fr. adv. and predicate noun constructions as *yn rhad* 'gratis') : Ir. *rath* 'grace, reward, success, result', etym. dub. Stokes 225. Pedersen 1.144. Thurneysen, Gram. 131.

Br. *marehad-mat*, lit. 'good market', semantic borrowing fr. Fr. *bon marché*.

4. ON *adjirr*, OE *undōr*, ME *undere*, OHG *untiri*, MHG *untiere*, neg. cpds. of ON *adjirr*, etc., 'dear, expensive' (11.88).

ME *good chepe*, NE *cheap* (shortened fr. *good cheap*), Du. *goedkoop*, lit. 'good

bargain, trade, or market', with OE *ceap*, ME *chepe*, Du. *koop* 'trade' (= sale or purchase), market, bargain, etc.' : OE *ceapian*, etc., 'trade' (11.83). NED s.v. *cheap* sb. Cf. the It. and Fr. locution, above, 2.

NHG *billig*, MLG *billik* (> Dan., Sw. *billig*), orig. 'fair, just', like OHG *billich*, MHG *billich*, fr. **bili-* in OE *bilewit* 'simple, innocent', MHG *un-bil(e)* 'injustice, monstrosity', etc. : Ir. *bil* 'good', Grk. *φίλος* 'dear, worthy'.

Development of sense 'cheap' fr. phrases like *billiger preis*, orig. 'fair price'. Walde-P. 2.185. Falk-Torp 74. Weigand-H. 1.239. Paul, Deutsches Wtb. 82.

NHG *wohlfeil*, MHG *wolveil(e)* or two words *wol veil(e)*, lit. 'easy to buy', cpd. of *wohl*, MHG *wol* 'well' and *feil*, MHG *veil(e)* 'to be sold, for sale'. Weigand-H. 2.1281.

5. Lith. *pigu*s, beside *pingu*, *pigti* 'become cheap', etym.?

Lett. *lēts*, also 'easy, light' : Lith. *lētas*, *lēnas*, Lett. *lēns* 'slow, lazy, gentle', ChSl. *lēnū* 'lazy', Lat. *lēnis* 'soft', etc. Walde-P. 2.395. Mühl-Endz. 2.460, 463.

6. SCR. *jeftin*, fr. Byz., NG *ειθηνός* (*ēthēnós*), above, 1. Berneker 455.

Boh. *laciny*, in earlier use 'easy' : Pol. *łatwy*, *łacny* 'easy' (9.96).

Pol. *tani*, etym.? Brückner 565.

Russ. *deševyj*, fr. adv. *deševo* 'cheaply', etym. dub., perh. (as 'right, suitable, fitting' > 'moderate, cheap', cf. NHG *billig*, etc., above) : SCR. *u-desiti* 'set right, make right', ChSl. *desiti* 'find', etc. Or loanword? Berneker 188.

7. Skt. *alpakṛita-*, lit. 'bought for little', cpd. of *alpa-* 'little, small' and *kṛita-* fr. *kṛi-* 'buy' (11.81).

CHAPTER 12

SPATIAL RELATIONS: PLACE, FORM, SIZE

12.11	PLACE (sb.)
12.12	PUT (Place, Set, Lay)
12.13	SIT
12.14	LIE
12.15	STAND (vb. intr.)
12.16	REMAIN, STAY, WAIT
12.17	REMAIN (= Be Left Over)
12.18	LEAVE
12.19	QUIET (adj.)
12.21	COLLECT, GATHER
12.22	JOIN, UNITE
12.23	SEPARATE (vb.)
12.232	DIVIDE
12.24	OPEN (vb.)
12.25	SHUT, CLOSE (vb.)
12.26	COVER (vb.)
12.27	HIDE, CONCEAL
12.31	HIGH
12.32	LOW
12.33	TOP
12.34	BOTTOM
12.35	END
12.352	POINT
12.353	EDGE
12.36	SIDE
12.37	MIDDLE (adj.)
12.38	CENTER
12.41	RIGHT (adj.; vs. Left)
12.42	LEFT (adj.; vs. Right)
12.43	NEAR (adv.)
12.44	FAR (adv.)
12.45	EAST
12.46	WEST
12.47	NORTH
12.48	SOUTH

12.51	FORM, SHAPE
12.52	SIZE
12.53	GROW
12.54	MEASURE (vb.)
12.55	LARGE, BIG (GREAT)
12.56	SMALL, LITTLE
12.57	LONG
12.58	TALL
12.59	SHORT
12.61	WIDE, BROAD
12.62	NARROW
12.63	THICK ¹ (in Dimension)
12.64	THICK ² (in Density)
12.65	THIN ¹ (in Dimension)
12.66	THIN ² (in Density)
12.67	DEEP
12.68	SHALLOW
12.71	FLAT
12.72	HOLLOW (= Concave)
12.73	STRAIGHT
12.74	CROOKED
12.75	HOOK
12.76	CORNER
12.77	CROSS
12.78	SQUARE (sb.)
12.81	ROUND (adj.)
12.82	CIRCLE
12.83	SPHERE
12.84	LINE (sb.)
12.85	HOLE
12.91	EQUAL
12.92	LIKE, SIMILAR
12.93	CHANGE (vb.)
12.94	SIGN (sb.)

SELECTED INDO-EUROPEAN SYNONYMS

Grk.	τόπος
NG	τόπος
Lat.	locus
It.	luogo, posto
Fr.	lieu, place
Sp.	lugar, sitio
Rum.	loc
Ir.	dú, ined, áit, airm
NIr.	áit, ionad
W.	maigen
Br.	lec'h

'Place' is understood here in the wide sense of NE *place* (sb.). Besides the words listed as the most important, there are many others which are used for 'place' mainly in the geographical sense, 'region' or 'town', as NG *μέρος* (properly 'part', 13.23), Sp. *paraje* (: *parar* 'stop'), etc.

1. Grk. *τόπος*, etym. dub., perh. : Lith. *tapti* 'become', Lett. *tapti* 'become, attain', OE *þafian* 'consent to, allow' (as orig. 'give place to', like NE *allow* through Fr. *alouer* fr. Lat. *adlocāre*). Walde-P. 1.743. Boisacq 975.

2. Lat. *locus*, early *stlocus* (Festus), etym. disputed, but prob. (**stl-o-ko-*) fr. the root **stel-* in OHG *stellan* 'set up', etc. (12.12). Walde-H. 1.818. Hence It. *luogo*, Fr. *lieu*, OSp. *luego*, Rum. *loc*; Sp. *luego* now only as adv., as sb. replaced by deriv. *lugar* fr. Lat. *localis*. REW 5097, 5093.

It. *posto*, Sp. *puesto*, fr. Lat. *positum*, pple. of *ponere* 'put' (12.12).

Fr. *place* (> ME, NE *place*), also MHG, NHG *platz*, Du. *plaats* (MLG *plāse* > Dan. *plads*, Sw. *plats*), fr. Lat. *platea* 'street, open area, courtyard' (> It. *piazza*, etc.), this fr. Grk. *πλᾶρεία* (*plāreia*), fem. of *πλᾶρς* 'wide'. REW 6583. Falk-Torp 833. Franck-v.W. 504. NED s.v. *place*, sb.

Sp. *sitio*, deriv. of vb. borrowed fr. Gmc. **siljan* in ON *siþja*, OHG *sizzan*, etc. 'sit' (12.13). REW 7961b.

Goth.	staþs
ON	staðr
Dan.	plads, sted
Sw.	plats
OE	stōv, stede
ME	stede, place
NE	place
Du.	plaats
OHG	stat
MHG	stat (ort)
NHG	stelle, ort, platz

3. Ir. *dū* (gen., acc. *don*), orig. 'earth' : Grk. *χθών* 'earth', etc. (12.1). Walde-P. 1.663. Pedersen 1.99. Vendryes, RC 40.437 ff. Cf. Toch. A *tkam* 'earth' and 'place' (JAOS 67.43).

Ir. *ined*, *inad*, NIr. *ionad*, cpd. **eni-pado-*, cf. Ir. *ed* 'space of time', Gall. *candelum* ('*cant-edum*') 'spatium centum pedum' : Grk. *πῆδον* 'ground', ChSl. *podū* 'ground, foundation', Hitt. *pedan* 'place' (Sturtevant, Hitt. Gloss. 123 with refs.). Walde-P. 2.24. Pedersen 1.91.

Ir. *áit*, NIr. *áit* perh. (fr. **pōth-ni-*) : Skt. *pāthas-* 'spot, place' also *path-* 'path, way', ChSl. *paŕŕ* 'way', etc. (10.71). Walde-P. 2.26. Pedersen 1.161.

Ir. *airm*, etym.?

Ir. *baile* 'place', but esp. 'dwelling place' (NIr. 'town, village, homestead, home'), etym.? Walde-P. 2.141.

Ir. *maigen*, fr. *mag* 'plain' (1.23). Pedersen 1.96.

W. *lle*, Br. *lec'h* : Ir. *lige* 'bed, grave', Grk. *λέχος* 'bed', fr. root in Ir. *laigim*, Goth. *ligan*, etc. 'lie' (12.14). Walde-P. 2.424. Pedersen 1.98.

4. Goth. *staþs*, ON *staðr*, Dan. *sted*, OE, ME *stede* (NE *stead* in *instead*, etc.), OHG *stat* (NHG *statt* 'place' mostly in phrases and cpds., also *stadi* 'city'), orig. 'standing place' : Lat. *statio*, *status*, etc., fr. IE **stā-* 'stand'. Walde-P. 2.605. Falk-Torp 1154.

OE *stōw* (NE in place names) : Lith. *stovėti* 'stand', ChSl. *staviti* 'put', etc., fr. a parallel form of the same root as the preceding. Walde-P. 2.607 ff.

NHG *ort*, fr. OHG *ort* 'point, edge, shore' = ON *oddr*, OE *ord* 'point' (12.352). All stages of transition in MHG from 'point' through 'beginning' or end, edge, boundary, region' to 'place'. Weigand-H. 2.347. Paul, Deutsches Wtb. s.v.

NHG *stelle*, back-formation fr. *stellen* 'put, place' (12.12). Weigand-H. 2.693. Paul, Deutsches Wtb. 515.

NE *place*, NHG *platz*, etc., see under Fr. *place*, above, 2.

5. Lith. Lett. *vieta* : ChSl. *vitati*, *obitati* (**obū-vitati*) 'rest, dwell', etc. (7.11), outside connection? Trautmann 345.

6. ChSl. *město*, etc., general Slavic (but Boh. *město* 'town', *místo* 'place',

Pol. *miasto* 'town', *miejsce* 'place') prob. : Lith. *mieta* 'stake', Skt. *methi-* 'pillar, post', Lat. *mēta* 'turning post in the circus', etc. For semantic parallel, cf. NHG *ort*, above, 4. Walde-P. 2.240. Berneker 2.52. Otherwise Trautmann 185 (Brückner 330 cites both views).

7. Skt. *sthāna-*, Av. *stāna-* (in cpds.), OPers. *stāna-*, fr. IE **stā-* 'stand', like Goth. *staþs*, etc., above, 4. Walde-P. 2.606.

Skt. *sthala-* : OHG *stellan* 'set up', etc. (12.12), IE **stel-* beside **stā-* 'stand'. Walde-P. 2.643 ff.

Av. *asah-* : Skt. *āśa-* 'space, region', this prob. fr. *āc-* 'arrive at, reach'. Barth. 209.

Av. *gātu-*, OPers. *gātu-* 'place' and 'throne' (NPers. *gāh* 'place') : Skt. *gātu-* 'going, way' also 'space, place', fr. *gā-* 'go'. Walde-P. 1.677.

12.12 PUT (Place, Set, Lay)

Grk.	τίθημι
NG	τίθημι
Lat.	ponere, collocare
It.	porre, mettere, collocare
Fr.	mettre, poser, placer
Sp.	poner, colocar
Rum.	pune, băga
Ir.	cuirim (fo-cerd-), fuirmim
NIr.	cuirim
W.	goodod, dodi
Br.	lakaat

Goth.	(ga)saþjan, (ga)lagjan
ON	setja, leggja
Dan.	satte, stille, lægge
Sw.	satte, ställa, lägga
OE	settan, leggan
ME	put, place, set, lay
Du.	zetten, plaatsen, leggen
OHG	sezzen, leggan, stellan
MHG	setzen, stellen, legen
NHG	setzen, stellen, legen

In most of the languages cited there is no single word of such general application as NE *put*, but rather a variety of expressions the choice of which depends on the nature of the object and the position it is placed in, but with variable idiomatic usage and much overlapping. In derivs. of IE **dhe-* the meaning 'put, place' is inherited, and nothing further can be said of its origin. Of the other words, some are derived from

nal notion of 'make sit' is only rarely present. In general, words of the 'set' and 'lay' group were commonly or frequently used without reference to the original sense, and to a less extent those of the 'stand' group. In the Gospels Goth. *lagjan*, OE *leggan*, OHG *leggan* were commonly used (beside Goth. *saþjan*, etc.) to render Grk. *τίθημι* or Lat. *ponere*. So also regularly ChSl. *položiti* (vs. *postaviti* for *τίθημι*, Jagić, Entstehungsgesch. 381).

1. IE **dhe-*. Walde-P. 1.826 ff. Walde-H. 1.440 ff. Here as 'put', Grk. *τίθημι*, NG *θέρω* (new pres. to late aor. *θησα*, Hatzidakis, Mss. 1.315 ff.; also *τοποθεῖω*, cpd. with *τόπος* 'place'); Lith. *(pa)dėti*, Lett. *dēt* (but mostly in special phrases, Mühl-Endz. 1.464); ChSl. *děti*, etc., general Slavic, but not usual for 'put', mostly in some secondary senses, 'do, make' or 'say' (Berneker 192); Skt. *dha-*, Av. *dā-*; Hitt. *dā-*; Toch. A *dā-*, *dā-*, B *tes*, etc. (SSS 438). Here also Lat. *condere* 'found', etc., *facere* 'do, make', OE *dōn* 'do' etc. (9.11).

2. NG *βάζω*, aor. *ἔβαλα*, the pop. equivalent of NE *put*, fr. Gr. *βάλλω* 'throw', which is also occasionally 'put' (LS s.v. A II 6). The same semantic development in Fr. *mettre*, etc. (below, 3) and NE *put* (below, 5). The present *βάζω* (more usual than *βάλλω*, for which also *βάνω*, *βαίνω*) is explained by Hatzidakis, Einleitung 410 and 'Aθήνα' 22.232 ff., as a blend with *βιβάζω* 'lift up'.

3. Lat. *pōnere*, fr. **po-s(i)nere* (cf. pple. *positus*), cpd. of **po-* (= Lith. *pa-*, ChSl. *po-*) and *sinere* in old sense of 'place' as in pple. *situs* 'placed', hence orig. 'put down, put aside'. Outside connections of *sinere* doubtful. Walde-P. 2.461. Ernout-M. 787, 945 f.

Hence It. *porre*, Sp. *poner*, Rum. *pune*, all in general sense, but Fr. *pondre* only

in specialized sense of 'lay eggs', which also occurs elsewhere. REW 6647.

Lat. *conlocāre*, *collocāre* (> It. *collocare*, Sp. *colocar*; VLat. development in Fr. *coucher*, Rum. *culca* 'put to bed', Sp. *colgar* 'hang', REW 2052), cpd. of *locāre*, deriv. of *locus* 'place' (12.11).

It. *mettere*, Fr. *mettre*, fr. Lat. *mittere* 'let go' (whence the usual but secondary 'send'), 'throw' (*hastam, lapides*, etc.), 'put forth' (*radices, florem*, etc.), in late Lat. 'put forth, put in, put'. Cf. *manum autem nemo mittit ad tangendum* (Peregrinatio), [ova] ut in tepida acqua mittantur (Anthimi de observatione ciborum epistula), mittis et modicum sale (Oribasius), etc. Ernout-M. 621. REW 5616. Fr. *poser*, fr. Lat. *posuere* 'pause, rest', whence in late Lat. also 'cause to rest, put down' (cf. It. *posare* 'lie' and 'lay'), in this sense possibly, though not necessarily, influenced by forms of Lat. *pōnere* like *positus*. REW 6308. Gamillscheg 710.

Fr. *placer*, deriv. of *place* 'place' (12.11).

Rum. *băga*, esp. 'put in, thrust in', with numerous idiomatic uses similar to those of NG *βάζω* (above, 2), or its cpd. *μράζω* (bazo) 'put in'. Some connection with the latter seems likely, though no explanation of the Rum. *g* is apparent. Tiktin 143 mentions *βάζω*, but not *μράζω*.

4. Ir. *cuirim* (suppl. vb. *fo-cerd-*) 'throw' and 'put', NIr. *cuirim* 'put', perh. : Grk. *σκαίρω* 'skip, frisk', Skt. *kūrd-* 'jump', in any case with Irish development of 'put' from 'throw'. Walde-P. 2.567. Pedersen 2.498 ff.

Ir. *fo-rimim*, *fuirmim* : Goth. *rimis* 'rest', Lith. *rimti* 'become quiet', Grk. *ῥήμα* 'gently', Skt. *ram-* 'stand still, rest', IE **rem-*. Walde-P. 2.372. Pedersen 2.602. Laws, Gloss. 432.

W. *dodi*, etym.? (Morris Jones 332, fr. IE **dā-* 'give' or **dhe-* 'place'; not in

SELECTED INDO-EUROPEAN SYNONYMS

place, *sentarse* or *estar sentado* 'sit', Rum. *sedea*; Lat. *ad-sidere* > Fr. *asseoir* 'seat, place', *s'asseoir* 'take a seat', *être assis* 'be seated, sit'; REW 7780); Ir. *saidim*, vbl. n. *suide*, whence NIr. *suidhim*; W. *eistedd* fr. sb. = OBr. *estid gl. sedile* fr. cpd. (**eks-di-sedo-* Pedersen 1.20; otherwise Morris Jones 78), Br. *azaza* fr. cpd. **ad-sed-* (Pedersen 2.605; Loth, Mots lat. 134); Goth. *sitan*, OE

sittan, OHG *sizzan*, etc., general Gmc.; Lith. *sėdėti*, Lett. *sēdēt*; ChSl. *sěditi*, etc. general Slavic, beside perfect. *sěsti* 'take a seat'; Skt. *sad-*, Av. *had-*. 2. IE **es-*, perh. ultimately derived fr. a cpd. of preceding, 3sg. mid. **es-sd-tai*. Walde-P. 2.484.

Grk. *ἵμαι*, 3sg. *ἵσται* (= Skt. *āste*), more commonly *κάθημαι*, whence NG pop. *κάθουμαι*; Skt. *ās-*, Av. *ah-*.

Grk.	κείμενα
NG	κείμενα, κείρομαι
Lat.	iaceō, cubare
It.	giacere
Fr.	être couché
Sp.	yacer, estar acostado
Rum.	fi culcat (zace)
Ir.	laigim
NIr.	luighim
W.	gorwedd
Br.	gourveza

Goth.	ligan
ON	leggja
Dan.	læge
Sw.	läga
OE	licgan
ME	liggen, lie
NE	lie
Du.	liggen
OHG	li(g)gan
MHG	ligen
NHG	liegen

1. IE **leghe-*. Walde-P. 2.424. Walde-H.

12.16 REMAIN, STAY, WAIT

Grk.	μένω	Goth.	saljan, wisan, beidan	Lith.	likti, laukti
NG	μένω	ON	dveljask, biða	Lett.	palikti, gaiditi
Lat.	manēre	Dan.	blīve, stenne	ChSl.	prēbyti, ostatici
It.	restare, rimanere, aspettare	Sw.	förbita, vanna, vänta	Boh.	ostati, čekati
Fr.	rester, demeurer, attendre	OE	belfjan, dweellan, (a)bidan	Pol.	złostati, czekać
Sp.	quedar	ME	(a)biðe, remayne, waiie	Russ.	ostat'sja, ždat'
Rum.	rămînea, aştepta	NE	remain, stay, wait	Skt.	(ava-)stha-man-
Ir.	anaim, mairim	Du.	blīven, wachten	Av.	
Nir.	fanaim, fuirighim	OHG	biliban, bitan		
W.	aros	MHG	b(e)līben, biten		
Br.	chom, gortosi	NHG	bleiben, warten		

Words for 'remain, stay' (in one place as opposed to 'move, go') coincide in part with those for 'remain' = 'be left over' (12.17), the development being mostly from the first to the second, but sometimes the opposite. Furthermore, just as words for 'remain' may be used for 'await, wait for' (as Grk. μένω Hom. II. 16.620, etc., Lat. manēre hostem, OPer. mām amānaya 'awaited me'), so conversely there is a group of words which, from such notions as 'watch, look for, hope for', have come to mean 'wait for' and may then be used also intransitively for 'wait' closely approaching 'remain, stay'. Hence such words are added in the list, even though most of them are still distinguished in feeling and range of use from those given in the first place.

1. IE *men- 'remain', to be distinguished from *men- 'think', even though they may be ultimately the same. Walde-P. 2.267. Ernout-M. 587. Walde-H. 2.26.

Grk. μένω, also μένω poet.; Lat. manēre; Av. man- in upa-manaya- 'wait for', mānaya- 'cause to remain', OPer. mānaya- 'wait for', NPer. māndan- 'remain', Skt. man- in Ved. imperat. ma-mandhi 'delay'; Arm. mnam 'remain, wait for'; here prob. Ir. ainmne, W. arnymedd 'patience' (cf. Grk. ὑπομονή 'patience').

2. It. restare, Fr. rester (latter with -s place as opposed to 'move, go') coincide in part with those for 'remain' = 'be left over' (12.17), the development being mostly from the first to the second, but sometimes the opposite. Furthermore, just as words for 'remain' may be used for 'await, wait for' (as Grk. μένω Hom. II. 16.620, etc., Lat. manēre hostem, OPer. mām amānaya 'awaited me'), so conversely there is a group of words which, from such notions as 'watch, look for, hope for', have come to mean 'wait for' and may then be used also intransitively for 'wait' closely approaching 'remain, stay'. Hence such words are added in the list, even though most of them are still distinguished in feeling and range of use from those given in the first place.

OE gitsian 'desire' etc., IE *gheidh-. Walde-P. 1.553. Mühl.-Endz. 1.583.

6. ChSl. prēbyti, prēbyvati (commonest translation of μένω; in modern Slavic 'sojourn, reside, dwell'), cpd. of byti, 'be'.

ChSl. židati, Russ. ždat', see under Lett. gaiditi; above, 5.

ChSl., SCr. ostatici, Boh. zůstati, Pol.

12.17 REMAIN (= Be Left Over)

Grk.	λείπωμαι	Goth.	aftīfnan	Lith.	išlikti, pasilikti
NG	μένω	ON	lifja, lifna	Lett.	atlikt
Lat.	relinquere (remānere, restāre)	Dan.	blīve tilovers (tilbage)	ChSl.	ostati
It.	rimanere, restare	Sw.	blīva övrig (kvar)	SCr.	ostati
Fr.	rester	OE	belfjan, lāfan	Boh.	zůstati
Sp.	restar, quedar	ME	leve, remayne	Pol.	zostać
Rum.	rămînea	NE	be left, remain	Russ.	ostat'sja
Ir.	do-fuarat, fedligedar (3sg.)	Du.	blīven	Skt.	ciṣ- in pass.
Nir.	fanaim	OHG	biliban		
W.	bod yn weddill	MHG	beliben		
Br.	chom	NHG	bleiben		

Most of the words for 'remain' = 'be left over' are the same as, or connected with, those for 'remain, stay' (12.16). But some belong with those for 'leave' (12.18).

1. Grk. λείπωμαι, mid. of λείπω 'leave' (12.18) used for 'be left behind' and 'be left over, remain'.

Grk. μένω 'remain, stay' (12.16), in NG also 'remain, be left over'.

2. Lat. relinquere, pass. of relinquere 'leave' (12.18).

It. rimanere, Rum. rămînea, It. restare, Fr. rester, Sp. restar, quedar, see 12.16.

3. Ir. do-fuarat, cpd. of di-od- and re-thim 'run' (10.46). Pedersen 2.600. Lett. 'run out from'; semantic development prob. through 'escape, survive' to 'be left'.

4. Goth. aftīfnan, ON lifna, lifa : OE belfjan, OHG biliban, etc. (12.16) 'remain' in both senses.

ME remayne, NE remain, see 12.16.

5. Lith. likti, or esp. cpds. išlikti, pasilikti, Lett. allikt : Grk. λείπω, etc. 'leave' (12.18).

6. ChSl. ostatici, etc., see 12.16.

7. Skt. ciṣ- 'leave' (12.18) in pass. 'be left', cf. pple. ciṣta- 'residual'.

8. ChSl. ostatici, etc., see 12.16.

9. Skt. ciṣ- 'leave' (12.18) in pass. 'be left', cf. pple. ciṣta- 'residual'.

10. ChSl. ostatici, etc., see 12.16.

11. Skt. ciṣ- 'leave' (12.18) in pass. 'be left', cf. pple. ciṣta- 'residual'.

12. ChSl. ostatici, etc., see 12.16.

13. Skt. ciṣ- 'leave' (12.18) in pass. 'be left', cf. pple. ciṣta- 'residual'.

14. ChSl. ostatici, etc., see 12.16.

15. Skt. ciṣ- 'leave' (12.18) in pass. 'be left', cf. pple. ciṣta- 'residual'.

16. ChSl. ostatici, etc., see 12.16.

17. Skt. ciṣ- 'leave' (12.18) in pass. 'be left', cf. pple. ciṣta- 'residual'.

18. ChSl. ostatici, etc., see 12.16.

19. Skt. ciṣ- 'leave' (12.18) in pass. 'be left', cf. pple. ciṣta- 'residual'.

20. ChSl. ostatici, etc., see 12.16.

21. Skt. ciṣ- 'leave' (12.18) in pass. 'be left', cf. pple. ciṣta- 'residual'.

22. ChSl. ostatici, etc., see 12.16.

23. Skt. ciṣ- 'leave' (12.18) in pass. 'be left', cf. pple. ciṣta- 'residual'.

24. ChSl. ostatici, etc., see 12.16.

25. Skt. ciṣ- 'leave' (12.18) in pass. 'be left', cf. pple. ciṣta- 'residual'.

26. ChSl. ostatici, etc., see 12.16.

27. Skt. ciṣ- 'leave' (12.18) in pass. 'be left', cf. pple. ciṣta- 'residual'.

28. ChSl. ostatici, etc., see 12.16.

29. Skt. ciṣ- 'leave' (12.18) in pass. 'be left', cf. pple. ciṣta- 'residual'.

30. ChSl. ostatici, etc., see 12.16.

31. Skt. ciṣ- 'leave' (12.18) in pass. 'be left', cf. pple. ciṣta- 'residual'.

32. ChSl. ostatici, etc., see 12.16.

33. Skt. ciṣ- 'leave' (12.18) in pass. 'be left', cf. pple. ciṣta- 'residual'.

34. ChSl. ostatici, etc., see 12.16.

35. Skt. ciṣ- 'leave' (12.18) in pass. 'be left', cf. pple. ciṣta- 'residual'.

36. ChSl. ostatici, etc., see 12.16.

37. Skt. ciṣ- 'leave' (12.18) in pass. 'be left', cf. pple. ciṣta- 'residual'.

38. ChSl. ostatici, etc., see 12.16.

39. Skt. ciṣ- 'leave' (12.18) in pass. 'be left', cf. pple. ciṣta- 'residual'.

40. ChSl. ostatici, etc., see 12.16.

41. Skt. ciṣ- 'leave' (12.18) in pass. 'be left', cf. pple. ciṣta- 'residual'.

42. ChSl. ostatici, etc., see 12.16.

43. Skt. ciṣ- 'leave' (12.18) in pass. 'be left', cf. pple. ciṣta- 'residual'.

44. ChSl. ostatici, etc., see 12.16.

45. Skt. ciṣ- 'leave' (12.18) in pass. 'be left', cf. pple. ciṣta- 'residual'.

46. ChSl. ostatici, etc., see 12.16.

47. Skt. ciṣ- 'leave' (12.18) in pass. 'be left', cf. pple. ciṣta- 'residual'.

48. ChSl. ostatici, etc., see 12.16.

49. Skt. ciṣ- 'leave' (12.18) in pass. 'be left', cf. pple. ciṣta- 'residual'.

50. ChSl. ostatici, etc., see 12.16.

51. Skt. ciṣ- 'leave' (12.18) in pass. 'be left', cf. pple. ciṣta- 'residual'.

52. ChSl. ostatici, etc., see 12.16.

53. Skt. ciṣ- 'leave' (12.18) in pass. 'be left', cf. pple. ciṣta- 'residual'.

54. ChSl. ostatici, etc., see 12.16.

55. Skt. ciṣ- 'leave' (12.18) in pass. 'be left', cf. pple. ciṣta- 'residual'.

56. ChSl. ostatici, etc., see 12.16.

57. Skt. ciṣ- 'leave' (12.18) in pass. 'be left', cf. pple. ciṣta- 'residual'.

58. ChSl. ostatici, etc., see 12.16.

59. Skt. ciṣ- 'leave' (12.18) in pass. 'be left', cf. pple. ciṣta- 'residual'.

60. ChSl. ostatici, etc., see 12.16.

61. Skt. ciṣ- 'leave' (12.18) in pass. 'be left', cf. pple. ciṣta- 'residual'.

62. ChSl. ostatici, etc., see 12.16.

63. Skt. ciṣ- 'leave' (12.18) in pass. 'be left', cf. pple. ciṣta- 'residual'.

64. ChSl. ostatici, etc., see 12.16.

65. Skt. ciṣ- 'leave' (12.18) in pass. 'be left', cf. pple. ciṣta- 'residual'.

66. ChSl. ostatici, etc., see 12.16.

67. Skt. ciṣ- 'leave' (12.18) in pass. 'be left', cf. pple. ciṣta- 'residual'.

68. ChSl. ostatici, etc., see 12.16.

69. Skt. ciṣ- 'leave' (12.18) in pass. 'be left', cf. pple. ciṣta- 'residual'.

70. ChSl. ostatici, etc., see 12.16.

71. Skt. ciṣ- 'leave' (12.18) in pass. 'be left', cf. pple. ciṣta- 'residual'.

72. ChSl. ostatici, etc., see 12.16.

73. Skt. ciṣ- 'leave' (12.18) in pass. 'be left', cf. pple. ciṣta- 'residual'.

74. ChSl. ostatici, etc., see 12.16.

75. Skt. ciṣ- 'leave' (12.18) in pass. 'be left', cf. pple. ciṣta- 'residual'.

76. ChSl. ostatici, etc., see 12.16.

77. Skt. ciṣ- 'leave' (12.18) in pass. 'be left', cf. pple. ciṣta- 'residual'.

78. ChSl. ostatici, etc., see 12.16.

79. Skt. ciṣ- 'leave' (12.18) in pass. 'be left', cf. pple. ciṣta- 'residual'.

80. ChSl. ostatici, etc., see 12.16.

81. Skt. ciṣ- 'leave' (12.18) in pass. 'be left', cf. pple. ciṣta- 'residual'.

82. ChSl. ostatici, etc., see 12.16.

83. Skt. ciṣ- 'leave' (12.18) in pass. 'be left', cf. pple. ciṣta- 'residual'.

84. ChSl. ostatici, etc., see 12.16.

85. Skt. ciṣ- 'leave' (12.18) in pass. 'be left', cf. pple. ciṣta- 'residual'.

86. ChSl. ostatici, etc., see 12.16.

87. Skt. ciṣ- 'leave' (12.18) in pass. 'be left', cf. pple. ciṣta- 'residual'.

88. ChSl. ostatici, etc., see 12.16.

89. Skt. ciṣ- 'leave' (12.18) in pass. 'be left', cf. pple. ciṣta- 'residual'.

90. ChSl. ostatici, etc., see 12.16.

91. Skt. ciṣ- 'leave' (12.18) in pass. 'be left', cf. pple. ciṣta- 'residual'.

92. ChSl. ostatici, etc., see 12.16.

93. Skt. ciṣ- 'leave' (12.18) in pass. 'be left', cf. pple. ciṣta- 'residual'.

94. ChSl. ostatici, etc., see 12.16.

95. Skt. ciṣ- 'leave' (12.18) in pass. 'be left', cf. pple. ciṣta- 'residual'.

96. ChSl. ostatici, etc., see 12.16.

97. Skt. ciṣ- 'leave' (12.18) in pass. 'be left', cf. pple. ciṣta- 'residual'.

98. ChSl. ostatici, etc., see 12.16.

99. Skt. ciṣ- 'leave' (12.18) in pass. 'be left', cf. pple. ciṣta- 'residual'.

100. ChSl. ostatici, etc., see 12.16.

101. Skt. ciṣ- 'leave' (12.18) in pass. 'be left', cf. pple. ciṣta- 'residual'.

102. ChSl. ostatici, etc., see 12.16.

103. Skt. ciṣ- 'leave' (12.18) in pass. 'be left', cf. pple. ciṣta- 'residual'.

104. ChSl. ostatici, etc., see 12.16.

105. Skt. ciṣ- 'leave' (12.18) in pass. 'be left', cf. pple. ciṣta- 'residual'.

106. ChSl. ostatici, etc., see 12.16.

107. Skt. ciṣ- 'leave' (12.18) in pass. 'be left', cf. pple. ciṣta- 'residual'.

108. ChSl. ostatici, etc., see 12.16.

109. Skt. ciṣ- 'leave' (12.18) in pass. 'be left', cf. pple. ciṣta- 'residual'.

110. ChSl. ostatici, etc., see 12.16.

111. Skt. ciṣ- 'leave' (12.18) in pass. 'be left', cf. pple. ciṣta- 'residual'.

112. ChSl. ostatici, etc., see 12.16.

113. Skt. ciṣ- 'leave' (12.18) in pass. 'be left', cf. pple. ciṣta- 'residual'.

114. ChSl. ostatici, etc., see 12.16.

115. Skt. ciṣ- 'leave' (12.18) in pass. 'be left', cf. pple. ciṣta- 'residual'.

116. ChSl. ostatici, etc., see 12.16.

117. Skt. ciṣ- 'leave' (12.18) in pass. 'be left', cf. pple. ciṣta- 'residual'.

118. ChSl. ostatici, etc., see 12.16.

119. Skt. ciṣ- 'leave' (12.18) in pass. 'be left', cf. pple. ciṣta- 'residual'.

120. ChSl. ostatici, etc., see 12.16.

121. Skt. ciṣ- 'leave' (12.18) in pass. 'be left', cf. pple. ciṣta- 'residual'.

122. ChSl. ostatici, etc., see 12.16.

123. Skt. ciṣ- 'leave' (12.18) in pass. 'be left', cf. pple. ciṣta- 'residual'.

124. ChSl. ostatici, etc., see 12.16.

125. Skt. ciṣ- 'leave' (12.18) in pass. 'be left', cf. pple. ciṣta- 'residual'.

126. ChSl. ostatici, etc., see 12.16.

127. Skt. ciṣ- 'leave' (12.18) in pass. 'be left', cf. pple. ciṣta- 'residual'.

128. ChSl. ostatici, etc., see 12.16.

129. Skt. ciṣ- 'leave' (12.18) in pass. 'be left', cf. pple. ciṣta- 'residual'.

130. ChSl. ostatici, etc., see 12.16.

131. Skt. ciṣ- 'leave' (12.18) in pass. 'be left', cf. pple. ciṣta- 'residual'.

132. ChSl. ostatici, etc., see 12.16.

133. Skt. ciṣ- 'leave' (12.18) in pass. 'be left', cf. pple. ciṣta- 'residual'.

134. ChSl. ostatici, etc., see 12.16.

135. Skt. ciṣ- 'leave' (12.18) in pass. 'be left', cf. pple. ciṣta- 'residual'.

136. ChSl. ostatici, etc., see 12.16.

137. Skt. ciṣ- 'leave' (12.18) in pass. 'be left', cf. pple. ciṣta- 'residual'.

138. ChSl. ostatici, etc., see 12.16.

139. Skt. ciṣ- 'leave' (12.18) in pass. 'be left', cf. pple. ciṣta- 'residual'.

140. ChSl. ostatici, etc., see 12.16.

141. Skt. ciṣ- 'leave' (12.1

Grk. *énōw*, NG *énōwō* 'unite', fr. stem of *éis*, *énōs* 'one'.

3. It. *unire*, Fr., Sp. *unir*, Rum. *uni*, fr. late (and rare) Lat. *unire*, fr. *unus* 'one'. REW 9073a.

Rum. *împreuna*, fr. adv. *împreuna* 'together', this fr. Lat. phrase *in-per-ânem*. Tiktin 769.

4. Ir. *adcomla* (3sg.), cpd. of *ad-com-* and the same root *el-* as in *tínolaim* 'collect' (see 12.21). Pedersen 2.509.

Nir. *ceanglain*, also and orig. 'bind', see 9.16.

W. *cydio*, fr. *cyd* adj. 'common, united' (sb. 'junction, joint') : Br. *ket-* 'con-', etym.: Pedersen 2.213. Morris Jones 264.

W. *cysylltu*, fr. *cysyllt* 'junction, joint', fr. Lat. *consolidare* 'make solid, confirm'. Loth, Mots. Lat. 158.

Br. *staga kevret*, lit. 'bind together' (*staga* 'bind', 9.16), apparently the only popular term.

Br. *unani* 'unite' fr. *unan* 'one'.

5. Goth. *gawidan* (a) *gawidan* Mk. 10.9), OHG *giwelan* 'bind, yoke', cf. Goth. *gawias* 'bond', *diswias* 'ánálwias, departure', OHG *wadal*, OE *wælla* 'bandage' : Ir. *fedan* 'yoke (of animals), harness', W. *gwedd* 'yoke, team', Skt. *viwadhā* 'shoulder-yoke for carrying burdens'. Walde-P. 1.256. Feist 211 f.

ON *samtengja*, cpd. of *tengja* 'bind, tie together'.

ON *samlaga*, fr. *samlag* 'partnership, union', lit. 'a lying together'.

OE (*ge*) *fegan*, early ME *fezen*, *feien*, Du. *voegen*, OHG *fuogen*, MHG *vuegen*, NHG *fugen* (esp. cpd. *zusammenfügen*), MLG *vögen* (> Dan. *foie*, Sw. *foga*) : Grk. *πηνύμι* 'make fast, solid, fix', Lat. *pangere* 'fixin, fix, settle', Skt. *pācāyā* 'bind', Av. *pas-* 'fasten, fetter together', IE **pāk-*, **pāg-*. Walde-P. 2.2 f. Falk-Torp 290.

OE *gesamnian*, also 'collect, gather' like the simple *sammian* (12.21).

MLG *vorbinden* (> Dan. *forbinde*, Sw. *förbinda*), Du., MHG, NHG *verbinden*, cpds. of *binden* 'bind, tie'. Falk-Torp 253.

MLG *vorēnigen* (hence by semantic borrowing Dan. *forene*, Sw. *förenä*), Du. *vereenigen*, MHG, NHG *vereinigen* 'unite', fr. word for 'one'.

ME *ioigne*, *ioyne*, etc., NE *join* fr. OFr. *joign-* in old forms of *joindre* (above, 1). NED s.v. *join*, vb. 1.

NE *unite*, late ME *unyte*, fr. Lat. pass. pple. of *unire* (above, 3).

6. Lith. *sujungti*, above 1.

Lith. *suvienyti*, Lett. *savienuoti*, fr. Lith. *viensas*, Lett. *viens* 'one'.

Lett. *salikt*, cpd. of *likt* 'set by, leave' (cf. *kuopa likt* 'join together' with loc. sg. of *kuopa* 'heap' in sense 'together') : Lith. *likti* 'leave', etc. Mühl-Endz. 2.468, 3.671.

7. ChSl. *sūčetiati* : SCr.-ChSl. *četa* 'procession, crowd', Russ. *četa* 'pair, couple', Lat. *caterva* 'crowd, troop', Umbr. *kateramu* 'congregamini'. Walde-P. 1.383. Berneker 152 f.

SCr. *sastaviti*, lit. 'put together', cpd. of *staviti* 'place, put' (12.12).

SCr., Boh. *spojiti*, Rum. *spoić*, *spajać*, cpds. of simple vb. seen in Boh. *pojiti* 'bind', Russ. *pajati* 'solder', etc., outside connections? Brückner 426.

Boh. *sloučiti*, Pol. *złączyć*, cpds. of Boh. *loutiti* 'join' and 'separate', Pol. *łączyć* 'join', ChSl. *lāčiti* 'separate', see 12.23.

Pol. *kojarzyć*, cpd. with prefix *ko-* (of uncertain orig.) and last member : *jarz-* 'yoke', ChSl. *jarimū* id. Berneker 31,532. Brückner 199.

Russ. *soediniť*, fr. *edinyj* 'one, sole, only'.

Russ. *sotokupit'*, borrowed fr. ChSl. *sūkūkupiti* beside *sūkūpiti* 'bring together', fr. *kupā* 'heap'. Berneker 646.

8. Skt. *yuj-*, Av. *yuj-*, above 1.

12.23 SEPARATE (vb.)

Grk.	χωρίζω, σχίζω	Goth.	(af)skaidan	Lith.	skirti (skiesti)
NG	(ē)χωρίζω	ON	skilja	Let.	skirt
Lat.	sēparāre, dividere, sēiungere	Dan.	(ad)skille	ChSl.	(raz)kljūti
It.	separare	Sw.	skilja	SCr.	rastaviti, razdvajiti, (raz)lučiti
Fr.	sēparar	OE	sc(e)ādan, scylian	Boh.	oddělití, odloučiti
Sp.	sēparar	ME	schede, schille, separare	Pol.	rozłączyć, rozdzielić
Rum.	despărți, separa	NE	separate	Russ.	odelit', razlūčít'
Ir.	scaraim	Du.	scheiden	Skt.	vi-yuj-
Nir.	scaraim	OHG	(ar)sceidan, -trennen	Av.	....
W.	gwahanu	MHG	scheiden, trennen		
Br.	dispartia	NHG	scheiden, trennen		

Verbs for 'separate' are mostly from various inherited roots with the notion of 'cut', 'split', etc., but several are formed with disjunctive prefixes from words for 'join' or 'put, place'.

1. Grk. *χωρίζω*, NG *ἐχωρίζω* (ἐ- fr. *ἐξ-* in augmented forms), fr. *χωρίς* 'separately, apart' : *χωρος* (empty) space, place, country', *χῆρος* 'bereft', Skt. *hā-* 'leave, abandon', etc. Walde-P. 1.543. Boisacq 1059.

Grk. *σχίζω* 'split' (9.27), also 'separate' : Goth. *skaidan*, etc. 'separate' (below, 4), Lith. *skiesti* 'separate', Lat. *scindere* 'split, rend, tear', Skt. *chid-* 'cut (off)', tear, bite, divide', etc., all fr. parallel -i- and -d- extensions of the root **skei-* seen in Skt. *chyati* 'cuts off', fr. *scian* 'knife', etc. Walde-P. 2.54 ff. Ernout-M. 906. Feist 427.

2. Lat. *sēparāre* (> lit. loanwords It. *separare*, Fr. *séparer*, Sp. *separar*, Rum. *separa*; VLat. **sēparāre* > OFr. *sever* > ME, NE *sever*), cpd. of *sē-* 'apart' and *parāre* 'prepare, get' (11.16). Ernout-M. 785. REW 7826.

Lat. *dividere*, cpd. *dis-* and **videre* (not found as simplex) : Umbr. *vetu* 'dividit', vef 'partis', Skt. *vidh-* 'pierce, perforate'. Walde-P. 1.239. Ernout-M. 274.

Lat. *sēiungere*, *disiungere* (> OFr. *desjoindre*, Fr. *dé-* or *dis-*joindre, NE *disjoin*, etc.), neg. cpds. of *iungere* 'join' (12.16).

ME, NE *separate*, deriv. of pass. pple. of Lat. *sēparāre* (above, 2).

MHG, NHG *trennen*, OHG *-trennen* only in cpds., prob. caus. to MHG *trinnen* (NHG *entrennen* = *ent-trinnen*) 'separate oneself from, run away' : Goth.

Rum. *despărți* fr. VLat. **dispartire* (> Fr. *départir* 'leave' etc.), for Lat. *dispartire* 'distribute, divide', cpd. of *partire* 'share, divide', fr. *pars* 'part'. REW 2679. Puşcariu 523.

3. Ir. *scaraim* : W. *ygar* 'to part', sb. 'divorce', ON *skera*, OE *sceran*, etc. 'cut, shear', Lith. *skirti*, Lett. *skirt* 'separate', Grk. *κείρω* 'cut off, shear', etc., IE *(s)ker- 'cut'. Walde-P. 2.575.

W. *gwahanu*, fr. *gwahan* 'separation, separate', cpd. of *gwa-* 'sub-' (= Ir. *fo* : Grk. *ὕρω*, etc.) and OW *han* gl. 'alium' (W. *han-* as prefix) : Ir. *sain* 'different, special', Lat. *sine* 'without', OE *sundor* 'apart, special', etc. Walde-P. 2.495. Pedersen 1.138, 2.661.

Br. *dispartia*, prob. through OFr., fr. VLat. **dispartire* (above, 2).

4. Goth. (af)skaidan, OE sc(e)ādan, ME *schede*, *schode* (NE *shed*), OHG (ar)sceidan, Du., MHG, NHG *scheiden* : Grk. *σχίζω*, etc. (above, 1).

ON, Sw. *skilja*, Dan. (ad)skille; OE *scylian*, ME *skilen*, *schille* (more probably Norse loanwords than cognates) : Lith. *skelti*, Nir. *scolltim* 'split' (9.27). Walde-P. 2.592. Falk-Torp 994. NED s.v. *skill*, vb.3, and *skill*, vb.

ME, NE *separate*, deriv. of pass. pple. of Lat. *sēparāre* (above, 2).

MHG, NHG *trennen*, OHG *-trennen* only in cpds., prob. caus. to MHG *trinnen* (NHG *entrennen* = *ent-trinnen*) 'separate oneself from, run away' : Goth.

Sp. *abrir*, fr. **ap-verire* (beside *aperire* 'shut' fr. **op-verire*); Lith. *atverti* (beside *užverti* 'shut', *verti* 'open or shut'), Lett. *atvērt*; ChSl. (*vrēti* 'shut'), *otvoriti*, SCr. *otvoriti*, Boh. *otvřiti*, Pol. *otworzyć*, Russ. *otvorit'*; Skt. *apa-* (or *apā-*) *vr-*, *vi-vr-*, etc. (simple *vr-* mostly 'cover').

2. Grk. *στέγω*, *στέγνυμι*, but more usually cpds. *ἀνοίγω*, *ἀνοίγνυμι*, also *διώγω*, *διώγνυμι*, perh. as 'cause to give way', from **deu-* : Skt. *vij-* 'recoil, flee from', ON *vikja* 'turn, move, recede', OE *wican* 'yield, give way', etc., fr. IE **weig-* beside **weik-* in Grk. *είκω* 'yield'. Walde-P. 1.234. Boisacq 688. Falk-Torp 1376 f.

3. Rum. *deschide*, fr. Lat. *discludere* 'keep apart, separate', cpd. of *cludere* 'shut' (12.25). Tiktin 525 f. Puşcariu 509.

4. Ir. *asoilci* (3sg.), Mir. *oslaicim*, Nir. (*fjosclaim*, fr. **od-ess-lēic*; Ir. *arosaicim*, fr. **air-od-ess-lēic*, cpds. of Ir. *lēcim* 'leave, let, permit' (12.18). Pedersen 2.563 f.

W. *agor(i)*, Br. *digeri* (with substitution of neg. pref. *di-*), fr. the same root as Ir. *eochair*, W. *agoriad* 'key', outside connections? See 7.24.

5. Goth. *uslākan*, ON *lāka* up, Dan. *lukke op*, OHG *anlūhhan*, MHG *enlūchen* : Goth. *ga-lūkan*, ON *lūka* 'shut, etc.' (12.25).

ON *opna*, OE *openian*, OHG *offanōn*, etc., general Gmc. (except Goth.) fr. the adjs., ON *opin*, etc. 'open', Gmc. **upena*, **upana*, prob. : ON *upp*, etc. 'up', hence 'open' fr. 'turned up' (cf. ON *opin* 'lying on one's back', i.e. 'face up'). Falk-Torp 2.

NHG *aufmachen*, lit. 'put up', hence through 'raise' (the window, the cover, etc.) to 'open', opp. to *zumachen* 'shut'. Paul, Deutsches Wtb. 37, col. 2 (on *auf* = *offen*).

6. Lith. *atidaryti*, Lett. *atdarīt*, cpd. of *atī*, at 'from, back' and *daryti*, *darīt* 'do, make'.

Lith. *atverti*, Lett. *atvērt*, above 1.

7. ChSl. *otivřesti*, cpd. of *otā* : Lith. *atī*, above) and *ivřesti* in *povřesti* 'bind', cf. SCr. *otvřiti se* 'free oneself from', Slov. *vrzeti* 'stand open', etc., fr. *vergh-*, extension of IE **wer-* 'turn, bind'. Walde-P. 1.273. Trautmann 355.

ChSl. *otvoriti*, etc., above 1.

Russ. *otkryť* (= SCr. *otkryti* 'uncover', etc.), cpd. of *kryť* 'cover' (12.26).

8. Skt. *apā-*vr-**, *vi-*vr-**, above 1.

12.25 SHUT, CLOSE (vb.)

Grk.	κλείω	Goth.	galūkan	Lith.	uždaryti, užverti
NG	κλείω	ON	lāka, lykja	Let.	slēgt, aizdarīt, aiz-
Lat.	cludere, operire	Dan.	(til)lukke	ChSl.	zatvoriti, zaklenāti, (za)kļu-
It.	chuidere, serrare	Sw.	stinga	SCr.	otvřiti, (za)kļu-
Fr.	fermer	OE	(be)lūcan, (be)clīsan	Boh.	otvřiti
Sp.	cerrar	ME	shutte, shelle, close	Pol.	otwierać
Rum.	închide	NE	shut, close	Russ.	otkryť, otvorit'
Ir.	adainim, dānaim	Du.	shluten, dichtmaken	Skt.	apa- <i>vr</i>
Nir.	dānaim, druidim	OHG	sluozan, bihūhhan	Av.	....
W.	cau	MHG	sluozan, bihūhhan		
Br.	serra, prena	NHG	schliessen, zumachen		

1. Derivs. of IE **klāu-*, **klāwi-*, denoting the (wooden) 'peg' or primitive 'key', as Grk. *κλῆς*, *κλείς*, Lat. *clāvis*, ChSl. *ključ* 'key', Lat. *clāvus*, Ir. *clō* 'nail', etc. (cf. 'key' 7.24). Walde-P.

1.492 f. Ernout-M. 194 f. Walde-H. 1.229 f. Berneker 526, 528 f.

Grk. *κλείω*, NG *κλείω*; Lat. *cludere* (> It. *chuidere*, arch. Fr. *clorre*; Lat. *includere* 'shut in' > Rum. *închide*); ChSl. (za)ključiti, with initial s- (sl- fr. **skl-*), OHG *sluozan*, MHG *sluozen*, NHG *schliessen*, Du. *sluizen* (beside OHG *sluodere* 'shut'; cf. Lith. *kliuti* 'hook, grapple, hinder').

2. Lat. *operire*, but chiefly 'cover' : *aperire* 'open' (12.24).

It. *serrare*, Sp. *cerrar* (Fr. *serrer* 'keep shut, hold tight, squeeze'), fr. VLat. *serrāre* for late Lat. *serāre*, fr. *sera* 'bar, bolt, lock' (7.23). Ernout-M. 927. REW 7867.

Fr. *fermer*, fr. Lat. *fīrmāre* 'make firm, fast' (*fīrmus* 'strong, firm'). REW 3318.

3. Ir. *iadaim*, perh. fr. a cpd. **epi-dhā-*, with IE **dhē-* 'place, put', cf. Grk. *ἐπι-*θῆμι** 'lay, put on'. Pedersen 2.551, 653. Stokes 328.

Mir., Nir. *dānaim*, fr. *dān* 'fortress, castle', either through the sense 'enclosure' (cf. W. *cau*, below) or through 'fortify, barricade'.

Nir. *druidim*, fr. Ir. *druid* 'close, firm, trustworthy', etym. disputed. Walde-P. 1.806. Osthoff, *Parerga* 132 f.

W. *cau*, MW *caeu*, fr. *cae* 'enclosure, field, fence, hedge' : OE *hecg*, NE *hedge*, etc., Walde-P. 1.337).

Br. *serra*, fr. OFr. *serrer* : It. *serrare*, etc. (above, 2).

Br. *prenna*, orig. 'bar, bolt (a door)', fr. *prenn* 'wood', esp. 'wooden bar'.

4. Goth. *galūkan*, ON *lūka*, OE (be)lūcan, ME *luke*, OHG *bihūhhan*, MHG *bihūchen*; Dan. *lukke*, Odan. *lykke* (= ON *lykja* mostly with prep. 'shut in, enclose, etc.'; beside sbs. for 'lock' ON *loka*, OE *loc*, etc. (7.23), all possibly (with semantic development 'bend' > 'shut') : ON *lykna* 'bend the knees', Grk. *λνγίω* 'bend, turn, wind', etc.

5. Goth. *uslākan*, ON *lāka* up, Dan. *lukke op*, OHG *anlūhhan*, MHG *enlūchen* : Goth. *ga-lūkan*, ON *lūka* 'shut, etc.' (12.25).

ON *opna*, OE *openian*, OHG *offanōn*, etc., general Gmc. (except Goth.) fr. the adjs., ON *opin*, etc. 'open', Gmc. **upena*, **upana*, prob. : ON *upp*, etc. 'up', hence 'open' fr. 'turned up' (cf. ON *opin* 'lying on one's back', i.e. 'face up'). Falk-Torp 2.

NHG *aufmachen*, lit. 'put up', hence through 'raise' (the window, the cover, etc.) to 'open', opp. to *zumachen* 'shut'. Paul, Deutsches Wtb. 37, col. 2 (on *auf* = *offen*).

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7. ChSl. *otivřesti*, cpd. of *otā* : Lith. *atī*, above) and *ivřesti* in *povřesti* 'bind', cf. SCr. *otvřiti se* 'free oneself from', Slov. *vrzeti* 'stand open', etc., fr. *vergh-*, extension of IE **wer-* 'turn, bind'. Walde-P. 1.273. Trautmann 355.

ChSl. *otvoriti*, etc., above 1.

Russ. *otkryť* (= SCr. *otkryti* 'uncover', etc.), cpd. of *kryť* 'cover' (12.26).

8. Skt. *apā-*vr-**, *vi-*vr-**, above 1.

Let. *slēgt* (= Lith. *slėgti* 'stitch, button'), cf. *sagis* 'buckle', OPruss. *sagis* 'belt-buckle', etc. : Skt. *saj-* 'attach, adhere', Ir. *sēn-* (**segnō-*) 'net', etc. Lett. sense fr. 'fasten on, around', perh. first in cpd. *asēgt* (cf. Lith. *asęgti* 'fasten around, button up, pin up'). Mühl-Endz. 3.812.

Skt. *chad-* (Dhātup.), caus. *chādāya-* id., beside *chattra-* 'umbrella', *chada-*, *chadi-* 'covering', etc., perh. : MHG *hāz* 'dress, skirt', OE *hāleru* 'garments'. Walde-P. 2.558. Uhlenbeck 94.

Skt. *stha-*, above 1.

4. Ir. *celim*, W. *celu*, above 1.

Ir. *fullugaimm* (gl. *abdo*, Sg. 22b4), Nir. *foluighim*, see under Br. *golei* 'cover' (12.26).

W. *cuddio*, Br. *kuzat* : OE *hýdan*, ME *hide*, *hude*, NE *hide*, Grk. *κείρω* 'cover, hide' (poet. Hom. +, esp. of the grave's 'hiding'), fr. *(s)keudh-, extension of *(s)keu-.

5. Goth. *filhan* (also 'bury'), ON *fela* : OE *befolan* 'commit, grant', OHG *(bi)fela* 'bury', etc., perh. fr. an extension of a **pel-* 'cover' inferred fr. Lat. *pellis*, OE *fell*, ON *fjall*, etc. 'hide, skin'. See under 'bury' (4.78).

ON *leyna* = Goth. *laugnjan* 'deny' (cf. *galaugnjan* 'be hidden', refl. 'hide oneself'), OE *liegnan*, OHG *lougenen* 'deny', etc., beside ON *ljuga*, Goth. *liugan*, etc. 'lie'. Walde-P. 2.415. Falk-Torp 681.

ON *hylja*, OE *helan*, *helian*, ME *hele*, <

etym. and primary sense dub., but Russ. 'hide' obviously fr. 'cover'. Miklosich 262 f. Brückner 436 f.

8. Skt. *guh-* (3sg. pres. *gūhati*), Av.

guz-, OPers. *gud-* (in *mā apagaudaya* 'do not hide') perh. : Lith. *gūžti* 'cover with something warm' (cf. NSB s.v.). Walde-P. 1.566 f.

12.31 HIGH

Grk.	ὕψλος	Goth.	hauhs	Lith.	aukštas
NG	ψῆδος	ON	hāj	Lett.	augsts
Lat.	altus, (ex)celsus	Dan.	høj	ChSl.	vysoký
It.	alto	Sw.	hög	SCR.	visok
Fr.	haut	OE	hēah	Boh.	vysoký
Sp.	alto	ME	heigh	Pol.	wysoki
Rum.	înalt	NE	high	Russ.	высокий
Ir.	ard, uasal	Du.	hoog	Skt.	ucca-, unnata-
Nlr.	ard	OHG	hoh	Av.	baraz-, barazant-
W.	uvel	MHG	höch		
Br.	uvel	NHG	hoch		

Words for 'high' are partly from adverbs for 'above, over, up', partly from notions like 'grown up', 'heaped up', etc.

1. Grk. *ὕψλος*, NG pop. *ψῆδος*; Ir. *uasal*, W. *uchel*, Br. *uhel*, Corn. *huhel*, Gall. *Uzello* (*dūnum*); ChSl. *vysoký*, etc., general Slavic group : Grk. *ὑψι* adv. 'high', Ir. *ās*, *āas*, W. *uch*, Corn. *ugh* 'above, over', fr. IE **h₂p(e)s-*, etc., beside **upo-* in Grk. *ὑπὸ* 'under', Skt. *upa* 'unto', Ir. *fo*, Goth. *uf* 'under', etc. (for the contrast between 'over' and 'under' in this group, cf. Brugmann, Grd. 2.2.912). Walde-P. 1.193. Boisacq 1009.

2. Lat. *altus* (> It., Sp. *alto*; Fr. *haut* with *h-* fr. Frank. *hoh*; Rum. *înalt* fr. *în alto*), orig. pass. pple. of *alere* 'nourish, rear', but from earliest times used only as adj. in transferred sense 'high' (and 'deep'). Ernout-M. 36. Walde-H. 1.32. Lat. *celsus*, and more usually *excelsus*, pass. pple. of *-cellere* in *antecellere* 'project, surpass', *excellere* 'surpass, excel', etc. : Lat. *collis* 'hill', Lith. *kelti* 'lift', etc. Walde-P. 1.435. Ernout-M. 170 f. Walde-H. 1.197.

3. Ir. *ard*, Nlr. *ard* : Lat. *arduus* 'steep, elevated', also (in part fr. parallel *-dh-* forms) Av. *arəduwa-* 'lifted up, elevated', ON *grðugr* 'steep', ChSl. *rasti*

'grow'. Walde-P. 1.148 f. Ernout-M. 69 f. Walde-H. 1.64. Pedersen 1.51.

Ir. *uasal*, W. *uchel*, etc., above, 1.

4. Goth. *hauhs*, OE *hēah*, etc., general Gmc., prob. as 'arched up' : Goth. *hiuhma* 'heap, multitude', *huhjan* 'heap up, collect', ON *haugr* 'grave-mound', MHG *houc* 'hill', Lith. *kaukas* 'swelling, boil', *kaukaras* 'hill', etc., fr. an extension of **keu-* in words for rounded, bent objects. Walde-P. 1.371. Falk-Torp 451. Feist 249. Here prob. (with c fr. a dental extension) Toch. A *koc*, B *kauc* 'high'. G. S. Lane, Language 14.26.

5. Lith. *aukštas*, Lett. *augsts* : Lith. *augti*, Lett. *augt* 'grow', Lat. *augēre* 'increase', etc. Walde-P. 1.23. Mühl.-Endz. 1.218.

6. ChSl. *vysoký*, etc., above, 1.

7. Skt. *ucca-*, beside advs. *ucca*, Av. *usā* 'above, up', derivs. of Skt. *ud-*, Av. *us-*, *uz-* 'upward, out', etc. Uhlenbeck 27. Walde-P. 1.190.

Skt. *unnata-*, pple. of *ud-nam-* 'rise up, raise', cpd. of *nam-* 'bend' and *ud-* 'up, out'.

Av. *barazant-* (also *baraz-*, *baraziman-*) : Skt. *brhant-* 'high, tall', but mostly 'great, strong', Ir. *bri*, W. *bre* 'hill', ON *bjarg*, OHG *berg* 'mountain', etc. Walde-P. 2.172 f.

12.32 LOW

Grk.	χαμηλός, χαμηλός	Goth.	lāg	Lith.	žemas
NG	χαμηλός	ON	lāgr	Lett.	zems
Lat.	humilis	Dan.	lav	ChSl.	nizākū
It.	basso	Sw.	låg	SCR.	nizak
Fr.	bas	OE	niþeric	Boh.	nizký
Sp.	bajo	ME	lah	Pol.	nizki
Rum.	jos	NE	low	Russ.	nizkij
Ir.	isel	Du.	laag	Skt.	nica-
Nlr.	iseal	OHG	nidari	Av.	nitama- (superl.)
W.	isel	MHG	nider(e), lāge		
Br.	izel	NHG	niedrig		

Words for 'low' are mostly from adverbs for 'down' or 'under', but some are from the notion of 'on the ground' or 'lying'.

1. Grk. *χαμηλός*, *χαμηλός*, Lat. *humilis*, Lith. *žemas*, Lett. *zems* : Grk. *χθών* 'earth', *χαμαί* 'on the ground', Lat. *humus*, Lith. *žemė*, Lett. *zeme* 'earth', etc. (1.21). Walde-P. 1.662 f.

2. It. *basso*, Fr. *bas*, fr. VLat. *bassus* Gmc., prob. as 'arched up' : Goth. *hiuhma* 'heap, multitude', *huhjan* 'heap up, collect', ON *haugr* 'grave-mound', MHG *houc* 'hill', Lith. *kaukas* 'swelling, boil', *kaukaras* 'hill', etc., fr. an extension of **keu-* in words for rounded, bent objects. Walde-P. 1.371. Falk-Torp 451. Feist 249. Here prob. (with c fr. a dental extension) Toch. A *koc*, B *kauc* 'high'. G. S. Lane, Language 14.26.

5. Lith. *žemas*, Lett. *zems*, above, 1.

6. ChSl. *nizākū*, etc., general Slavic : ChSl. *nizū* 'down' (above, 4). Miklosich 216. Meillet, Études 326.

7. Skt. *nica-*, deriv. of *ni-* 'down' (above, 4), either directly or fr. cpd. *nyāñic-* 'directed downwards'. Walde-P. 2.335. Uhlenbeck 149.

4. ON *lāgr* (> ME *lah*, NE *low*), Dan. *lav*, Sw. *låg*, Du. *laag*, MHG

lāge, prob. as orig. 'lying' : Goth. *ligan*, etc. 'lie' (12.14). Falk-Torp 626. Franck-v. W. 365. Otherwise (: Lett. *lēznas* 'flat' and the dubious Hom. *λάχεια* 'low')? Walde-P. 2.425 f.

OE *niþeric*, fr. *niþer* adv. 'down, beneath, below' = OHG *nidar*, NHG *nieder* adv. 'down', whence adj. OHG *nidari*, MHG *nider(e)*, NHG (*nieder*) *niedrig* (Du. *nederig* 'lowly, humble') : Skt. *nitarām* 'downwards', comparative formation to IE **ni-*, **nei-* in Skt. *ni-*, Av. *nī-* 'down', Av. *nitama-* 'lowest', ChSl. *nizū* 'down', etc. Walde-P. 2.335. Weigand-H. 2.297 f.

5. Lith. *žemas*, Lett. *zems*, above, 1.

6. ChSl. *nizākū*, etc., general Slavic : ChSl. *nizū* 'down' (above, 4). Miklosich 216. Meillet, Études 326.

7. Skt. *nica-*, deriv. of *ni-* 'down' (above, 4), either directly or fr. cpd. *nyāñic-* 'directed downwards'. Walde-P. 2.335. Uhlenbeck 149.

Av. *nitama-* (superl.), above, 4.

Most of the words for 'bottom' belong to an inherited group common to Grk., Lat., Gmc. and Indo-Iranian, or to another group common to Balto-Slavic.

1. IE **bhu(n)d(h)-* with various suffixes, Walde-P. 2.190. Ernout-M. 401 f. Walde-H. 1.564 f.

Grk. *πυθμήν*; Lat. *fundus* (> Romance words); ON *botn*, OE *botm*, etc., general Gmc.; Skt. *budhna-*, Av. *būna-*; Ir. *bond* 'sole of the foot'.

2. NG pop. *πάρος*, fr. class. Grk. *πάρος* 'path' (10.72), through the Byz. meaning 'floor' (7.26).

3. Ir. *bun*, W. *bon* (both also 'trunk' or 'stump' of a tree), perh. orig. 'blow' (cf. W. *bonclust* 'box on the ear'), fr. root **bhen-* in Goth. *banja* 'blow, wound' (Walde-P. 2.149), with semantic development 'blow' > 'club' > 'stock, trunk of a tree' > 'bottom'. Cf. Fr. *bout* 'end', orig. 'blow' (12.35). G. S. Lane, Language 13.22 f.

12.35 END

Grk.	ἄκρος adj., ἄκρον, ἄκρα, πέρας	Goth.	andais	Lith.	galas
NG	ἄκρα, ἄκρη	ON	endi	Lett.	gals
Lat.	extremus adj., extrēmum	Dan.	endā	ChSl.	koniet
It.	capo, estremo, etc.	Sw.	enda	SCR.	kona, kraj
Fr.	bout	OE	ende	Boh.	konec, kraj
Sp.	cabo, extremo, etc.	ME	ende	Pol.	koniec
Rum.	capăt	NE	end	Russ.	konec, kraj
Ir.	(for)cenn	Du.	einde	Skt.	anta-, prānta-
Nlr.	deireadh	OHG	enti	Av.	karana-
W.	pen	MHG	ende		
Br.	penn	NHG	ende		

'End' is understood here, of course, in the spatial sense, not in the temporal, though the latter is to a large extent expressed by the same words (14.26), nor in the frequent secondary sense of 'purpose'. In Greek and Latin 'end' is often expressed by adjectives in agreement with nouns denoting the object referred to.

1. Grk. *ἄκρος* 'at the farthest point, uttermost' (also 'highest', whence its use for 'top', 12.33), e.g. *ἄκρη χεῖρ* 'end of the arm' = 'hand' (Hom.), *ἀπ' ἄκρων οὐρανῶν ἕως ἄκρων αἰθρῶν* 'from one end of heaven to the other' (NT). Hence also as sbs. *ἄκρον* and *ἄκρα*, NG pop. *ἄκρη*.

Grk. *πέρας*, Hom. *πεῖραρ*, fr. **térapar* : *πέραν* 'on the other side', Skt. *para-* 'far,

opposite, last', Goth. *fairra* 'far', etc. Walde-P. 1.31 ff.

Grk. *τέρας*, *τέρμων*, Lat. *terminus* 'boundary, limit', only rarely for more generic 'end', fr. the root of Lat. *trāns* 'across', Skt. *tr-* 'pass over, cross', etc. Walde-P. 1.733. Ernout-M. 1032.

2. Lat. *extrēmus* 'outermost', e.g. *in extrēmō ponte* 'at the end of the bridge', *in extrēmō librō* 'at the end of the book'. Hence also sb. *extrēmum* (> It. *estremo*, Sp. *extremo*, etc.).

For Lat. *finis*, which though orig. a spatial notion is in actual use 'border, limit', and 'end' only as 'purpose' or temporal, see 14.26.

It. *capo*, Sp. *cabo*, fr. Lat. *caput* 'head'; pl. *capita* > Rum. *capete*, hence new sg. *capăt*.

In Italian and Spanish various other words are used for 'end' in particular connections, as *fondo* 'bottom' (12.34) for 'lower end' or simply 'end' of a room, garden, etc., *punta* 'point, tip' for the end of a stick, etc., It. *coda* 'tail' for the end of a rope, a train, etc.

Fr. *bout* (Ofr. also 'blow', hence 'end' as 'striking end?'), back-formation fr. Ofr. *bouter* 'strike, thrust', this fr. Frank. **bōtan*, cf. OHG *bōzan*, OE *bēatan* 'strike, beat'. REW 1228c. Wartburg 1.459 f.

3. Ir. *cend*, *cenn*, W. *pen*, Br. *penn* all lit. 'head' (4.20), esp. as 'end' also Ir. cpd. *for-cenn*, with *for* 'on, upon'.

Nlr. *deireadh* (used in most of the senses of NE *end*), Ir. *dere* 'remains, remnant' also 'end' (temporal, as 'end

of the world', Wb. 10b3), fr. *di-rethim* 'run out, off', cpd. of *rethim* 'run'. Pedersen 2.598.

4. Goth. *andais*, OE *ende*, etc., general Gmc. : Skt. *anta-* 'end', cpd. *prānta-* (*pra-anta-*), and prob. related ultimately to Skt. *anti* adv. 'opposite, before, near', Goth. and 'on, over, along', Lat. *ante* 'before', Grk. *avri* 'opposite, for', etc. Walde-P. 1.67. Falk-Torp 193. Feist 49.

5. Lith. *galas*, Lett. *gals*, prob. through 'point, prick' : Lith. *gelti* 'sting', *gelta* 'it hurts', ChSl. *žalt* 'pain', OE *cvelan*, Ir. *at-baill* 'die'. Walde-P. 1.690. Mühl.-Endz. 1.595.

6. ChSl. *koniet*, etc., general Slavic, also orig. 'end' temporal, deriv. of Slavic **konū* in Russ. *kon* 'beginning', SCR. *od kona do kona* 'from beginning to end', Boh. *do-kona* 'to the end, completely' : ChSl. *na-četi*, Russ. *načat'*, etc. 'begin', Ir. *cinim* 'spring from, be born', Skt. *kanīna-* 'young', etc. Peculiar development fr. 'beginning' as one of the ends. Berneker 560 f. (otherwise on semantic relation).

SCR. *kraj*, etc., used more or less in certain connections for 'end', but the regular Slavic word for 'border, edge' (12.353), ChSl. *krajī* 'border, shore' (1.27).

7. Skt. *anta-*, *prānta-* : Goth. *andais*, above, 4.

Av. *karana-* (also in special senses 'border, shore', etc.; NPers. *karān* 'shore, side'), etym.? Barth. 451.

12.33 TOP

Grk.	ἄκρος adj., ἄκρον, κορυφή	Goth.	toppr	Lith.	viršus, čiuokuras
NG	κορυφή	ON	toppr	Lett.	viršus, gals
Lat.	summus adj., cacūmen, columen	Dan.	top, spids	ChSl.	vrāchū
It.	cima, il di sopra	Sw.	topp, spets	SCR.	vrh
Fr.	cime, le haut	OE	top	Boh.	vrch
Sp.	cima, cumbre	ME	top	Pol.	wierch
Rum.	trif, culme	NE	top	Russ.	verch, verchushka
Ir.	mullach, barr	Du.	spits, top	Skt.	agra-, cikhara-, çṛiṅga-
Nlr.	barr	OHG	spizē, spizza	Av.	saēni-
W.	brig	MHG	spitze, gupfe		
Br.	lein, barr	NHG	spitze, gipfel, das obere		

Few of the words listed are so generic as NE *top*, which may denote the upper part or surface of any object, regardless of shape. Most of them are used primarily with reference to something high, as a mountain, hill, or tree. With certain objects words for 'point' or 'end' or 'head' are often used. The top of a flat surface (top of a table, of the water), may be expressed quite differently, as NHG *oberfläche* 'upper surface', etc. Or more generic expressions may be supplied by phrases like It. *il di sopra*, Fr. *le haut*, NHG *das obere*, etc.

1. Grk. *ἄκρος*, adj. 'highest, topmost, extreme', used with sb. to express 'top', e.g. *ἐν ἄκρον ὄρεων* 'on mountain tops', etc. : Lat. *acer* 'sharp', etc. Walde-P. 1.28. Boisacq 32 f. Hence also sb. *ἄκρον* 'highest or farthest' point.

Grk. *κορυφή*, esp. (Hom.+) 'crown on the head, mountain-top, peak', also general 'top' : Grk. *κόρυς* 'helmet', *κόρυμβος* 'top of a hill', pl. Hom. 'stems of ships', prob. fr. an extension of the root **ker-* in words for 'head, horn, etc.', in Grk. *κάρα* 'head', *κέρας* 'horn', Skt. *çiras-* 'head, point', etc. Walde-P. 1.406.

2. Lat. *summus* 'highest, topmost', used like Grk. *ἄκρος*, e.g. *in monte summo* 'on the top of the mountain', *in aqua summa* 'on the top of the water'; hence also sb. *summum* (> Ofr. *som*, whence dim. Ofr. *sommelle* > ME *somelle*, NE

summit) and late *summitās* (> It. *summità*, etc.). Ernout-M. 1002. REW 8454.

Lat. *cacūmen*, esp. 'top of tree or mountain' : Skt. *kakubh-*, *kakud-* 'peak, summit', perh. fr. reduplicated extensions of **keu-* in words for 'bend'. Walde-P. 1.371. Ernout-M. 125. Walde-H. 1.127.

Lat. *columen*, esp. 'ridge of house, gable', later *culmen* (> It. *columo*, Sp. *cumbre*, Rum. *culme*) : *collis* 'hill', *celsus* 'high', etc. Ernout-M. 207 f. Walde-H. 1.249 f. REW 3276.

It., Sp. *cima*, Fr. *cime*, fr. Lat. *cyma* 'young sprout' of cabbage, etc., fr. Grk. *κύμα* in this sense and others. Ernout-M. 250. REW 2438.

Rum. *trif*, fr. Slavic, SCR. *vrh*, etc. (below, 6). Tiktin 1752.

Fr. *haut* 'high' (12.31), used also as sb. for 'top'.

It. *il di sopra*, lit. 'the above', used for 'top'.

3. Ir. *mullach* : Nlr. *mul*, *mol* 'heap, collection, eminence', also 'top or protuberant part of anything' (Dinneen), Ir. *mul-lethan* 'broad-headed', Br. *mellez* 'suture de la tête', outside connections dub. (Skt. *mūrdham-* 'head?'). Walde-P. 2.295. Stokes 219.

Ir., Br. *barr* (also W. *bar* arch.) : Skt. *bhr̥ṣṭi-* 'point, edge', Lat. *fastigium* 'gable, summit', OHG *parrēn* 'stand up

stiff', etc. Walde-P. 2.131. Pedersen 1.44.

W. *brig*, etym.? For that in Morris Jones 157 f., see Loth, RC 36.177.

Br. *lein*, OBr. *blein*, Corn. *bl̥yn* : W. *blaen* 'point, top', etym.? Pedersen 1.125. Henry 37,182. Loth, RC 37.56 (vs. Morris Jones 418).

4. ON *toppr* (in *siglutoþpr* 'mast-head', but mostly 'tuft, lock of hair, forelock', Dan. *top*, Sw. *topp*, OE, ME, NE, Du. *top* = OHG-NHG *zopf* 'plait, tress (of hair)', cf. Norw. *tuppa*, NHG *zupfen* 'pluck, tug', outside connections dub., but evidently 'top' from 'topknot, crest' or the like. Walde-P. 1.765. Falk-Torp 1272.

OHG *spizza*, *spizē*, MHG, NHG *spitze* (> Dan. *spids*, Sw. *spets*), Du. *spits*, all also and orig. 'point' (12.352), but common for the 'top' (of a mountain, etc.).

MHG *gupfe*, with dim. late MHG *güpfel*, *gipfel*, NHG *gipfel*, prob., like the k- forms, MHG *kupfe*, *kuppe*, OHG *chuppha*, *chuppha* 'head-covering under helmet', fr. MLat. *cuppa* 'cup'. Weigand-H. 1.729, 1174 f. Kluge-G. 207, 337.

NHG *oberfläche* 'upper surface', used for the 'top' of a table, of water, etc.

12.34 BOTTOM

Grk.	πυθμήν	Goth.	lāg	Lith.	dugnas
NG	πάρος	ON	lāgr	Lett.	dibens
Lat.	fundus	Dan.	bund	ChSl.	dšno
It.	fondo	Sw.	botten	SCR.	dno
Fr.	fond	OE	botm, grund	Boh.	dno
Sp.	fondo	ME	botum, grounde	Pol.	dno
Rum.	fund	NE	bottom	Russ.	dno
Ir.	bun	Du.	bodem	Skt.	budhna-
Nlr.	bun	OHG	bodem, grunt	Av.	bāna-
W.	gwaelod (bon)	MHG	bodem, boden		
Br.	gwaeled	NHG	boden		

this being the only occurring sense of Grk. *κράσπεδον* in the NT.

1. Derivs. of IE *ak- in words for 'sharp' (7.78). Walde-P. 1.28 ff. Ernout-M. 7 ff. Falk-Torp 182. Pedersen 1.123, 412.

Grk. *ἀκμή*, Lat. *aciēs*; ON *egg*, Dan. *æg*, OE *ecg*, ME *egge*, NE *edge*, OHG *ekka* 'edge' of a sword in Notker; also 'point'; MHG *ecke* 'edge, point, corner'; NHG 'corner'; Lith. *asmens*, Lett. *asmens*; ChSl. *ostrije*, SCr. *ostrac*, Boh. *ostří*, Pol. *ostrze*, Russ. *ostrie*; Skt. *agri-*; here also Ir. *ochar*, Nlr. *eochair*, W. *ochr* 'edge, side', W. *hogi* 'sharpen, whet'; and prob. W. *awch* 'edge, sharpness' beside old *aug* 'sharpness, eagerness' (so Evans, Dict. s.v.; not mentioned in this group in Walde-P., Pedersen, or Stokes 5 f.) fr. the *a*-grade of Lat. *acer*, with *aw* reg. in monosyllables as *braud* 'brother'.

2. Grk. *κράσπεδον*, cpd. of *κράς* = *κάρᾱ* 'head' and *πέδον* 'ground'. Walde-P. 1.405. Boisacq 509.

Grk. *χεῖλος*, NG *χεῖλι* 'lip' (4.25), also 'edge' as 'rim, border'.

NG *áthras* 'spike of grain', 'edge' of a knife, etc. (also the 'choice, best part'), fr. Grk. *áthra* 'spike of grain', 'barb' of a weapon, perh. : Lat. *ador* 'a kind of grain'. Walde-P. 1.45. Boisacq 18. Walde-H. 1.14.

NG *κόψη*, fr. *κόπτω* 'cut'.

Grk. *στόμα* 'mouth' (4.24) was sometimes used (through 'front'), for the 'point' (Hom.) or for the 'edge' (Aesch.), of a weapon, e.g. *στόμα μαχαίρας* 'edge of a sword' in LXX and NT, rendered literally *ós gladii* in the Vulgate, this again (Lk. 21.24) by OE *mūþ suordes* in Lindisf. vs. *suordes eeg* in WSax. versions, likewise OHG *mund suertes* in Tat. (in Goth. the passage is lacking).

3. Lat. *ora* (derivs. > It. *orlo*, Sp. *orilla*) : Lat. *ós*, Skt. *ās* 'mouth', OE *or*

'beginning', *ōra* 'border, edge', etc. (see also under 'coast', 1.27). Ernout-M. 709, 714. REW 6080.

Lat. *margō* (> It., Rum. *marginē*, etc.) : Goth. *marka*, OE *mearc*, etc. 'boundary'. Ernout-M. 593. Walde-H. 2.39 f.

It. *filo*, Fr. *fil* 'thread' and 'edge', Sp. *filo* 'edge' vs. *hilo* 'thread', fr. Lat. *filum* 'thread' (6.38), with development through the fine line of the edge. Wartburg 3.532.

It. *taglio*, Rum. *tais*, fr. It. *tagliare*, Rum. *lăia* 'cut' (9.22).

Fr. *tranchant*, fr. *trancher* 'cut' (9.22). Fr. *bord* (Cat. > Sp. *borde*) fr. Gmc. *bord* (below, 5). REW 1215. Wartburg 1.436 ff.

It. *canto*, mostly 'corner, side', Sp. *canto* 'edge, border, side', OFr. *cant*, *chant* 'side', MLat. *cantus* 'corner, side', fr. Lat. *canthus* 'tire of a wheel' : Grk. *καθός* 'corner of the eye' (later 'tire of a wheel' after Lat.?), ultimately of Celt. orig.? Ernout-M. 146. Walde-H. 1.155 f. REW 1616. Wartburg 2.232 f.

4. Ir. *faibur*, *faebar*, Nlr. *faobhar*, loanword fr. Brit., cf. W. *gwaew* 'spear', pl. *gwaewawr*. Pedersen 1.23. Nlr. *béal*, 'lip, mouth' (4.25), also 'edge'.

Ir. *brú*, *brúach* (also 'bank', 1.27) : ON *brūn* 'edge' (of ice, mountain, etc.), Lith. *briauna* 'edge, border'. Walde-P. 1.196. Pedersen 1.62.

Ir. *cimas* (K. Meyer, Contrib. 369), Nlr. *ciumhais*, perh. : OE *hem* 'edge of cloth, border'. Walde-P. 1.388. Stokes, KZ 41.382.

Ir. *W.*, Br. *or* (in part obs.), fr. Lat. or OE *ōra* (above, 3), Walde-P. 1.168. Pedersen 1.207. Vendryes, De hib. voc. 162. Otherwise Loth, Mots lat. 191.

Ir. *bil*, W. *byl*, cpds. Ir. *imbel*, W. *ymyll*, etym.? Pedersen 1.147, 302.

W. Lehmann, Z. celt. Ph. 6.438 (: OHG *bilar* 'gums').

Ir. *ochar*, W. *ochr*, *awch*, above, 1.

W. *min*, orig. 'lip', beside Ir. *mēn* 'open mouth', Br. *min* 'snout', perh. : OHG *mago* 'stomach', etc. Walde-P. 2.225. Pedersen 1.127. Stokes 197.

Br. *lemm*, fr. adj. *lemm* 'sharp' (15.78). Br. *dremm*, also and orig. 'face, look' (like W. *drem*), fr. the root in Grk. *δρῶμαι* 'look', Skt. *dr̥s-* 'see', etc. Walde-P. 1.807. Pedersen 1.42.

Br. *neud* 'thread' (6.38), used also for 'edge', like (semantic borrowing) Fr. *fil*.

Br. *barvenn*, fr. *barv* 'barb'.

Br. *ribl* (esp. 'shore, bank', but also 'edge, side'), fr. Lat. *ripula*, dim. of *ripa* 'bank' (1.27). Numerous other Br. words given by Vallée s.v. *bord*.

5. ON *egg*, OE *ecg*, etc., above, 1.

OHG *harft* (but mostly abstract 'roughness, sharpness', quotable as 'edge?'), MHG *scher(p)fe*, NHG *scharfe*, Du. *scherp*, fr. adjs. for 'sharp', OHG *s(c)arf*, etc. (15.78).

MHG *snide*, NHG *schneide*, fr. *sniden* 'cut' (9.22).

ON *borð*, OE *bord*, OHG *bort*, etc., general Gmc. word, in part 'edge, border', but esp. 'ship's side', root connection dub. Walde-P. 2.163. Falk-Torp 94.

Franc-v. W. 83. NED s.v. *board*, sb. Hence Fr. *bord* 'edge, border', etc. and, through a Fr. deriv., ME *bordure*, NE *border*.

MLG *kant*, *kante*, Du. *kant* (MLG > Dan., Sw. *kant*, NHG *kante*), used esp. for an angular 'edge' (as of a table, etc.), also ME, NE *cant* (formerly 'edge' or 'corner'), all fr. a form of the group It., Sp. *canto*, etc., prob. the OFr. *cant* (above, 3). Falk-Torp 492. NED s.v. *cant*, sb.1.

ON *rōnd*, OE *rand*, *rond*, OHG *rant*, used most commonly for the 'boss of a shield' or 'shield', but Dan., Sw., Du.,

NHG *rand* the most comprehensive word for 'edge' as 'border', etc., prob. fr. an extension of *rem- in ON *rím* 'strip of land, ridge', OE *rima* (mostly in cpds.), NE *rim*, OHG *rama* 'support, frame' (NHG *rahmen*), etc. Walde-P. 2.372. Falk-Torp 876.

Goth. *skaut* (reg. for *κράσπεδον*, but always 'edge' of a garment) : ON *skaut* 'corner of cloth, skirt, bosom', OE *scāt* 'corner, region, lap, cloth', fr. the root in OE *scōtan*, OHG *scōzan* 'rush, throw, shoot, hit', etc. Walde-P. 2.554. Feist 431.

OE *snæd* 'bit, slice' and in Gospels reg. for Vulgate *fimbria* = *κράσπεδον*, fr. *snædan* 'cut off'.

OHG *trādo* (Otfrr., Tat. for NT *fimbria*, *κράσπεδον*), prob. fr. the root in OE *teran* 'tear', etc. Walde-P. 1.798. Falk-Torp 1281.

6. Lith. *asmens*, Lett. *asmens*, above, 1.

Lith. *kraštas* (also 'shore, bank', as Lett. *krasts*), etym.? Mühl-Endz. 2.260.

Lith. *briauna* : Ir. *brū* (above, 4). Lett. *mala* : Lith. *lyg-malas* 'full to the brim', perh. Alb. *mal* 'mountain', etc. Mühl-Endz. 2.556.

7. ChSl. *ostrije*, etc., above, 1.

ChSl. *krajī*, Russ. *kraj*, Boh. (o) *kraj* (SCr., Pol. *kraj* mostly in other senses) : ChSl. *-krojiti*, etc. 'cut' (9.22). Berneker 605 f. Here also Pol. *krawędź*, fr. *krawać* iter. form of *kroić* 'cut'. Brückner 265, 268.

ChSl. *vúskriliť* (reg. for *κράσπεδον* in Gospels), cpd. of *krilo* 'wing'. Berneker 615.

SCr. *brid*, fr. the root in SCr. *brijati*, Boh. *bříti*, etc. 'shave' (cf. ChSl. *britva*, etc. 'razor', 6.93).

SCr. *ivica*, etym.? Berneker 439.

Boh. *hrana* : late ChSl. *granī* 'chapter', Russ. *gran'* 'facet, side', SCr., Pol.,

Russ. *granica* 'boundary', etc., these prob. : Ir. *gren* 'beard', ON *grpn*, OE *granu*, OHG *grana*, MHG *granne* 'mustache' (MHG also, as NHG, 'beard of grains', etc.), all with common notion of something projecting. Walde-P. 1.606. Berneker 346. Brückner 155.

Pol. *brzeg*, also 'shore', like ChSl. *brěgu*, etc. See 1.27.

8. Skt. *agri-*, above, 1.

Skt. *dhārā*, Av. *dārā* (also *tiži-dāra* 'with sharp edge') : Skt. *dhāu-* 'rinse, polish'? BR s.v. *dhāra*. Uhlenbeck 136 f.

Skt. *anta*, *prānta* 'end' (12.35), also 'edge'.

Av. *karana* 'end' (12.35), also 'edge, shore'. Barth. 451.

12.36 SIDE

Grk. *πλευρά*, Goth. *fēra*, NG *meiā*, ON *meiā*, Lat. *latus*, *costa*, Dan. *side*, It. *lato*, *canto*, Sw. *sidan*, Fr. *côté*, OE *side*, Sp. *lado*, *costado*, ME *side*, Rum. *parte*, NE *side*, Ir. *tóib*, *sliss*, *leth*, Du. *zijde*, Nlr. *taobh*, *sliss*, *leath*, OHG *sit(t)a*, *fiara*, W. *yallys*, *tu*, MHG *sie*, Br. *koest*, *tu*, NHG *seite*

Several of the words for 'side' were first used only for the 'side' of the body and are connected with words for 'rib'. Others are from such notions as 'half' or 'part, region'; and, in general, words for 'part' (besides those included in the list here) are often used in the sense of 'side'.

1. Grk. *πλευρά*, pl. of *πλευρά* 'rib', used for 'side' of the body (Hom.+), then for 'side' in general (*πλευρά* sg. for 'side' of the body in NT and NG); similarly *πλευρά*, pl. of *πλευρόν* 'rib', in narrow sense (Hom.) and later generic, etym.? Boisacq 794.

Grk. *μέσος* 'part, portion' (13.23), late 'region', NG *μέσος*, pop. *μεριά* usual word for 'side'.

2. Lat. *latus* (> It. *lato*, Sp. *lado*, OFr. *lez*, Rum. arch. *latur*), prob. fr. another grade of the root in Lat. *latus* 'wide' (12.61). Walde-P. 2.427. Walde-H. 1.772. Otherwise Ernout-M. 528.

Lat. *costa* 'rib' (4.162), also 'side'. Hence, through sb. form of Lat. *costātus*

'ribbed', Fr. *côté*, Sp. *costado* (It. *costato* 'region of the ribs'). REW 2280.

It. *canto* 'edge, corner' (12.76), also freq. 'side' (cf. *accanto* 'beside').

Rum. *parte* (replaces older *laturi*, above), fr. Lat. *pars*, *-tis* 'part'. Puscaru 1274.

3. Ir. *tóib*, Nlr. *taobh*, W., Br. *tu*, etym. dub., but perh. (as **toig*-es) : Arm. *t'ēkn* 'shoulder', ChSl. *stigno* 'fe-mur'. Walde-P. 2.614. Otherwise Pedersen 1.116 (: Lat. *fibia*, Lith. *staibiai* 'shin-bone', etc.).

Ir. *sliss*, Nlr. *sliss*, W. *yallys*, cf. Ir. *slisat* 'thigh', etym. dub., perh. : Grk. *πληγὰς* 'inside of the thighs', *πλησσομαι* ('cross the legs' and so) 'trot'? Walde-P. 2.684. Pedersen 1.84. Otherwise (fr. **stel-* in ChSl. *stiliti* 'spread out', Lat. *latus* 'wide') Foy, IF. 6.319 (adversely Walde-H. 1.772).

Ir. *leth*, Nlr. *leath* (both 'side', esp. as 'direction' and 'half', W. adv. *lled* 'part'), prob. : Ir. *lethan*, Grk. *πλατὺς*, etc.

'wide' (12.61). Walde-P. 2.99. Walde-H. 1.772.

Br. *koest*, fr. OFr. **costed* > Fr. *côté* (above). Henry 77.

4. Goth. *fēra* 'part, region' and prob. 'side' (renders *μέσος*, *κλίματα* 'region' also *μέσος* 'part of body', Eph. 4.16, and cf. esp. *baum* of *hleidumein* *fērai* 'unto them on the left hand', Mt. 25.41), OHG *fēra*, *fara* 'side, part', etym.? Walde-P. 2.40. Feist 148.

ON *siða*, OE *side*, etc., general Gmc. (except Goth.), prob. (through the notion 'broad, long') : ON *siðr* 'hanging down, long', OE *sid* 'wide, broad, long', etc., these : W. *hyd* 'length', Ir. *sir* 'long, eternal', Lat. *sērus* 'late', etc. Walde-P. 2.462. Falk-Torp 961.

5. Lith. *šonas*, Lett. *sāms* ('side' of body, but extended in sense), perh. (as orig. 'rib')? : Russ., Slov. *sani* (pl.) 'sled'. Mühl-Endz. 3.804 f. Trautmann 298.

12.37 MIDDLE (adj.)

Grk. *μέσος*, NG *μέσος*, *μεσῆος*, Lat. *medius*, It. *nel mezzo*, *medio*, Fr. *au milieu*, *mi-*, Sp. *moyen*, Rum. *mediu*, Ir. *mid-*, *mednāch*, Nlr. *meadhināch*, *meadh-ōn*, W. *canol*, *perfedd*, Br. *ekreiz*, *kreiz-*

Goth. *midjisa*, ON *miðr*, *mið-*, Dan. *midterst*, *mellemt*, Sw. *mellerst*, *mid-*, OE *middest*, *middel*, *midd*, ME *midde*, *mid*, NE *middle*, *mid-*, Du. *middelste*, *midden-*, OHG *mitil*, *mittil*, MHG *mitte*, *mittel*, NHG *mittler*, *mittel-*

Most of the words for 'middle' are derivatives of a single IE form. The others are from 'inner part', 'heart', and 'channel'. A recurring secondary sense of sb. 'middle' is 'means' (the medium by which one attains results), as in Fr. *moyen*, NHG *mittel*, etc. This notion is otherwise expressed by a case-

construction (the old instrumental), a preposition ('through'), or by words for 'way, manner'.

1. IE **medhjo-* Walde-P. 2.261. Ernout-M. 601. Walde-H. 2.57 f. Falk-Torp 719 f.

Hence, either directly or in derivs., all the words listed, except in Britannic and

Balto-Slavic, where the word survives in W. *meun* 'within', ChSl. *među* 'in the middle, between' and *mežda* 'street', etc., but as the adjective for 'middle' is displaced by other terms.

The original form is represented by Grk. *μέσος*, dial. *μεσῆος*, *μερῆος* (all fr. **medhjo-*); Lat. *medius* (> It. *mezzo*, *medio*, Fr. *mi-*, Sp. *medio*, etc.), Osc. loc. sg. fem. *meftat*; Ir. *mid-*; Goth. *midjisa*, ON *miðr*, OE *midd*, OHG *mitti*, etc.; Skt. *madhya-*, Av. *maīdya-*.

But many of these came to be partly replaced as adjectives for 'middle' by derivs., e.g. NG *μεσῆος*, late Lat. *mediānus* (> It. *mezzano*, Fr. *moyen*), Ir. *mednāch*, fr. sb. *medn* 'middle' (this also a deriv. form), OE *middel*, and the comp. and superl. forms like NHG *mittler*, OE *middest* (more common than the positive), *midmost*, Sw. *mellerst*, Av. *maīdya-* or by phrases, as Fr. *au* (or *du*) *milieu*, It. *nel mezzo*; or by derivs. of cpds., as Rum. *mijlociu* fr. sb. *mijloc*, this like Fr. *milieu*, fr. cpd. with forms of Lat. *locus* 'place'.

2. W. *canol* (sb. and adj.), fr. Lat. *canālis* 'channel, groove'. Loth, Mots lat. 143.

W. *perfedd* (cf. Corn. *a berwedh* 'within'), fr. Lat. *per medium*. Loth, Mots lat. 195.

12.41 RIGHT

(Adj.; vs. Left)

Grk. *δεξιός*, NG *δεξιός*, Lat. *dexter*, It. *destro*, Fr. *droit*, Sp. *diestro*, *derecho*, Rum. *drept*, Ir. *deas*, Nlr. *deas*, W. *de*, *deheu*, Br. *dehou*

Goth. *taihewa*, ON *hægri*, Dan. *højre*, Sw. *höger*, OE *swiþra*, ME *riht*, *swiþer*, NE *right*, Du. *recht*, OHG *reht*, MHG *reht*, NHG *recht*

Lith. *dešinas*, Lett. *labs*, ChSl. *desni*, Boh. *pravý*, Pol. *prawy*, Russ. *pravij* (*desnoj*), Skt. *daśina-*, Av. *dašina-*

There is no such single widespread inherited group for 'left' as for 'right'.

But there are some cases of correspondence between Greek, Latin, Celtic, and Baltic or Slavic, and between Slavic and Indic, all words without certain root connections.

Grk. *κείριον* 'sharp point, goad, sting' (: *κενρίον* 'prick, stab') was used also for the 'point' of a pair of compasses and for the 'center' of a circle or sphere. Hence in this sense Lat. *centrum* and the almost universal Eur. word.

The history of words for 'right' and 'left' shows that they were used primarily with reference to the hands.

Many of those for 'right' belong to an inherited group pointing to an IE word for 'right' with reference to the hand, but without clear antecedent root meaning. Others are from notions like 'straight, correct, right (vs. wrong)', 'good', 'stronger' or 'easier', all with obvious reference to the right hand.

1. IE **deks(i)-*, with various suffixes, ultimate root connection (: Grk. *δεξιμα* 'receive', Skt. *dās-* 'make offering, honor'?) dub. Walde-P. 1.784. Ernout-M. 264. Walde-H. 1.346 f. Feist 471.

Grk. *δεξιός* (prob. **δεξιός*, cf. Goth. *taihewa*), Hom. and poet. *δεξιτερός*; Lat. *dexter* (> It. *destra*, OFr. *destre*, Sp. *diestro*), Osc. *destrst* 'dextra est', Umbr. *destram-e* 'in dextram'; Ir. *deas*, Nlr. *deas*, W. *de*, *deheu*, Br. *dehou*; Goth. *taihewa*, OHG *zeso*, MHG *zese*; Lith. *dešinas*,

ChSl. *desnū*, SCr. *desni* (Russ. *desnoj* 'right', *desnica* 'right hand' fr. ChSl.); Skt. *daśina-*, Av. *dašina-*.

2. Fr. *droit*, Sp. *derecho*, Rum. *drept*, fr. Lat. *directus*, VLat. **dērectus* 'straight' (12.73). REW 2648. Wartburg 2.87 ff. 3. ON *hægri*, Dan. *højre*, Sw. *höger*, orig. comp. of ON *haegr* 'easy, convenient'. Falk-Torp 452. Hellquist 394.

OE *swiþra*, early ME *swiþer*, OS *suithra* (*hand*), orig. comp. of OE *swiþ*, OS *swiði*, Goth. *swinþs* 'strong' (4.81).

ME *riht*, NE *right*, Du. *recht*, MHG *reht* (but rarely in this sense), NHG *recht*, but OE *riht*, OHG *reht*, etc. only 'straight, just, etc.' : Lat. *rectus*, etc. Walde-P. 2.364. Weigand-H. 2.547. NED s.v. *right*, adj.

4. Lett. *labs*, also and orig. 'good' : Lith. *labas* 'good' (16.71), cf. MHG *diu be*

3. Ir. *i n-ocus*, NlR. *i bhfogus*, W. *yn agos*, adv. phrases of adjs. *ocus*, NlR. *fogus*, W. *agos* 'near', perh. the same word as Ir. *ocus* conj. 'and', and to be connected with Ir. *oc* 'by, at'. Thurneysen, Gram. 549. Pedersen 1.161.
- NlR. *i n-aice*, phrase 'in proximity'. Dinneen s.v. *aice*.
- Br. *tost*, fr. OFr. *tost* 'soon' (Fr. *tôt*), with change of application from time to place. Henry 267.
- Br. *nes* (but mostly adj.) = W. *nes* 'nearer': Ir. *nessa* 'nearer', *nessam* 'nearest', Osc. *nessimas* 'proximae', formed fr. IE **ned-* in Lat. *nodus* 'knot', etc. Walde-P. 2.328.
4. Goth. *nēhwa*, *nēhwa*, ON *nær* (> ME *ner*, NE *near*), *nær*, Dan. *nær*, Sw. *nära* (comp. forms in Scand.), OE *nēah*, *nēh*, ME *ne(i)h*, NE arch. *nigh*, Du. *na* (usually cpd. *nabij*), OHG *nah(o)*, MHG *nāhe*, *nā*, NHG *nah(e)*, outside connections dub., perh.: Lith. *pra-nokti* 'overtake', Lett. *nākt* 'come'. Walde-P. 1.129. Falk-Torp 778. Feist 373. Weigand-H. 2.267.
5. Lith. *arti* (old loc. **artēi*) : Grk. *ἀρτι* 'even, just', Arm. *ard* 'now, just',

Skt. *ṛta-* 'fitting, right', etc., fr. the root in Grk. *ἀρῆρῖκω* 'fit, join together', etc. Walde-P. 1.172.

Lett. *tuvs*, fr. adj. *tuvs* 'near': Lith. *tuvi* 'at once', OPruss. *tawischan* (acc. sg.) 'the nearest', etym. dub. Mühl-Endz. 4.276 f.

6. ChSl. *blizŭ*, *blizŭ*, SCr. *blizu*, Boh. *blízko*, Pol., Russ. *blízko*, beside adj. ChSl. *bliznŭ*, etc.: Lett. *blaižit* 'press together, crush, beat', Lat. *figere* 'beat, strike down', Grk. *φλίσω* 'press, crush'. Walde-P. 2.217. Berneker 61 f.

7. Skt. *saṃtīpam*, beside adj. *saṃtīpa-*, prob.: *saṃ-āp-* 'obtain', cpd. of *āp-* 'reach'. Uhlenbeck 329.

Skt. *antīkam*, beside *antika-* 'vicinity, presence', fr. *anti* 'opposite, before' (: Grk. *ἀντι* 'opposite', etc.).

Skt. *nikaṣam*, beside *nikaṣa-* adj. 'near, at one side', apparently cpd. with *ni-* 'down(wards)', but last member obscure. Uhlenbeck 147.

Av. *asne*, loc. sg. of adj. **asna-* (fr. **a-zd-na-* pple.) fr. root **sed-* 'sit' (Skt. *sad-*, Av. *had-*, etc.). Walde-P. 2.485. Barth. 220.

12.44 FAR (adv.)

Grk.	<i>μακρῶν, πόρρω, τῆλε</i>	Goth.	<i>fairra</i>	Lith.	<i>tolī</i>
NG	<i>μακρά, ἀλλόγυα</i>	ON	<i>fjarri, langt</i>	Lett.	<i>tālu</i>
Lat.	<i>procul, longē</i>	Dan.	<i>langt, fjern</i>	ChSl.	<i>daleče</i>
It.	<i>lontano, lunge</i>	Sw.	<i>långt, fjärran</i>	SCr.	<i>daleko</i>
Fr.	<i>loin</i>	OE	<i>for</i>	Pol.	<i>daleko</i>
Sp.	<i>lejos</i>	ME	<i>for</i>	Russ.	<i>daleko</i>
Rum.	<i>departe</i>	NE	<i>far</i>	Skt.	<i>dūram, dūre</i>
Ir.	<i>in chein</i>	Du.	<i>ver</i>	Av.	<i>dūrāē</i>
NlR.	<i>i bhfad</i>	OHG	<i>fer(ro)</i>		
W.	<i>ymhell</i>	MHG	<i>ver(re)</i>		
Br.	<i>pell</i>	NHG	<i>fern, weit</i>		

Most of the adverbs for 'far' are connected with adjectives for 'long' or 'wide' or with the large group of adverbs meaning 'before, forth, beyond', etc.

1. Grk. *μακρῶν*, NG *μακριά*, fr. adjs. *μακρός*, NG *μακρός* 'long' (12.52).

Grk. *πρόσω* and *πόρρω*, Att. *πόρρω*, also with notion of motion 'forwards, ahead': Lat. *porrō* 'foreward, onward', Grk.

πρό, Lat. *pro* 'before', Goth. *fairri*, etc. 'far' (below). Walde-P. 2.38. Ernout-M. 791.

Grk. (poet.) *τῆλε, τηλό*, Aeol. *πῆλυ*: Lat. *-cul* in *procul* (below), W., Br. *pell* 'far', Skt. *carama-* 'the last, extreme', *cira-* 'long' (of time), fr. the root **k-el-*, orig. 'turn' in Grk. *πῶλος* 'pivot', *ῥελος* 'end', Lat. *colere* 'cultivate', etc. Walde-P. 1.517. Boisacq 966. Walde-H. 1.246.

NG *ἀλλάργυα*, fr. It. *alla larga*: *largo* 'wide' (12.61). 'Ist. *Δεξ.* 1.456.

2. Lat. *procul*, cpd. of *pro-* 'before' and an old adv. related to Grk. *τῆλε*, etc. (above). Ernout-M. 813.

Lat. *longē* (> It. *lungi, lunge*, Fr. *loin*), fr. adj. *longus* 'long' (12.52); VLat. **longitānus* > It. *lontano* (adj. and adv.), Fr. *lointain* (adj.). Ernout-M. 561. REW 5116, 5118.

Sp. *lejos*, fr. Lat. *lazus* 'loose, spacious, wide'. REW 4956.

Rum. *departe*, fr. Lat. *dē parte* 'from the side'. REW 6254. Tiktin 521.

3. Ir. *in chein*, adv. fr. *cian* adj. 'far' and 'long' (12.52), also alone as adv. *cid dian ocus cian notheissinn* 'though I went fast and far' (Ml.41d.9).

NlR. *i bhfad* (or *a bhfad*), lit. 'in length', cf. *fada* 'long' (12.52).

W. *ymhell*, adv. fr. *pell* adj., Br. *pell* (adj. and adv.): Grk. *τῆλε*, etc. (above, 1). Pedersen 1.128.

4. Goth. *fairra*, ON *fjarri*, OE *for*

etc., general Gmc.: Grk. *πέρα* 'beyond, further', Skt. *para-* adj. 'far, distant', *paras* 'beyond', etc. (all ultimately connected with Grk. *πρό*, Lat. *pro*, Skt. *pra* 'before', etc.). Walde-P. 2.31 ff. Falk-Torp 225. Feist 141.

ON, Dan. *langt*, Sw. *långt*, neut. forms as advs. fr. ON *langr*, etc. 'long' (12.52).

NHG *weit*, fr. adj. *weit* 'spacious, far', OHG *wit* 'spacious, wide, broad', general Gmc. in latter sense (12.61). Development fr. 'it is a wide distance to B' to 'it is far to B', and then also 'B is far', only NHG and still partially distinguished fr. *fern*. Paul, Deutsches Wtb. 639.

5. Lith. *tolī*, Lett. *tālu*, fr. adj. Lith. *tolus*, Lett. *tāls* 'far' (OPruss. *tāls, tālis* adv. 'farther'): Boh. *olděti* 'delay, linger', further connection dub. Trautmann, Altpreuss. 445. Zubatý, Arch. sl. Ph. 16.388.

6. ChSl. *daleče*, SCr. *daleko*, etc., general Slavic, fr. adj. forms ChSl. *dalekŭ*, SCr. *dalek*, etc., beside ChSl. *dalja* in *vŭ daljē* 'far', prob.: ChSl. *dŭgŭ*, Skt. *dīrgha-* 'long' (12.57). Berneker 177. Otherwise Zubatý, l.c., and Brückner 84.

7. Skt. *dūram, dūre*, Av. *dūrāē*, OPers. *dūraiy*, acc. and loc. sg. neut. of adj. *dūra-* 'far, distant': Vedic *duwas* 'pressing forward', *du-* 'go away(?)', MHG *zowen* 'hasten, progress, succeed', etc. Walde-P. 1.778 f.

ON *vestr*, OE *west*, OHG *westan*, etc., general Gmc., prob. deriv. of a Gmc. **wes-*: Skt. *awas* 'down' beside *ava* 'down from', and Grk. *ἄσπερος*, etc. 'evening' (14.46). Walde-P. 1.15. Falk-Torp 1371 f.

5. Lith. *vakarai*, Lett. *vakari*, pl. of Lith. *vakaras*, Lett. *vakars* 'evening' (14.36).

Lett. *rietums*, esp. pl. *rietumi*, fr. *riets* 'sunset': *riest* 'roll, fall'. Mühl-Endz. 3.550.

6. ChSl. *zapadŭ*, SCr., Russ. *zapad*, Boh. *zŭpad*, fr. *za-* 'behind', and *padŭ*, *pasti* 'fall' (with reference to the disappearance of the sun behind the horizon).

12.45 EAST 12.46 WEST 12.47 NORTH 12.48 SOUTH

Grk.	<i>ἀνατολή, ἑως</i>	<i>ἐσπέρα, δύσμαι, δύσις</i>	<i>βορέας, βορρᾶς</i>	<i>νότος, μεσημβρία</i>
NG	<i>ἀνατολή, οὐρανός</i>	<i>occidēs, occāsus</i>	<i>borāis, borāis</i>	<i>meridiēs, auster</i>
Lat.	<i>oriēns</i>	<i>ovest, ponente</i>	<i>septentriō</i>	<i>eūd, mezzogiorno, mezzodī</i>
It.	<i>est, levante</i>	<i>ovest</i>	<i>nord</i>	<i>sud, midi</i>
Fr.	<i>est</i>	<i>ovest</i>	<i>nord</i>	<i>sur, mediodia</i>
Sp.	<i>este</i>	<i>ovest, poniente</i>	<i>nord</i>	<i>sur</i>
Rum.	<i>est, răsărit</i>	<i>vest, apus</i>	<i>nord</i>	<i>sud</i>
Ir.	<i>airtheor</i>	<i>iarthar</i>	<i>tiascert</i>	<i>descert</i>
NlR.	<i>oirtheor</i>	<i>iarthar</i>	<i>tuaisceart</i>	<i>deisceart</i>
W.	<i>dwygrain</i>	<i>gorllewin</i>	<i>gogledd</i>	<i>deheu, de</i>
Br.	<i>reter, savheol</i>	<i>kuzheol, kornaoueg</i>	<i>gogledd</i>	<i>deheu, de</i>
Goth.	<i>urruns</i>	<i>hanternos</i>	<i>gogledd</i>	<i>hanternos</i>
ON	<i>austr</i>	<i>saggs</i>	<i>gogledd</i>	<i>hanternos</i>
Dan.	<i>øst</i>	<i>vest</i>	<i>øst</i>	<i>vest</i>
Sw.	<i>öster</i>	<i>väst</i>	<i>syd</i>	<i>söder</i>
OE	<i>east</i>	<i>west</i>	<i>south</i>	<i>souþ</i>
ME	<i>est</i>	<i>west</i>	<i>north</i>	<i>south</i>
NE	<i>east</i>	<i>west</i>	<i>north</i>	<i>south</i>
Du.	<i>oosten</i>	<i>westen</i>	<i>noorden</i>	<i>zuiden</i>
OHG	<i>ōstan</i>	<i>westan</i>	<i>nord, nordan</i>	<i>sundan</i>
MHG	<i>ōsten</i>	<i>west(en)</i>	<i>nort, norden</i>	<i>sūden, sunden</i>
NHG	<i>osten</i>	<i>westen</i>	<i>norden</i>	<i>sūden</i>
Lith.	<i>rytai</i>	<i>vakarai</i>	<i>šiaurė, žiemiai</i>	<i>pietūs</i>
Let.	<i>austrums, rīti</i>	<i>rietums, vakari</i>	<i>ziemeļi</i>	<i>dienvidus</i>
ChSl.	<i>vīstokŭ</i>	<i>zapadŭ</i>	<i>stverŭ</i>	<i>jugŭ</i>
SCr.	<i>istok</i>	<i>zapad</i>	<i>sever</i>	<i>jug</i>
Boh.	<i>východ</i>	<i>zapad</i>	<i>sever</i>	<i>juh</i>
Pol.	<i>wschód</i>	<i>zachód</i>	<i>sever</i>	<i>południe</i>
Russ.	<i>vostok</i>	<i>zapad</i>	<i>sever</i>	<i>jug</i>
Skt.	<i>pūrva-(diç-)</i>	<i>pratiç-(diç-)</i>	<i>utārā-(diç-)</i>	<i>dakṣiṇā-(diç-)</i>
Av.	<i>urpaošaṇhva-</i>	<i>pacimā-(diç-)</i>	<i>utārā-(diç-)</i>	<i>apāzta-(adj.)</i>
	<i>uāstara-(adjs.)</i>	<i>daoātara-(adj.)</i>	<i>apāzta-(adj.)</i>	<i>paurva-, rapīṭvātara-(adjs.)</i>

The majority of words for the main points of the compass are based either on the position of the sun at a given time of day ('sunrise, dawn, morning' = 'east'; 'sunset, evening' = 'west'; 'midday' = 'south') or on one's orientation, which among the IE-speaking peoples was usually facing the sunrise ('in front' = 'east'; 'behind' = 'west'; 'right' = 'south'; 'left' = 'north'), though there are also traces of orientations toward the north or south (the latter in the Avesta, where 'in front' = 'south'; 'behind' = 'north'). Cf. Schrader Reallex. 1.500 f.

A few are from names of characteristic winds, and among those for 'north' some are connected with the name of a constellation in the north, with 'winter', or

with 'midnight' as opposite of 'midday' = 'south'.

Notable is the spread of the English words, first as nautical terms, to the Romance languages.

The attested Goth. words for 'east' and 'west' (Mt. 8.11; those for 'north' and 'south' are not quotable) are not general Gmc. terms, but literal translations of the Grk. Cf. G. S. Lane, Phil. Quarterly 12.323 f.

But it may be noted that Luther used the Gmc. terms only for the winds, otherwise those for 'morning', 'evening', etc., and that these or others had almost replaced the old terms for a while. Paul, Deutsches Wtb. 379.

The words are listed in the sb. forms so far as possible. But some of the early

Gmc. forms are quotable only as advs. or in cpds., as OE *east*, etc. (see NED s.v.). The Av. forms are adjs., and the Skt. are fem. adjs. with *diç-* 'direction', esp. 'cardinal point of the sky' (: *diç-* 'point out') either expressed or understood.

12.45. Words for 'east' are connected with words for 'dawn' or 'morning', with verbs for 'rise', or with words for 'before' or 'in front', all referring to the direction of the rising sun.

1. IE **aus-*, **ausos-*, **usos-*, etc., in words for 'dawn' and 'east', beside verb forms as Skt. *ucchatī*, Av. *usati* 'lights up' (esp. of the dawn), Lith. *aušti*, Lett. *aust* 'to dawn'. Walde-P. 1.26 f. Ernout-M. 93. Walde-H. 1.86.

Grk. Aeol. *αῶς*, Dor. *αῶς*, Hom. *ἥως*, Att. *ἑως* 'dawn' and 'east'; Lat. *aurora* (**ausōs-d*) 'dawn' and (mostly poet.) 'east' (prob. also *auster* 'south wind', 12.48); ON *austr*, OE *east*, OHG *ōstan*, etc., general Gmc., with various suffixes; Lith. *aušra* 'dawn', Lett. *austrums* 'east'; ChSl. *za ustra* 'in the morning'; Skt. *usā*, Av. *uša* 'dawn', whence Av. *uśas-tara-*, *urpaošaṇhva-* (fr. **urpa-uśah-*) adjs. for 'east'.

2. Grk. *ἀνατολή* 'a rising', esp. pl. *ἀνατολαί ἥλιου* 'sunrise', hence 'east': *ἀνατέλλω* 'rise' (esp. of the sun).

3. Lat. *oriēns*, pres. pple. of *oriri* 'rise'. Hence as literary terms, It., Sp. *oriente*, Fr. *orient*.

It. *levante* (> Sp. *levante*, Fr. *levant*), fr. *levāre* 'raise, lift', refl. 'rise'. REW 5000.

Fr. *est* (> It., Rum. *est*), Sp. *este* fr. ME *est*. REW 2917a. Wartburg 3.247.

Rum. *răsărit*, lit. '(sun)rise', fr. *răsări*, 'go up, climb, rise' (of sun), cpd. of *raz-* (Slavic) and *sari* 'spring' fr. Lat. *salire*. Tiktin 1300, 1367.

4. Ir. *airtheor*, NlR. *oirtheor*, Br. *reter*,

fr. Ir. *air-*, Br. *ar-* 'before' (: Skt. *pari* 'against, toward', Grk. *πᾶρι* 'around', etc.), but also 'east' in advs. *l-air* 'in the east', *s-air* 'to the east', *an-air* 'from the east'. Walde-P. 2.33. Pedersen 2.187. Ernault, Glossaire 572.

W. *dwygrain*, orig. 'sunrise', perh. fr. a cpd. of the root in Ir. *rigim* 'stretch out', Lat. *regere* 'direct, rule', etc. Pedersen 1.237, 2.56, 596 note 3.

Br. *savheol*, cpd. of *sav* 'upright, raised' and *heol* 'sun'.

5. Goth. *urruns* (lit. translation of Grk. *ἀνατολή*): *urrinnan* 'run out, go up, rise (of sun)', ON *renna*, OE *rinnan* 'run', etc. Feist 528.

6. Lith. *rytai*, Lett. *riti*, pl. of Lith. *rytas*, Lett. *rīts* 'morning' (14.34).

7. ChSl. *vīstokŭ*, SCr. *istok*, Russ. *vostok*, orig. 'sunrise', lit. 'a running up, out': ChSl. *tešti, teka* 'run', etc. (10.46).

Boh. *východ*, Pol. *wschód*, orig. 'sunrise', lit. 'a going out, up': Boh. *choditi*, Pol. *chodzić* 'go' (10.47).

8. Skt. *pūrva-(diç-)* fr. adj. *pūrva-* 'in front, former, eastern' = Av. *paurva-* 'in front, former', but 'southern' (see 12.48). OPers. *paurva-* 'eastern' (Barth. 871) is to be deleted. The correct reading is *paradraya* 'beyond the sea'. Cf. Cameron, J. Near East. Stud. 2.307 f. Skt. *prāci-(diç-)*, fr. *prāci-* 'directed forward, in front, facing, eastern'.

2. Lat. *forma* (> It. *forma*, OFr. *fourme* > ME *forme*, NE *form*; Fr. *forme*, Sp. *forma*, Rum. *formă* are lit. borrowings), etym. dub. Connection with Grk. *μορφή*, either by borrowing and transposition of consonants (through Etruscan?) or otherwise is possible. Ernout-M. 378 f. Walde-H. 1.530 f.

Lat. *forma* has given a more or less literary or technical word in most of the Eur. languages, as Dan., Sw., NHG *form*, in Slavic languages *forma*.

Lat. *figūra*, properly 'shape given to an object': *figere* 'shape, mold', *figulus*

of *cadere* 'fall'. Hence the lit. Romance words It., Sp. *occidente*, Fr. *occident* 'occident'.

Lat. *occāsus* (sc. *solis*), lit. 'sunset': *occidere* (above).

It. *ponente*, Sp. *poniente*, fr. It. *porre*, Sp. *poner* 'put, place' (12.12). REW 6647.

Fr. *ouest*, Sp. *oeste* (> It. *ovest*), fr. OE *west* (below, 4). REW 9526.

Rum. *vest*, fr. NHG *west*.

Rum. *apus*, lit. '(sun)set', pple. of *apune* 'sink, go down, set (of the sun)', fr. Lat. *ad-pōnere* 'place near'. Tiktin 86.

3. Ir. *iarthar*, fr. *iar* 'behind', and 'west' in advs. *t-iar* 'in the west', *s-iar* 'toward the west', *an-iar* 'from the west' (: Skt. *api*, Grk. *ἐπι*). Pedersen 1.93. Walde-P. 1.123.

W. *gorllewin*, older *gollewin*, OW *gullewin*, etym.? Pedersen 1.107.

Fr. *kuzheol*, lit. 'sunset', cpd. of *kuz* 'hiding' and *heol* 'sun'.

Br. *kornaoueg*, *kornog*, orig. only 'west wind', lit. 'trumpeter' fr. *korn* 'horn, trumpet'. Henry 76.

4. Goth. *saggs* (only dat. sg. *sagga* Mt. 8.11, rendering *δυσμῶν*): *siggan* 'sink, go down'. Feist 403.

ON *vestr*, OE *west*, OHG *westan*, etc., general Gmc., prob. deriv. of a Gmc. **wes-*: Skt. *awas* 'down' beside *ava* 'down from', and Grk. *ἄσπερος*, etc. 'evening' (14.46). Walde-P. 1.15. Falk-Torp 1371 f.

5. Lith. *vakarai*, Lett. *vakari*, pl. of Lith. *vakaras*, Lett. *vakars* 'evening' (14.36).

Lett. *rietums*, esp. pl. *rietumi*, fr. *riets* 'sunset': *riest* 'roll, fall'. Mühl-Endz. 3.550.

6. ChSl. *zapadŭ*, SCr., Russ. *zapad*, Boh. *zŭpad*, fr. *za-* 'behind', and *padŭ*, *pasti* 'fall' (with reference to the disappearance of the sun behind the horizon).

Pol. *zachód* fr. *zachodzić* 'go behind, go down (of sun)'.

7. Skt. *pratiç-(diç-)*, fr. *pratyāñ-* 'turned toward, facing, behind, western' ('

12.52 SIZE			
Grk. μέγθος	Goth. mikilei	Lith. didumas, didybė	
NG μέγθος	ON stōrleikr	Lett. lielums	
Lat. magnitudo	Dan. størrelse	ChSl. veličije, veličistotje	
It. grandezza	Sw. stōrlek	SCr. veličina	
Fr. grandeur	OE micelness	Boh. velikost	
Sp. tamaño	ME mikelnes, syse	Pol. wielkość	
Rum. mărime	NE size	Russ. veličina	
Ir. mēil	Du. grootte	Skt. māna-, mahas-	
Nl. mēid	OHG mīhheft, grōt	Av. mazah-, masah-	
W. maint	MHG grōte, michel		
Br. maint	NHG grōsse		

Most of the words for 'size' are obvious derivs. of the adjectives for 'large, big' (12.55), that is, 'bigness' is used for 'the degree of bigness', as Grk. μέγθος : μέγας, Lat. magnitudo : magnus, Goth. mikilei : mikils, etc.—all the words listed, with the following exceptions:

1. Sp. tamaño, sb. of adj. tamaño 'so large' (Lat. tam magnus 'so large'). REW 8552.

2. Ir. mēil, Nl. mēid, W. maint, Br. ment, perh. *manti, old abstract formation fr. root in Ir. mār 'large' (12.55). Pedersen 1.242 f., 2.48. Walde-P. 2.238.

12.53 GROW

(= Increase in Size)

Grk. αἰξάνωμαι	Goth. wahsjan	Lith. augti	
NG αἰξάνωμαι	ON vaza	Lett. augt	
Lat. crescere, augescere	Dan. vokse	ChSl. rasti	
It. crescere	Sw. växa	SCr. rasti	
Fr. croître	OE weazan	Boh. růsti	
Sp. crecer	ME waze, grouwe	Pol. rosnąć	
Rum. crește	NE grow	Russ. rasti	
Ir. ásaím, forbiúr	Du. groeien, wassen	Skt. vrdh-, rudh-, uk-	
Nl. ásaím	OHG wāhsan	Av. varəd-, rud-, uz-	
W. tyfu	MHG wāhsen		
Br. kreski	NHG wachsen		

Most of the words for 'grow' were probably used primarily with reference to plant life, as is demonstrably the case for NE grow.

1. IE *aveg- (*aug-, *ug-, and with -s- extension *aweks-, etc., orig. desid. formation). Walde-P. 1.22 f. Ernout-M. 88 f. Walde-H. 1.82 f., 850. Falk-Torp 1390. Feist 67, 541.

Grk. αἰξάνω, also αἰξω, áξω (*áξω) 'increase' (trans.) with mid. αἰξάνωμαι etc. 'grow' (intr., but NG αἰξάνω trans. and intr.); Lat. augēre 'increase' trans., rarely also intr. 'grow', inchoat. augēscere intr.; Goth. wahsjan, OE weazan etc., general Gmc. (ON waz of the moon, but mostly arch.); Lith. augti, Lett. augt; Skt. ukṣ-, Av. uzš- (3sg. pres. uzšēiti);

mesurer, Rum. măsura); ON mǫla, Dan. maale (ON mál, Dan. maal, Sw. mál 'measure, point of time, meal, etc.'): Lith. matuoti; ChSl. sb. mēra, whence vb. mēriti, etc., general Slavic (hence Lith. mieruoti, Lett. mēriti); here (?) Toch. A me- (SSS 456, but B form lacking).

W. mesur, mesuro, Br. muzula, fr. sbs. W. mesur, Br. muzul, MBr. mesur, fr. Lat. mēnsura. Loth. Mots lat. 187.

ME measure, NE measure fr. Fr. mesurer.

12.55 LARGE, BIG (GREAT)

Grk. μέγας	Goth. mikils	Lith. didis, didelis	
NG μέγας	ON stōrr, mikill	Lett. liels	
Lat. magnus, grandis	Dan. stor	ChSl. velij, velikū	
It. grande, grosso	Sw. stor	SCr. velik	
Fr. grand, gros	OE micel	Boh. vel(i)kij	
Sp. grande	ME mikel, grete (bigg)	Pol. wielki	
Rum. mare	NE large, big (great)	Russ. bol'soj (velikij)	
Ir. mār, bras(s), oll	Du. groot	Skt. mahant-, mah-	
Nl. mār	OHG mīhhl, grōz	Av. mazant-, maz-	
W. māvur	MHG grōz, michel	OPers. vazarka-	
Br. bras	NHG gross		

Many of the words for 'large, big' belong to inherited groups, one of them so widespread as to leave no doubt that it reflects the chief IE expression for 'great, large' with the familiar extensions beyond the notion of size.

Yet this group is represented in the present European languages only by NG μέγας or by dialect forms like NE mickle and muckle (also NE much but no longer used of size). As Lat. magnus was replaced by grandis, so Goth. mikils, OE micel, etc., were replaced in Scandinavian by ON stōrr, Dan., Sw. stor, in West Gmc. by the group represented by NE great, which in turn is now used mostly in secondary senses or with emotional value, and with reference to size, except in certain phrases, compounds, and place names, is replaced by large or its more colloquial and expressive equivalent big.

The words not of the inherited groups reflect such diverse notions as 'thick, coarse', 'abundant, spacious', 'swollen', 'strong', etc.

'Large' and 'small' (12.56) are, of course, understood here in reference to size. For the corresponding notions of quantity, amount, or number, which are partly expressed by the same terms but partly differentiated, see 13.15, 13.17.

1. IE *megh-, *megh-. Walde-P. 2.257 f. Ernout-M. 580 f. Walde-H. 2.10 f. Feist 358 f.

Grk. μέγας, gen. μέγαλου, NG μέγας (nom. normalized fr. stem of other cases); Lat. magnus; Ir. maige, maignech (not common), Gall. magio- (in Magi-riz, etc.); Goth. mikils, ON mikill, OE micel, mycel, ME mikel, etc. (NE dial. mickle and muckle), OHG mīhhl, MHG mikel; Skt. mah-, mahant-, Av. maz-, mazant-; Arm. mec; Alb. madh; Hitt.

Toch. A oks- 'grow', okṣu, B aukṣu 'old' (SSS 426).

2. NGR. μεγάλων, fr. μέγας 'large' (12.54).

3. Lat. crēscere (> It. crescere, Fr. croître, Sp. crecer, Rum. crește) : créare 'produce, create', Arm. sernem 'beget', Lith. šerti 'nourish, feed', Grk. κορίσσω, κορύνω 'satisfy'. Walde-P. 1.408. Ernout-M. 232. Walde-H. 1.288.

4. Ir. ásaím, Nl. ásaím, cf. Ir. ása 'growth', perh. (with loss of init. w in sandhi) fr. *uōks- : Goth. wahsjan, etc. (above, 1). G. S. Lane, Language 13.21. Otherwise Strachan, IF 2.370.

Ir. forbiúr, cpd. of biru 'carry' and for 'on', hence lit. 'carry on'. Pedersen 2.467 f.

W. tyfu : Lat. tumēre 'swell, be swollen', fr. an extension of the root *tēu- in Skt. tāuti 'is strong', ChSl. tyti 'become fat', etc. Walde-P. 1.708. Ernout-M. 1064.

Br. kreski, prob. fr. Lat. crēscere. Henry 81. Loth. Mots lat. 154 (with some question on account of the short vowel).

12.54 MEASURE (vb.)

Grk. μέτρον	Goth. milan	Lith. matuoti, mieruoti	
NG μέτρον	ON mǫla	Lett. mērit	
Lat. metiri	Dan. maale	ChSl. mēriti	
It. misurare	Sw. mäta	SCr. mjeriti	
Fr. mesurer	OE metan	Boh. měřiti	
Sp. medir	ME mete, mesure	Pol. mierzyć	
Rum. măsura	NE measure	Russ. mērīt	
Ir. domidiur	Du. meten	Skt. mā-	
Nl. domidiur	OHG mezzan	Av. mā-	
W. mesur(o)	MHG mezzan		
Br. muzula	NHG messen		

All the words for 'measure' are from one of two IE roots, themselves probably related ultimately.

1. IE *mē- in nouns and verbs, the latter mostly through the nouns, except in Indo-Iranian. Walde-P. 2.237. Ernout-M. 612 f. REW 5503, 5552. Falk-Torp 685. Berneker 2.50.

Skt., Av. mā-; Grk. sb. μέτρον : Skt. mā-tra-m as Skt. da-tra-m : Av. dā-θra-m) whence vb. μέτρον; Lat. mētrī through a sb. *mētri- (cf. OE mēd 'measure', Grk. μέτρον 'plan, wisdom'), VLat. *mētrē (> Sp., Port. medir), pple. mēnsus (hence mēnsura sb. and late denom. mēnsurare > It. misurare, Fr.

thick'), ME grete, NE great (but with strict reference to size, now mostly replaced by large or big), Du. groot, OHG, MHG grōz, NHG gross, prob. with primary meaning 'coarse' as in OE (freq. also in MHG) : ON grautr 'porridge', OE grēot, OHG grōz 'sand', fr. a root *ghrēu- in words for 'rub, pound', Walde-P. 1.648 f. Kluge-G. 219. NED s.v. great.

ME bygge, bigg(e), big (earliest sense 'strong, stout, mighty'), NE big, prob. of Norse origin, fr. a form like Norw. bygge 'strong man'. NED s.v. big. Austin, Language 15.249.

ME, NE large, in ME 'ample, spacious, broad', etc., fr. OFr. large (Fr. large 'broad'), fr. Lat. larga fem. of largus 'abundant, copious', etym.? Ernout-M. 524. Walde-H. 1.764. REW 4912. NED s.v.

6. Lith. didis, didelis, etym. dub.; possibly through 'conspicuous' : Skt. didi-'shining', dī- 'shine', etc. Walde-P. 1.772.

Lett. liels (Lith. lielas obs., not in NSB), prob. through 'tall' fr. 'slender' : Lith. leilas 'slender, thin', leinas 'thin, flexible', etc. Walde-P. 2.388. Mühl-Endz. 2.501 f.

7. ChSl. velij, velikū, SCr. velik, Boh. vel(i)kij, Pol. wielki (but Russ. velikij now used like NE great and replaced by bol'soj with reference to size) beside *veli- in ChSl. velimī 'very', veli-těpū 'μεγαλοπρεπής', and *valū-, Russ. valom 'in abundance', valnoj 'wholesale', prob. : Grk. ἄλυσ 'in crowds, sufficiently', εἴλω, Att. εἴλω 'pack close', etc. Walde-P. 1.296. Otherwise Brückner 616 f. : ChSl. velēti 'order', Lat. velle 'wish', etc.).

Russ. bol'soj, new positive to old comp. bol'sij, ChSl. bol'ij, fem. bol'sij 'greater' (positive velij, velikū, above) : Skt. baliyas- 'stronger', bala- 'strength',

OE grēat (mostly 'coarse, stout,

Grk. βελτίων, βέλτερος 'better', Lat. dē-bilis 'weak'. Walde-P. 2.110. Walde-H. 1.327. Berneker 72.

8. Skt. mahant-, mah-, Av. mazant-, mas-, above, 1.

Av. masan- 'great, significant', masit-, masila- 'great, large', masyah- 'greater', masišta-, OPers. mabišta- 'greatest', beside masan- 'greatness, importance',

12.56 SMALL, LITTLE

Grk. μικρός	Goth. leitils (smals)	Lith. mažas	
NG μικρός	ON litill, smār (smalr)	Lett. mazs	
Lat. parvus	Dan. lille, pl. smaa	ChSl. malū (chudū)	
It. piccolo	Sw. liten, pl. små	SCr. mali, malen	
Fr. petit	OE lǣl, smal	Boh. malý	
Sp. pequeño, chico	ME litel, smal	Pol. mały	
Rum. mic	NE small, little	Russ. malýj	
Ir. becc	Du. klein	Skt. alpa-, kṣudra-	
Nl. beag	OHG luzzil, smāh(i), smal	Av. kasu-	
W. bach, bychan	MHG lützel, smal, smāhe		
Br. bihan	NHG klein		

There is no widespread inherited group for 'small' parallel to that for 'large', and the majority of the words are of uncertain origin. Several seem to be based upon expressive (symbolic) syllables. 'Crushed, ground (fine)' is the certain source for one word and a possible one for some others. A peculiar development from 'bright, shining' through 'clean, delicate, fine, thin', etc., is seen in NHG klein vs. NE clean.

Words for 'small' naturally develop secondary opprobrious senses, 'petty, trivial, mean', etc. Conversely, for certain groups (Goth. leitils, etc., and OE lǣl, etc.) in which the majority of the cognates have the notion of 'deceit, abuse' or the like, one must reckon with the possibility that this is the more original and 'small' in the literal sense secondary (cf. the history of 'right' and 'left', 12.41, 12.42).

1. Grk. μικρός, Ion., early Att. συμ-κρός, also hypocoristic μικκός (attested

masah- 'length, size', and mas- 'long' : Grk. μακρός 'long' (12.57). Walde-P. 2.223. Barth. 1154 ff.

OPers. vazarka- 'great' king and 'great' = 'large' earth) : Skt. vāja- 'speed, vigor, contest', vajra- 'thunder-bolt', Av. vazra- 'club', Lat. vegēre 'set in motion, excite'. Walde-P. 1.246 f. Barth. 1390.

as Dor., Boeot. and prob. widespread pop. form, as in proper names Μικκός etc.) : Lat. mica 'crumb, little bit', ON smār 'little', OHG smāhi 'little, insignificant', perh. fr. an extension of a root *smē-, *smēi- in words for 'smear, rub'. Walde-P. 2.685 f. Boisacq 885. Falk-Torp 1075.

2. Lat. parvus (also 'little' in quantity) : Grk. παῖος 'little', pl. 'few', Lat. pauci, Goth. fawai, etc. 'few' (13.17). Walde-P. 2.75. Ernout-M. 737, 742.

Replaced in pop. Lat. and the Romance languages as 'small' by a variety of obscure forms apparently based on expressive syllables like *pikk-, *pitt-, *pits-, etc. REW 6494, 6544, 6550. Goldberger, Glotta 18.52.

Late Lat. pisinus (first in Att. Labeo for 'child', in Peregrinatio a pisinno = a puero; ecclesia pisinna 'small church', also in Marc. Emp., Isid., etc., cf. App. Prob. pusillus non pisinus), pitinnus

perh. here ChSl. chudū, etc. (above, 6). Walde-P. 1.502.

Av. kasu-, perh. : Lith. kašeti 'lose weight', NHG hager 'lean, thin', ME hagger, NE haggard. Walde-P. 1.334.

12.57 LONG

Grk. μακρός, δολιχός	Goth. laggs	Lith. ilgas	
NG μακρός, μακρίς	ON langr	Lett. gar's	
Lat. longus	Dan. lang	ChSl. dlǫgū	
It. lungo	Sw. lång	SCr. dug	
Fr. long	OE long	Boh. dlouhý	
Sp. largo	ME long	Pol. długi	
Rum. lung	NE long	Russ. dolgij, dlínnyj	
Ir. cian, long, fota	Du. lang	Skt. dirgha-	
Nl. fada	OHG lang	Av. daraga-, mas-	
W. hir, maith	MHG lanc		
Br. hir	NHG lang		

Most of the words for 'long' belong to one of two inherited groups, these probably related ultimately.

1. IE *delagho- (?), *dlǵho-. Walde-P. 1.813. Berneker 251 f.

Grk. δολιχός, poet. except in sb. δολιχός 'the long course', cf. also ἐνδολιχός 'perpetual'; ChSl. dlǫgū, SCr. dug, etc., general Slavic; Skt. dirgha-, Av. daraga-, OPers. darga-; Baltic with loss of d-, Lith. ilgās (OPers. ilgi, ilga adv., Lett. ilgs adj. of time only); Hitt. dalugašs (pl.), with sb. dalugasti 'length'.

2. IE *longho-, prob. fr. *dlongho- and ultimately related to preceding on the basis of a simple root *del-. Walde-P. 1.812 f. Ernout-M. 561. Walde-H. 1.820 f. Falk-Torp 622.

Lat. longus (> It. lungo, Fr. long, Rum. lung); Goth. laggs (attested of time only), ON langr, OE long, etc., general Gmc.

3. Grk. μακρός, NG pop. μακρίς (after old v-stem adjs. like παλῆς, παλῆς etc. Hatzidakis, Mev. 2.12 f.), beside μικρός, Dor. μακός 'length' : Lat. macer, ON magr, OE maegr, etc. 'lean', Av. mas- 'long' (etc., below, 9). Walde-P. 2.223. Walde-H. 2.2.

8. For a group which, though not containing the usual words for 'small' as discussed here, seem to have some such central notion, see under Grk. μανός 'thin, sparse' (12.66).

(CIL 6.35915), pitulus (Anton. Itin.). Löfstedt, Peregrinatio 197.

It. piccolo, piccino, cf. Rum. pic 'drop', picu 'little child', Calabr. pikka 'little (in quantity)', etc.

Fr. (also Prov., Cat.) petit, cf. Rum. piti 'make oneself small, hide', It. dial. pitu 'small', pitin 'little' (in amount), etc.

Sp. pequeño, Port. pequeno.

Sp. chico (beside other Romance forms), prob. fr. an expressive čikk, parallel to pikk-, etc. REW 2451b, 9653 (p. 806). Or fr. Lat. ciccum in its use for something small or worthless (as Plaut. Rud. 580)? So Diez 98, Camilischeg 218 ('vieleicht'), M. Pidal, Manual 120 (on ch), 125.

Rum. mic, prob. (not for Lat. mica 'crumb', but) fr. Grk. μικκός (above, 1). Densusianu 1.201. Puscariu 1067. REW 5559.

3. Ir. becc, bec, Nl. beag, W. bach, bychan, Br. bihan, etym. dub. Walde-P. 2.150. Pedersen 1.385. Stokes 166.

4. Goth. leitils, ON litill, Dan. lille (for liden, older lidel), Sw. liten, cf. ON litl adv. 'little, badly', prob. : Goth. lita 'hypocrisy', OHG liz 'pretext', lizōn, liziōn 'simulate', MHG liz, litze 'humor', outside connections dub., perh. Grk. λουδορέω 'abuse, revile'. IE *leid- beside a parallel *leud- with similar semantic relations in the following. Walde-P. 2.402. Falk-Torp 640 f. Feist 328.

OE lǣl, ME litel, NE little, OHG luzzil, luzzig, MHG lützel, lütze, prob. : Goth. liuts 'hypocritical', liutai 'conjurers', OE lot 'deceit', ON lǣta 'dishonor, blame', and further Russ. ludiť 'deceive', ChSl. ludý, SCr. lud 'foolish', etc.; cf. also Ir. lula 'little finger'. Walde-P. 2.416. Falk-Torp 641.

Goth. smals (only superl. smalista), late ON smallr 'little', OE smæl, ME smal, NE small, OHG, MHG smal 'slen-

der, narrow, small' (NHG schmal 'narrow'), etym. dub., perh. best as orig. 'ground fine' : Norw. dial. smola 'grind to pieces', Sw. smula 'break into crumbs', etc., fr. *smel- beside *mel- in Goth. malan, Lat. molere, etc. 'grind'. Cf. ChSl. malū, below, 6. Walde-P. 2.296. Falk-Torp 1076.

ON smār, Dan. smaa, Sw. små (in Dan. and Sw. only as pl. to lille, liten), OHG smāhi, smōh, MHG smāhe (in OHG often and in MHG mostly 'insignificant, despised, shameful', cf. NHG schmach sb. 'dishonor') : Grk. μικρός 'small' (above, 1).

Du., MHG, NHG klein, in MHG mostly 'pure, neat, fine, pretty' (cf. NHG kleind 'jewel, gem'), OHG kleini 'shining, slender, fine', etc., OE clæne 'pure, clean' (NE clean), prob. : Grk. γλαυοί λαμπρόματα Hesych., γλήνεα 'bright things, trinkets, stars', γλήνη 'pupil of the eye', γελείν λαμπειν, ἀνθεῖν Hesych., and other words with common notion of 'bright, shining'. 'Bright' > 'clean, neat', as in Lat. nitidus > Fr. net, etc. (15.87), hence through 'fine, delicate' to 'small'. Walde-P. 1.623.

5. Lith. mažas, Lett. mazs, cf. OPers. massais 'less', Lith. možiš 'smallness, trifle', etym.? Walde-P. 2.228. Mühl-Endz. 2.574.

6. ChSl. malū, etc., etym. dub., but perh. as orig. 'ground fine' : ChSl. mlēti, Lat. molere, etc. 'grind'. Walde-P. 2.296. Berneker 2.14.

ChSl. chudū, rarely 'small' in lit. sense, mostly opprobrious term 'insignificant, cheap', etc., as in general Slavic (Russ. chudý 'bad, evil, lean', Boh. chudý 'poor', etc.), perh. : Skt. kṣudra- 'small' (below, 7). Berneker 405. Walde-P. 1.502.

7. Skt. alpa- : Lith. alpnas 'weak', alpi 'faint'. Walde-P. 1.92.

Skt. kṣudra- : kṣud- 'pound, crush',

erence to persons, by those for 'large' (12.55), as Grk. μέγας, NG μέγας (but NG ψηλός more common even of persons), Fr. grand, NHG gross, or by those for 'long', as OE, ME long (cf. NED s.v.), Du. lang, Sw. lång.

Other words are:

1. Lat. (besides celsus, altus, grandis, magnus, longus) esp. procērus, cpd. of prō and the root of crēscere 'grow'. Ernout-M. 813.

2. NE tall, fr. ME tal, talle, mostly 'stout in combat, brave, bold', OE getal 'quick, prompt' : OHG gisal 'quick', Goth. untals 'disobedient', prob. fr. same root as Gmc. *taljan 'count, tell'. Walde-P. 1.808. NED s.v.

8. Russ. dlínnyj, with sb. dlina 'length', vb. dlit 'prolong' : ChSl. prodǫliti 'prolong', Boh. (prodǫliti 'delay', etc., fr. the root seen in the general Slavic word, ChSl. dlǫgū, etc. (above, 1). Berneker 252 f.

9. Skt. dirgha-, Av. daraga-, above, 1. Av. mas- 'long', but superl. masišta-, OPers. mabišta- 'greatest' (12.55) : Grk. μακρός, above, 3.

12.58. 'Tall'. The sense of NE tall (used of persons, animals, trees, buildings, etc.), that is, 'of considerable height', 'vertically long', is most commonly covered by the usual words for 'high' (12.31), but in part, esp. with ref-

12.59 SHORT

Grk.	βραχύς	Goth.	. . . .
NG	korros	ON	skamm
Lat.	brevis	Dan.	kort
It.	corto, breve	Sw.	kort
Fr.	court	OE	sceort
Sp.	corto	ME	schor
Rum.	scurt	NE	short
Ir.	gerr, cumbair, berr	Du.	kort
NIr.	gearr	OHG	churz
W.	byr		mē
Br.	berr	MHG	kurz
		NHG	kurz

'short, little', Grk. *χεῖρων* 'poorer, worse', Ir. *gair*, *garait* 'short (of time)', etc. Walde-P. 1.604 f. Pedersen 1.83.

Ir. *cumbair*, *cummair*, *berr* (K. Meyer, Contrib. 206), W. *byr*, Br. *berr*, OCorn. *ber* (gl. *brevis*) cf. Ir. *cúimre* 'shortness', Ir. *berrain* 'shear, clip', root connections? Walde-P. 2.160. Walde-H. 1.107 (Lat. *birrus*, loanword).

5. ON *skam*(m)r, OHG *skammēr*, beside OHG *hammēr* 'mutilated, feeble', perh. fr. *(s)kap-mā-. Grk. *σκάπτω* 'dig', *σάπτω* 'strike, cut off', etc. Walde-P. 2.560. Or fr. **skambh-no* : Av., OPers. *kamma*- 'small' in quantity or number? Walde-P. 2.601. Falk-Torp 1003.

Dan., Sw. *kort*, Icel. *kortr*, Du. *kort*, OHG *churz*, *kurt*, *churt*, MHG, NHG *kurz*, prob. fr. Lat. *cortus* (cf. It. *corto*, above, 3). Falk-Torp 568. Weigand-H. 1.1179.

OE *sceort*, ME *schort*, *short*, NE *short*, OHG *scurz* : ON *skort*, *skortr* 'lack',

12.61 WIDE, BROAD

Grk.	πλατύς, εὐρύς	Goth.	braiþs	Lith.	platus
NG	πλατύς, φαρδύς	ON	breiðr, víðr	Lett.	plata
Lat.	lātus	Dan.	bred, vid	ChSl.	širokŭ
It.	largo	Sw.	bred, vid	SCR.	širok
Fr.	large	OE	bred, wid	Boh.	širokŭj
Sp.	ancho	ME	broad, wid	Pol.	szeroکی
Rum.	lat (larg)	NE	wide, broad	Russ.	širokij
Ir.	leathan, fairsiung	Du.	bred, wijd	Skt.	prthu-, uru-
Nir.	leathan	OHG	bred, wít	Av.	parəðu-, pašana-
W.	llydan, eang	MHG	breit, wít		
Br.	ledan	NHG	breit		

Words for 'wide, broad' rest on the more general notion of 'spread out, spacious, extensive', and the specialization to extent in a given direction, that is 'wide' in distinction from 'long' and the opposite of 'narrow', is only partial. For all of them may also be used in the more general sense. In the two Gmc. groups represented by NE *broad* and *wide* the wider sense is generally stronger in the second group, and dominant in NHG

Most of the words for 'narrow' rest on the notion of 'tight' or 'pressed', while some are from 'slender' or 'small'.

1. Derivs. of IE **angh-* in Av. *az-* 'tie, oppress', Grk. *ἀγχω* 'throttle', Lat. *angere* 'throttle, distress, torment', ChSl. *qziti* 'crowd, straiten'. Walde-P. 1.62 f. Ernout-M. 51. Walde-H. 1.47.

Lat. *angustus* (> It. *angusto*, Sp. *angosto*, Rum. *îngust*); Br. *enk*, cpds. Ir. *cum-ung*, Nir. *cumhang*, W. *cuf-yng*; Goth. *aggwus*, ON *ongr*, OE *enge*, *ange*, OHG *angi*, *engi*, MHG *enge*, Du., NHG *eng*; Lith. *ankštas*; ChSl. *qzŭkŭ*, SCR. *uzak*, Boh. *úzky*, Pol. *wązki*, Russ. *uzkij*; Skt. *anhu-* (only in comp. *anhiyas-* and in cpd.) beside *anhas-* 'fear, oppression', Av. *azah-* 'need, oppression'; Arm. *anjuk*.

2. Grk. *στενός*, Ion. *στενός* (fr. **στενός*), beside *στενγρός* 'narrow', etc., prob. : ON *stinnr* 'stiff, firm, strong', OE *stip* id. and 'hard, severe', with secondary sense in Gmc. development (cf. Grk. *στενοχωρία*, Lat. *angustiae*, NHG *enge*, etc. 'narrowness' and 'difficulty, distress'). Walde-P. 2.627. Boisacq 909. Falk-Torp 1168.

3. It. *stretto*, Fr. *étroit*, Sp. *estrecho*, Rum. *strîmt* fr. Lat. *strictus* (**strinctus* for Rum.) 'drawn together, bound tight', pple. of *stringere* 'bind together'. REW 8305.

4. Ir. *cōil*, Nir. *caol*, W. *cul*, also 'slender, lean', cf. OBr. *culed* 'macies', perh. : Lett. *kails* 'naked, bald', *kaili* *l'audis* 'childless couple', in any case with Celtic extension of 'slender' to 'narrow'. Walde-P. 1.455. Stokes 88.

Br. *striz*, fr. Lat. *strictus* (above, 3). Loth., Mots lat. 208.

5. ON *þrongr*, Dan. *trang*, Sw. *trång*, cf. MLG *drange*, MHG *gedrange* 'stuffed full, tight' : ON *þrunga*, Dan. *trænge*, Sw. *tränga*, OE *þringan*, NHG *drängen*, etc., 'press, crowd', Lith. *trankus* 'jolt-

ing, rough', Av. *θrazta-* 'close-packed' (ranks), etc. Walde-P. 1.758 f. Falk-Torp 1279. 1293 f.

OE *smāl*, ME *smal*, OHG, MHG, Du. *smal*, NHG *schmal* (largely also 'slender'), Dan., Sw. *smal* (meaning 'narrow' fr. German), Gmc. group in early period also or only 'small' (12.56).

Dan. *snever*, *snævr*, *snæfgr* 'tight, narrow, quick, swift', *snæfugr* 'swift', without s- ON *nafr*, OSw. *naever* 'quick', perh. Arm. *nurb* 'narrow, slender, thin'. Walde-P. 2.698. Falk-Torp 1095.

OE *nearu*, ME *narowe*, NE *narrow*, OS *naru* : ON *Ngva-sund* 'Straits of Gibraltar', OHG *narwa* 'scar' (i.e. 'closed wound'), prob. fr. a root meaning 'draw together, tie(?)' in OHG *snuar* 'band, string', Lat. *nervus* 'tendon', 'nerve', etc. Walde-P. 2.699 f. (with 2.696). Falk-Torp 755.

ME *streit*, NE *strait* (still adj. for 'narrow' or 'difficult' in Bible, but now rare except in sb. *Straits*), fr. OFr. *estreit* (Fr. *étroit*, above, 3). NED s.v. *strait*.

Du. *nauw* : MLG *nouwe* 'narrow, close, exact', MHG adv. *nouwe*, *genouwe* 'close, scarcely' (NHG *genau* 'exactly'), OE *hnæw* 'stingy', etc., all prob. as 'little' fr. 'crushed' : OHG *hniuwān*, MHG *niuwān* 'pound to pieces', etc. Walde-P. 1.396. Franck-v. W. 542. Falk-Torp 785.

6. Lith. *siauras*, Lett. *šauris*, etym.? Mühl-Endz. 4.7.

7. ChSl. *qzŭkŭ*, etc., above, 1.

ChSl. *lěsnŭ* (renders *στενός* Lk. 13.24, *τεθλιμμένος* Mt. 7.14), SCR. *tjesan*, Boh. *lěsný*, Pol. *ciasny*, Russ. *tesnyj* : ChSl. *tiskati* 'press'. Meillet, Études 435. Brückner 60.

8. Skt. *anhu-*, above, 1.

Skt. *avistṛṇa-*, *avistṛa-*, neg. of *vis-* *ṭṛṇa-*, *visṭṛa-* 'spread out, extensive, wide', pples. of *vi-str-* 'spread out'.

Grk. *πλατύς*; Ir. *lethan*, Nir. *leathan*, W. *llydan*, Br. *ledan* (beside W. *lled*, Br. *led* 'breadth'); Lith. *platus*, Lett. *plats*; Skt. *prthu-*, Av. *parəðu-*; Arm. *lian*.

2. IE **ueru-*, **uru-*, etc., root connection? Walde-P. 1.285.

Grk. *εὐρύς*; Skt. *uru-* beside *varas-* 'breadth', Av. *vouru-* (in cpds. as *vouru-kaša-* 'having broad bays', *vouru-gao-yaoiti-* 'possessing broad meadows', etc.).

3. Byz., NG *φάρδος*, orig. dub. G. Meyer, Neugr. Stud. 4.94, connects with NG dial. *φάρδος* 'large (meal-)bag', loanword fr. Ital. *fardo* or its source Arab. *farda* 'bundle of goods'. Hatzidakis, *Mez.* 2.29, suggests deriv. fr. *εὐφράδης* with semantic extension through 'copious in speech' > 'wide' in general. But the actual use of the rare *εὐφράδης* connotes skill, rather than copiousness, of speech.

4. Lat. *lātus* (> Rum. *lat*), prob. fr. **slātos* (cf. *slatta*, Festus) : ChSl. *slilati* 'spread out', *stělkŭ*, *postelja* 'bed'. Walde-P. 2.643. Ernout-M. 527 f. Walde-H. 1.172.

It. *largo*, Fr. *large* (Rum. *larg* 'extensive, spacious', but under influence of Fr. *large* sometimes used for *lat* 'wide', cf. Tiktin s.v.), fr. Lat. *largus* 'abundant, copious', etym.? Ernout-M. 524. Walde-H. 1.764. REW 4912.

Sp. *ancho*, fr. Lat. *amplus* 'large, spa-

12.62 NARROW

Grk.	στενός	Goth.	aggwus	Lith.	siauras, ankštas
NG	στενός	ON	þrongr, ongr	Lett.	šauris
Lat.	angustus	Dan.	snavser, trang, smal	ChSl.	qzŭkŭ, tēnŭ
It.	stretto, angusto	Sw.	smal, trång	SCR.	uzak, tjesan
Fr.	étroit	OE	nearu, enge, smal	Boh.	úzky, tēnyj
Sp.	estrecho, angosto	ME	narowe, streit, smal	Pol.	wązki, ciasny
Rum.	strîmt, îngust	NE	narrow	Russ.	uzkij, tesnyj
Ir.	cōil, cumung	Du.	nauw, smal, eng	Skt.	anhu-, avistṛṇa-
Nir.	reamhar	OHG	engi, angi, smal	Av.	....
W.	lew	MHG	enge, smal		
Br.	teo	NHG	schmal, eng		

12.63 THICK* (In Dimension)

Grk. *παχύς*, *χοντρός*, *παχὺς*, *crassus*, (late) *grossus*

Lat. *grosso*, *spesso*

Fr. *épais*

Sp. *grueso*, *espeso*

Rum. *gros*

Ir. *tiug*, *remor*

Nir. *reamhar*

W. *lew*

Br. *teo*

Goth.

ON *þykkrr*

Dan. *tyk*

Sw. *tyck*

OE *þicce*

ME *thikke*

NE *thick*

Du. *dick*

OHG *dicchi*

MHG *dicke*

NHG *dick*

Lith. *storas*

Lett. *biezs, resns*

ChSl. *debelŭ*

SCR. *debeo*

Boh. *tlustýj*

Pol. *gruby*

Russ. *tolstýj*

Skt. *sthūla-*, *bahula-*

Av.

Words for 'thick' as applied to the dimension through, as in a *thick board*, are also or were once used in the less specific sense of 'coarse' or 'big, bulky', or of persons 'stout, fat'.

1. IE **bhēgh-*, esp. **bhēgh-*. Walde-P. 2.151.

Here as 'thick' Grk. *παχύς*, Lett. *biezs*, Skt. *bahula-* (also 'abundant, much' like *bahu-* = Grk. *παχύς*) : Av. *bāzah-*, *bāṣnu-* 'height, depth', ON *þingr* 'heap', etc.

2. NG *χοντρός*, fr. class. Grk. *χοντρός* 'granular, coarse (esp. of salt)' beside *χρόνδος* 'grain or lump (of salt), grains' : Lat. *frendere* 'rub to pieces', OE *grindan*, NE *grind*, etc. Walde-P. 1.656. Boisacq 1066.

3. Lat. *crassus*, perh. 'thick' as 'firm, solid' fr. 'firmly twisted together' : *crātis* 'wicker-work', Grk. *κάραλος* 'basket', Skt. *kṛt-* 'spin'. Walde-P. 1.421. Ernout-M. 227 f. Walde-H. 1.285 f.

Late Lat. *grossus* (> It. *grosso*, Sp. *grueso*, Rum. *gros*; Fr. *gros* mostly 'big, coarse'), prob. : Ir. *bras(s)* 'large, big', etc. (12.55). Walde-P. 1.698. Walde-H. 1.623.

It. *spesso*, Fr. *épais*, Sp. *espeso*, also 'thick' = 'dense', fr. Lat. *spissus* 'dense' (12.64).

4. Ir. *tiug* (Nir. *tiugh* only 'dense'), W. *lew*, Br. *teo* : ON *þykkrr*, OE *þicce*, etc. (below, 5).

Grk. *παχύς*; Ir. *lethan*, Nir. *leathan*, W. *llydan*, Br. *ledan* (beside W. *lled*, Br. *led* 'breadth'); Lith. *platus*, Lett. *plats*; Skt. *prthu-*, Av. *parəðu-*; Arm. *lian*.

Grk. *εὐρύς*; Skt. *uru-* beside *varas-* 'breadth', Av. *vouru-* (in cpds. as *vouru-kaša-* 'having broad bays', *vouru-gao-yaoiti-* 'possessing broad meadows', etc.).

Byz., NG *φάρδος*, orig. dub. G. Meyer, Neugr. Stud. 4.94, connects with NG dial. *φάρδος* 'large (meal-)bag', loanword fr. Ital. *fardo* or its source Arab. *farda* 'bundle of goods'. Hatzidakis, *Mez.* 2.29, suggests deriv. fr. *εὐφράδης* with semantic extension through 'copious in speech' > 'wide' in general. But the actual use of the rare *εὐφράδης* connotes skill, rather than copiousness, of speech.

Lat. *lātus* (> Rum. *lat*), prob. fr. **slātos* (cf. *slatta*, Festus) : ChSl. *slilati* 'spread out', *stělkŭ*, *postelja* 'bed'. Walde-P. 2.643. Ernout-M. 527 f. Walde-H. 1.172.

It. *largo*, Fr. *large* (Rum. *larg* 'extensive, spacious', but under influence of Fr. *large* sometimes used for *lat* 'wide', cf. Tiktin s.v.), fr. Lat. *largus* 'abundant, copious', etym.? Ernout-M. 524. Walde-H. 1.764. REW 4912.

Sp. *ancho*, fr. Lat. *amplus* 'large, spa-

coarse' fr. 'wrinkled', fr. a nasalized form of the root in Slov. *grbatŭ* 'hunch up, crook, wrinkle', Russ. *gorbatŭ* 'crook', etc. Walde-P. 1.596. Berneker 355, 368.

8. Skt. *sthūla-*, *sthavira-*, RV *sthūra-* :

Grk.	παχύς	Goth.	....	Lith.	tankus, tirštas
NG	παχύς, παχὺς	ON	þykkrr	Lett.	biezs
Lat.	dēnsus, spissus, crassus	Dan.	tæt, tyk	ChSl.	(čestŭ)
It.	spesso, denso, fitto	Sw.	tåt, tyck	SCR.	gust
Fr.	épais (dense)	OE	þicce	Boh.	hustýj
Sp.	espeso, denso	ME	thikke, thycht	Pol.	gęsty
Rum.	des	NE	thick	Russ.	gustoj
Ir.	dúth	Du.	dicke	Skt.	ghana-, sándra-, bahula-
Nir.	tiugh	OHG	dicchi	Av.	....
W.	lew	MHG	dicke, dihte		
Br.	teo, slank	NHG	dicht, dick		

'Thick' in density may be expressed by the same word as that for 'thick' in dimension, as in NE *thick* (soup, hair, woods, etc.) beside which *dense* is in more restricted use (*dense* or *thick* woods, forest, etc., only *dense* crowd, but never *dense* soup or hair). But more commonly it is expressed by quite different words, with primary notion of compactness.

1. Grk. *παχύς*, Hom. *πακύνος*, beside adv. *πύκα* 'thickly', *πακίζω* 'cover up in tight', perh. : Alb. *puhtë* 'kiss' (as orig. 'embrace'). Walde-P. 2.82. Boisacq 826.

NG *πηχτός*, fr. class. Grk. *πηκτός* 'fixed, jointed' (: *πῆγνυμι* 'fix'), also of milk 'curdled'.

2. Lat. *dēnsus* (> Rum. *des*; lit. words It., Sp. *denso*, Fr. *dense*) : Grk. *δασιός* 'shaggy, rough, thick with leaves, trees, etc.' Walde-P. 1.793 f. Ernout-M. 261. Walde-H. 1.341.

Lat. *spissus* (> It. *spesso*, Fr. *épais*, Sp. *espeso*) : Grk. *σπινδόν* *πακύνος*, *συνεχίς*, *πηκνῆγός* Hesych., *ἀσπίδης* 'extended', Lett. *spiest* 'press', etc., dental formations fr. the root in Skt. *sphāyati* 'in-

3. It. *sottile*, Rum. *subțire* fr. Lat. *subtilis* 'fine, delicate' (of thread, Luer.), prob. orig. a weavers' term 'finely woven' with the last part related to *tēla* 'web, loom', *lezere* 'weave'. Ernout-M. 995. REW 8399.

Fr. *mince*, deriv. of OFr. *mincier* 'make small' fr. VLat. **minūtāre*, fr. *minūtia* 'particle, trifle'. REW 5598.

Sp. *delgado*, fr. Lat. *delicātus* 'charming, tender, delicate'. REW 2538.

4. Ir. *seim* 'thin, slender', of liquor

Grk.	μανός, ἀπαύς	Goth.	....	Lith.	relas, skyetas
NG	ἀπαύς, ἀνάπρος	ON	þunnr	Lett.	rele, šk'ids
Lat.	rārus	Dan.	tynd	ChSl.	rědikŭ
It.	rado, non fitto	Sw.	tunn, gles	SCR.	rijedak
Fr.	rare, clair, clairsemé	OE	þynne	Boh.	řidky
Sp.	raro, claro	ME	thinne	Pol.	rzadki
Rum.	rar	NE	thin	Russ.	redkij, řidkij
Ir.	tana	Du.	dun	Skt.	viralā-
Nir.	tana	OHG	dunni	Av.	....
W.	teneu	MHG	dünne		
Br.	tano	NHG	dünn		

'Thin' in density is expressed by the old words for 'thin' in dimension in Celtic and Germanic, but elsewhere mostly by different words based on such notions as 'clear, bright' (what one can see through, hence 'thin') or 'loose, separated'. Many of these come to be used also or mostly for 'rare, scarce'.

But even where there are different words, there is some overlapping in idiomatic usage.

1. IE **er-*, **r-*, etc. in various derivs. meaning 'loose, thin (not dense), separated' etc.; vb. forms in Lith. *irti* 'dissolve, separate', ChSl. *oritŭ* 'dissolve, destroy', etc. Walde-P. 1.142 f. Ernout-M. 852.

Lat. *rārus* (> It. *rado*, Sp. *raro*, Rum. *rar*; lit. words It., Sp. *raro*, Fr. *rare*); Lith. *relas*, Lett. *rets*; (with *-dk-* exten-

OHG *stūri* 'strong', OSw. *stūr* 'big', OHG *stūri* 'strong, proud', Av. *stavah-* 'thickness, strength', Arm. *stvar-* 'thick'. Walde-P. 2.609. Uhlenbeck 346, 348.

Skt. *sthūla-*, *sthavira-*, RV *sthūra-* : Skt. *bahula-* : Grk. *παχύς* (above, 1).

12.64 THICK* (In Density)

Grk. *παχύς*

NG *παχύς, παχὺς*

Lat. *dēnsus, spissus, crassus*

It. *spesso, denso, fitto*

Fr. *épais (dense)*

Sp. *espeso, denso*

Rum. *des*

Ir. *dúth*

Nir. *tiugh*

W. *lew*

Br. *teo, slank*

Goth.

ON *þykkrr*

Dan. *tæt, tyk*

Sw. *tåt, tyck*

OE *þicce*

ME *thikke, thycht*

NE *thick*

Du. *dicke*

OHG *dicchi*

MHG *dicke, dihte*

NHG *dicht, dick*

Lith. *tankus, tirštas*

Lett. *biezs*

ChSl. *(čestŭ)*

SCR. *gust*

Boh. *hustýj*

Pol. *gęsty*

Russ. *gustoj*

Skt. *ghana-, sándra-, bahula-*

Av.

creases, thrives, grows fat'. Walde-P. 2.658. Ernout-M. 966.

Lat. *crassus*, usual for 'thick' of dimension (12.63) but also used of density, esp. of clouds, darkness, dust, etc.

It. *fitto*, fr. Lat. *fixtus* 'fixed'. REW 3280.

3. Ir. *dlúth* : *dluimm* 'mass, multitude', W. *dylluf* 'bundle', outside connections? Pedersen 1.169 f.

Nir. *tiugh*, W. *lew*, Br. *teo* also 'thick' of dimension (12.63).

Br. *stank*, adj. fr. *stank* 'pool' (fr. OFr. *estanc* 'pool'), with sense 'thick' fr. phrase for stagnant water? Henry 252. Ernault, Glossaire 651.

4. ON *þykkrr*, OE *þicce*, OHG *dicchi*, etc. (12.63) are also used with reference to density, but in this sense partly replaced by forms of the following group. Thus NHG still *dicke suppe*, *dicker* or *dichter wald*, but *dicht* the more distinctive word in this sense. Similarly in Dan. and Sw.

dupsti 'hollow out', Russ. *dolbit'* 'chisel, hollow out', these : OE *delfan* 'dig' (8.22). Walde-P. 1.866 f. Berneker 251.

6. Skt. *gabdhira*, *gambhira*, Av. *jafra-* (and *jaiva* in *jaiva-vafrā* 'with deep snow'), beside Skt. *gambhan-* 'depth', Av. *jafrnu-* 'depression', perh. : Grk. *βάπτω* 'dip, dye', *βαφή* 'dipping, dye', ON *kvæfja* 'submerge, overwhelm', intr. 'be swamped, sink', OSw. *kvaf* 'depth of

12.68 SHALLOW

Grk.	ἀβαθής	Goth.	.....	Lith.	sekšus, lekštas
NG	μηχός	ON	grunnr	Lett.	seklis
Lat.	nōn altus, brevis	Dan.	grund	ChSl.	mēlākū
It.	poco profondo, basso	Sw.	grund	SCR.	pliat
Fr.	peu profond, bas	OE	seald	Boh.	mēlkij
Sp.	poco profundo, bajo	ME	schold, schalowe	Pol.	plytki, mialki
Rum.	puțin adânc	NE	shallow (shoal)	Russ.	melkij
Ir.	ēdomāin(?)	Du.	ondiep	Skt.	gādha-
Nl.	ēdomāin(?)	OHG	.....	Av.	.....
W.	bas	MHG	shle		
Br.	bas	NHG	seicht, nicht tief, flach		

In several languages 'shallow' is expressed simply as 'not deep' or 'little deep'. So Grk. *ἀβαθής*, Lat. *nōn altus*, It. *poco profondo*, Fr. *peu profond*, etc., Nl. *ēdomāin* (Ir. *ēdomāin* quotable?), Du. *ondiep*, NHG (*untief* rare, but sb. *untiefe* common) *nicht tief*.

Most of the other words for 'shallow' were first used with reference to water, some still so restricted, but more of them extended to 'shallow' dishes, etc. Words for 'low, short' and 'flat' are sometimes used for 'shallow'.

1. NG *μηχός*, back-formation to Grk. *μάχη*, Ion. *μάχη* 'roar of the breakers, rocky shore' (: *μάσσα*, Ion. *ρήσσα* 'strike, dash') through 'shoals, shallows' (cf. *βράχεια* *καὶ* *ρήγια* *καὶ* *τενάγια* Arr. Ind. 38.8), and with *η* in the *κοινή* (as also in the vb. *έσσω*), perh. through pop. association with *ρήγνυμι* 'break'. Now

used not only of 'shallow' water, but of 'shallow' dishes, etc.

2. Lat. *brevis* 'short' (11.59) sometimes 'shallow', as with *puteus* 'well', *vada* 'fords'; so *brevia* 'shoals', like Grk. *βράχεια* 'shoals' : *βραχύν* 'short'.

It. *basso*, Fr. *bas*, Sp. *bajo* 'low' (12.32), also for 'low' = 'shallow' water.

3. W., Corn., Br. *bas* (Br. *bas* Vallée, not in Ernaut), fr. VLat. *bassus* 'low' (12.32), hence of 'low' = 'shallow' water. Loth, Mots lat. 137.

4. ON *grunnr*, Dan., Sw. *grund* : sbs. ON *grunnr* 'bottom', OE *grund* 'bottom, ground', etc. (12.34). Fr. Torp 352.

OE *seald*, ME *schold(e)*, NE *shoal*, used only with reference to water, beside ME *schalowe*, NE *shallow* used also of dishes, etc., also LG *schol* 'shallow', etym. dub. Possibly through the notion of 'thin layer' : OE *sealtu* 'shell, dish', etc. NED s.v. *shoal*.

MHG *sichte*, NHG *seicht* 'shallow', but only of water or figurative : OHG *sihan* 'flow slowly, drip', Skt. *sic-* 'pour out', etc., or (as fr. **senktis-*) : Lith. *senkus*, *sekti* 'fall, sink' (of water), *seklus* 'shallow'. Walde-P. 2.473. Falk-Torp 1228. Weigand-H. 2.835.

NHG *flach* 'flat' (12.71), used also of what is approximately flat in contrast to high or deep, as of 'shallow' dishes, etc. Paul, Deutsches Wtb. s.v.

5. Lith. *seklus* (of 'shallow' water), Lett. *seklis* (also of dishes, etc.) : Lith. *senkus*, *sekti* 'fall, sink' (of water), ChSl. *seknati* id., etc. Walde-P. 2.473. Mühl-Endz. 3.814.

7. Skt. *gādha-* 'fordable, shallow', etym.? Walde-P. 1.665. Uhlenbeck 79.

12.71 FLAT

Grk.	πλατὺς, πείνους	Goth.	ibns	Lith.	lekštas
NG	πείνους, πλακωτός	ON	flatr	Lett.	lāns, plāns
Lat.	plānus	Dan.	flad	ChSl.	plōskū
It.	piano, piatto	Sw.	flat, platt	SCR.	plosnat
Fr.	plat	OE	efen	Boh.	plachý, ploský
Sp.	piano	ME	flat(i), playne	Pol.	plaski
Rum.	șes, lat	NE	flat	Russ.	ploskij
Ir.	reid	Du.	vlak, plat	Skt.	sama-
Nl.	reidh	OHG	flak	Av.	.....
W.	flak, gwastad	MHG	flach		
Br.	kompes, plat	NHG	flach, platt		

The majority of the common words for 'flat' belong to an inherited group with basic notion of 'spread out'.

1. But many words for 'equal' (12.91) or 'even' are also used for 'level, flat'. With a few exceptions (where there seem to be no more common words for 'flat') these are not included in the list.

Thus Grk. *ὁμαλός* 'even, level' : Lat. *similis* 'similar', Grk. *ὁμός* 'the same', Goth. *sama* 'the same', Skt. *sama* 'equal, same', also 'even, level, flat' (cf. *sama-bhūti* 'plain' sb.); Grk. *ἴσος* 'equal' also 'level, flat', NG *ἴσος* 'even', 'straight', and 'level, flat'; Lat. *aequus* 'equal' and 'level, flat'; Fr. *uni* 'united, uniform' and 'level, flat'; Goth. *ibns*, OE *efen*, etc. (see below); Lith. *lygus*, Lett. *līdzens* 'equal'

(: Goth. *ga-leiks* 'like', etc.) and 'level, flat'; ChSl. *ravínā* (renders *πείνους* Lk. 6.17, elsewhere in Gospels *ἴσος*), etc., general Slavic for 'equal, even' and so sometimes 'level, flat', whence words for 'plain' sb. (1.23) : Goth. *rūms* 'roomy, spacious', Av. *ravah-* 'open space', Lat. *rūs* 'country', etc.

2. Derivs. of IE **pela-*, **plā-* with notion of 'spread out flat', seen in Lith. *ploti* 'flatten' etc., also in several words for 'wide, broad' (12.61). Walde-P. 2.61, 90 f., 99 f. Ernout-M. 776. REW 6581, 6586. Falk-Torp 230.

With *no-formation*, Lat. *plānus* (> It. *piano*, OFr. *plain*, Sp. *piano*, *llano*), Lett. *plāns* (mostly 'thin', like Lith. *plonas*); with guttural extension (cf.

'swell', Grk. *κέως* 'be pregnant', *κύμα* ON *riða* id., etc. Walde-P. 2.349. Pedersen 1.58.

W. *gwastad* 'level, flat', also and orig. 'steady, constant' : Ir. *fossad* 'firm', fr. **upo-stato-*, IE **stā-* 'stand'. Walde-P. 2.605. Pedersen 1.34.

Br. *kompes*, also 'smooth, polished', MBr. *compos* 'equal', beside W. *cym-hwys-iaid* 'adjustment, quality', prob. cpd. of *kom-*, *cym-* 'co-' and *poez* 'weight' (fr. Lat. *pēnsum*). Loth, Mots lat. 156. Henry 75.

6. Goth. *ibns* (only dat. sg. *ana stada ibnanna* = *iri rōtōn* *πείνους* Lk. 6.17), OE *efen* (ME, NE *even*), etc., general Gmc. word for 'even, level' and so sometimes of 'flat' land, etc., etym. dub. Walde-P. 1.102. Feist 287.

ME *playne* (NE *plain* only sb. in this sense), fr. OFr. *plain* (above, 2).

7. Lith. *lekštas*, Lett. *lēns*, prob. : MHG *læge* 'low, flat', ON *lāgr* 'low', etc. Walde-P. 2.462. Mühl-Endz. 2.465.

8. Skt. *sama-*, see above, 1.

12.73 STRAIGHT

Grk.	εὐθεῖα (εὐθεία)	Goth.	rahts	Lith.	tiesus
NG	ταῦτα, εὐθεία	ON	reht, beinn, rakr	Lett.	taisns, tiešs (līdzens)
Lat.	rectus, directus	Dan.	lige, ret	ChSl.	pravā
It.	dritto	Sw.	rak, rät	SCR.	ravan, prav
Fr.	droit	OE	riht	Boh.	rovny, pŕitný
Sp.	recto, derecho	ME	streizi, riht	Pol.	prosty
Rum.	drept	NE	straight	Russ.	prjamoj
Ir.	diriuich	Du.	recht	Skt.	rju-
Nl.	direct	OHG	reht, gereht	Av.	.....
W.	union	MHG	reht, gereht		
Br.	eeun	NHG	gerade		

Many of the words for 'straight' are the same as those for 'right, upright'. Some words for 'equal, even' are used also for 'straight', as well as 'level, flat'. Others are of various sources.

1. Derivs. of IE **reḡ-* in Skt. *rj-* 'straighten out, make straight', Grk.

ὀρέγω 'reach, stretch', Lat. *regere* 'direct, lead', Ir. *rigim* 'stretch out', Goth. *uf-rahan* 'stretch out', etc. Walde-P. 2.362 ff. Ernout-M. 855, 856 ff. Falk-Torp 891. REW 2648.

Lat. *rectus* (> Sp. *recto*), *directus*, VLat. **dērectus* (> It. *diritto*, *drillo*, Fr.

droit, Sp. *derecho*, Rum. *drept*), verbal adjs. of *regere*, *dirigere* (above); OIr. *adriuch*, *diriuig*, Mir. *dirrech*, Nl. *dirrech* (loanwords? cf. Pedersen 1.229, 2.116); beside Lith. *tiesis* 'make straight', *taisyti* 'prepare', Lett. *taisīt* 'make, prepare' : Lith. *teisus* 'just, true', OPruss. *teisi* 'honor' (fr. 'uprightness'), Slav. *lēsiti* 'comfort' (fr. 'set right'), ChSl. *tichū* 'calm, quiet' (fr. 'even'), root connection? The sense 'straight, even' seems the more original in the group. Mühl-Endz. 4.124, 125, 215.

2. Grk. *εὐθεῖα*, Ion. *tēis*, relation and orig. obscure. Walde-P. 2.450. Boisacq 294, 370.

Grk. *ὀρθός* (*ορθο-*, **ορφο-*), orig. and in actual use mostly 'upright, vertically straight' : Skt. *ūrdhva-* 'upright, raised', *vr̥dh-* 'increase, mid. 'grow', Av. *varad-* 'increase', etc. Walde-P. 1.289. Boisacq 711.

NG *taos* 'straight, even, flat', fr. *taos* 'equal' (12.91).

3. W. *union*, cpd. of *un-* 'one' and *iaun* 'right, just' = Br. *eeun* 'straight, right, just', etym. dub. (see 16.73).

4. ON *beinn*, Norw. *bein*, Sw. dial. *ben*, beside ON *beinka* 'straighten', etym.? Falk-Torp 70. Torp, Nynorsk 20.

Dan. *lige*, also 'equal, alike', weak form of *lig* 'like, similar, equal to' : ON *likr*, Goth. *galeiks* 'like', etc.). Falk-Torp 642.

ME *streijt*, NE *straight*, orig. 'stretched out, extended', pple. of ME *strecche*, NE *stretch*. NED s.v. *straight*.

NHG *gerade*, fr. MHG *gerat*, *gerade* 'quick (with the hand), agile, capable', OHG *giradi* 'velocissimus' : OE *gerade* 'swift', related to OHG (*h*)*rato*, OE *hræde* id. Semantic development through attested 'quickly grown, shoot-

ing up long and slim', Weigand-H. 1.685. Paul, Deutsches Wtb. 201.

5. Lith. *tiesus*, Lett. *tiešs* and *taisns* (the latter also 'even, like, just, true') beside Lith. *tiesis* 'make straight', *taisyti* 'prepare', Lett. *taisīt* 'make, prepare' : Lith. *teisus* 'just, true', OPruss. *teisi* 'honor' (fr. 'uprightness'), Slav. *lēsiti* 'comfort' (fr. 'set right'), ChSl. *tichū* 'calm, quiet' (fr. 'even'), root connection? The sense 'straight, even' seems the more original in the group. Mühl-Endz. 4.124, 125, 215.

Lett. *līdzens* 'equal, even' (12.91) used reg. for 'straight' in NT, Mk. 1.3, Lk. 3.4, 5, etc. (this use not given by Mühl-Endz. s.v.).

6. ChSl. *pravū* (the regular word for *εὐθεῖα* in Gospels), SCR. *prav* (also 'right, upright, just' as Boh. *prav*, Pol. *prawy*, Russ. *pravij*), prob. as orig. 'straight, forward' : Skt. *pravaṇa-* 'inclined forward, steep', Lat. *prōnus*, Grk. *πρᾶνής* 'inclined forward', derivs. of IE **pro-*, **prō-*, etc., 'forward, in front' in Skt. *pra*, Grk. *πρᾶ*, etc. Walde-P. 2.38.

SCR. *ravan*, Boh. *rovny*, also 'equal, even, level', the prevailing Slavic meaning (see 12.91).

Boh. *pŕitný*, Russ. *prjamoj* : ChSl. *prēmā*, esp. adv. *prēmō* 'over against', orig. obscure. Meillet, Études 2.427. Vondrák 1.553. Gebauer 1.41.

Pol. *prosty*, also 'simple' the usual Slavic sense, as in ChSl. *prostū* (for *ἀπλός* in Gospels, but also for *ὁρθός* in Supr., etc.), Boh. *prostý*, Russ. *prostoj*, prob. orig. 'straightforward' (hence 'upright, straight' and 'simple'), fr. **prostō-* (in form like Skt. *prastha-* 'plateau', cpd. of **pro* 'forwards' and a vbl. adj. fr. **stā-* 'stand'. Walde-P. 2.604. Meillet, Études 1.611. Brückner 439.

7. Skt. *rju-*, Av. *ərəzu-*, above, 1.

12.74 CROOKED

Grk.	σκολιός, καμπύλος, ἀγκύλος	Goth.	urais	Lith.	kreivas, kumpas
NG	σκολιός, καμπύλος	ON	kröktr	Lett.	līks (nelīdzens)
Lat.	curvus, pravus	Dan.	krum, kroget	ChSl.	striplīnū
It.	torlo	Sw.	krökig, krum	SCR.	kriv
Fr.	torlueuz	OE	þweorh, wōh (crumb)	Boh.	krivý
Sp.	torcido, corvo	ME	croked, woze	Pol.	krzywý
Rum.	strimb	NE	crooked	Russ.	krivoj
Ir.	camm, cromm, cūar	Du.	krom	Skt.	vakra-, kuṣila-
Nl.	cām, crom, cuar	OHG	crumb	Av.	.....
W.	kamm, kromm, guar	MHG	krump		
Br.		NHG	krumm		

NE *crooked* is clearly the most distinctive opposite of *straight*. But many of the words listed as such opposites are terms that answer to both *crooked* and *curved*, that is, they are used without differentiation (except in technical language) as to whether the deflection is in the form of a curve or one or more sharp angles. They are derived from a variety of roots for 'bend' or 'turn'.

1. Grk. *σκολιός* : OHG *scelah* 'oblique, squinting', OE *sceolh* 'oblique, wry', Skt. *kuṣila-* 'crooked', NPers. *kul* id., etc., fr. IE *(s)kel- in words for 'bent, crooked' (esp. in the name of crooked parts of the body, Grk. *σκολος* 'leg', etc.) Walde-P. 2.598. Boisacq 873.

Grk. *καμπύλος*, beside *καμπή* 'a bend, crook', *κάμπυλα* 'bend' : Lith. *kumpas* 'crooked', *kumpli* 'bend', Lett. *kumpli* 'become crooked, hunched', Goth. *hamfs*, OHG *hamf* 'mutilated', etc. Walde-P. 1.350. Boisacq 404.

Grk. *ἀγκύλος* : *ἀγκύστρον*, Lat. *uncus* 'hook', etc. (12.75).

Grk. *στρεβλός*, *στραβός* (latter 'squinting', but NG 'crooked' in general), fr. a by-form of root in *στρέφω* 'turn' (10.12). Boisacq 918.

2. Lat. *curvus* 'crooked, curved' (> Sp. *curvo*, *curvo*; It. *curvo*, Fr. *courbe*, mostly 'curved') : Grk. *κυρτός* 'humped, convex', Ir. *cor* 'circle', Av. *skarana-*

'round', etc., fr. a root *(s)ker- with numerous extensions. Walde-P. 2.568. Ernout-M. 248. Walde-H. 1.317 f.

Lat. *pravus* (partly 'crooked' in lit. sense, but mostly fig. 'perverse, wrong'), etym. dub. Walde-P. 2.86. Ernout-M. 806 f.

It. *torlo* (*storto*, *distorto*), Sp. *torcido*, lit. 'twisted', pples. of It. *torcere*, Sp. *torcer* 'twist' (10.13); Fr. *torlueuz*, fr. Lat. *torlueus*; Fr. *torlu* (so in NT, Lk. 3.5, but now obs. or arch.), re-formed fr. *tor* : Gamillscheg 851.

Rum. *strimb* (cf. It. *strambo* 'squinting, bandy-legged, distorted, queer'), fr. VLat. *strambus* for Lat. *strabus* 'squinting', this fr. Grk. *στραβός* (above, 1). Ernout-M. 985. REW 8281. Pušcariu 1658.

3. Ir. *camm*, Nl. *W. cam*, Br. *kamm* : Gall. *cambio-* (in *Cambodiadunum*), Gallo-Lat. *cambiāre* 'exchange' (orig. 'turn') Grk. *σκαμβός* 'crooked, bowed (of the legs)', Sw. *skumpa* 'limp', etc. Walde-P. 2.539 f. Pedersen 1.118 f.

Ir. *cūar* (K. Meyer, Contrib. 544), prob. fr. **kom-uaro-* : Br. *guar* 'crooked, curved', this : Lat. *uārus* 'bowlegged'. Loth, RCD 42.83.

Ir. *cromm*, Nl. *crom*, W. *crom*, Br. *kromm*, prob. fr. NG **krombos* : OE *gehrum-pen* 'wrinkled', OHG *hrimfan* 'to wrinkle', Grk. *κράμβη* 'cabbage' (as orig. 'curly'), etc. (Walde-P. 2.589 ff., with-

out the Celtic words). G. S. Lane, Language 8.296.

4. Goth. *urais* (= OFris. *wrak* 'crooked'), prob. fr. a by-form of **wreik-* in OE *wrigian* 'turn, move, tend', ME *wrien* 'swerve, turn obliquely' (whence adj. ME *wrye*, NE *wry*), Grk. *βουκός* 'crooked' (esp. of legs), Av. *urvis-* 'turn around'. Relationship of Grk. *βουκός* (esp. of legs, like *βουκός*) obscure. Walde-P. 1.279. Feist 573. Falk-Torp 1397.

5. Lith. *kreivas* : SCR. *kriv*, etc. (below, 6).

Lith. *kumpas* : Grk. *καμπύλος* (above, 1).

Lett. *līks* : Lith. *linkti*, *lenkti* 'bend' (9.14). Mühl-Endz. 2.486.

Lett. *nelīdzens* in NT, Lk. 3.5, neg. of *līdzens* 'straight' in same passage (not in Mühl-Endz.).

6. ChSl. *striplīnū* (Lk. 3.5 for *σκολιός*, not *τραχύς* as by error Jagić, index to Marianus, Meillet, Études 299, Walde-P. 2.635; correctly Jagić, Entstehungsgesch. 430, 474, with other references), also *striplīnū* (Jagić 430, Meillet loc. cit.), beside late ChSl. *striplīnū* 'variety', Russ. *stropota* 'bend, curve' (here also ChSl. *strupū* 'wound', Pol., Russ. *strup* 'scurf?'), etym. dub. Walde-P. 2.635, 703.

SCR. *kriv*, etc., general Slavic (only ChSl. *krivū* in this sense not quotable), with Lith. *kreivas*, fr. **kreiwo-* with extension of the root in Lat. *curvus*, etc. (above, 2). Walde-P. 2.570. Berneker 618.

7. Skt. *vakra-* : OE *wōh* (above, 4). Skt. *kuṣila-* : Grk. *σκολιός* (above, 1).

out the Celtic words). G. S. Lane, Language 8.296.

4. Goth. *urais* (= OFris. *wrak*

Grk. *σκαυβός* 'bow-legged', Ir. *camm* 'crooked'? Walde-P. 2.540.

Lett. *kāsis*, earlier 'forked limb' (for hanging kettle), also dial. *kārsis*, perh.: *kārt* 'hang' (trans.); or: Skt. *kāṣi-* 'closed hand, fist'. Mühl.-Endz. 2.204.

Lett. *ak'is* (Lith. *okas*), fr. MLG *hake* (cf. above, 4). Mühl.-Endz. 1.237.

6. ChSl. *qkoll*, above, 1.

SCr. *kuka*, cf. Bulg. *kuka* 'hook, crutch', Russ.-ChSl. *kuko-nosū* 'crooked-

nosed': Skt. *kuñic-* 'contract, bend', etc. Walde-P. 1.371. Berneker 639.

Boh. *hák*, Pol. *hak*, fr. Gmc., OHG *hako*, etc. (above, 4). Brückner 167.

Pol. *krak* fr. NHG *krücke*, dial. *krucke*

'crutch', and Russ. *krjuk*, fr. ON *krökr* 'hook' (above, 4). Berneker 629. Brückner 272.

7. Skt. *añka-*, Av. *anku-*, etc., above, 1.

12.76 CORNER

Grk.	<i>γωνία</i>	Goth.	<i>weihsata</i>	Lith.	<i>kampas, kertė</i>
NG	<i>γωνία</i>	ON	<i>horn, hyrning</i>	Lett.	<i>stūris, kaktis</i>
Lat.	<i>angulus</i>	Dan.	<i>hjørne</i>	ChSl.	<i>agūlū (kutū)</i>
It.	<i>canto, cantone</i>	Sw.	<i>hörn</i>	SCr.	<i>kut, ugo</i>
Fr.	<i>coin</i>	OE	<i>esquina, hwaamm</i>	Boh.	<i>roh, kout, úhel</i>
Sp.	<i>esquina, rincón</i>	ME	<i>corner, hirne</i>	Pol.	<i>róg, kał, wegiel</i>
Rum.	<i>colț</i>	NE	<i>corner</i>	Russ.	<i>ugol</i>
Ir.	<i>uilen, uillind, cern</i>	Du.	<i>hoek</i>	Skt.	<i>koṇa-</i>
NlR.	<i>cūinne (cearna)</i>	OHG	<i>uinkil, eika</i>	Av.	....
W.	<i>congl, cornel</i>	MHG	<i>ecke, winkel</i>		
Br.	<i>korn, kogn</i>	NHG	<i>ecke, winkel</i>		

Words for 'corner' are connected with roots for 'bend' or with words which, whatever their root connections, suggest the notion of a sharp bend or angle, as those for 'knee', 'elbow', 'wedge', 'hook'. From such a common notion arises the interchange, observed in several groups, between 'corner' and 'edge' or 'point'. Noteworthy is the relation to words for 'horn', which may involve in part semantic borrowing. This relation might also rest on the general notion of 'bent, crooked' (so Schuchardt, Z. rom. Ph. 41.254), but probably comes more specifically through the use of words for 'horn' for projecting parts, as Lat. *cornua* for the tops of a mountain, ends of a sailyard, wings of an army, and (most relevant to 'corner') the tips of a bow or the crescent moon and the corners of the eye (cf. Thes. 4.470).

It is the notion of 'corner' viewed from the outside that is mainly domi-

nant in the origin of the words. But they came to be used equally for the 'corner' viewed from the inside (e.g. 'corner' of the room vs. 'corner' of the house), and a few became more or less specialized in this direction, as Sp. *rincón*, ME *hirne* (see quotations in NED), NHG *winkel*.

1. Grk. *γωνία*, NG pop. *γωνιά* (*γωνιά*, two syll.), prob.: *γωνία*, Lat. *genia*, Goth. *kniw*, Skt. *jānu-* 'knee'. Walde-P. 1.586. Boisaq 153 f.

2. Lat. *angulus* (hence the technical words for 'angle', It. *angolo*, Fr. *angle* > NE *angle*, etc.): ChSl. *agūlū* (see below, 6), Arm. *ankiwn* 'corner', fr. IE **ang-* beside **ank-* in Skt. *añc-* 'bend', Grk. *ἀγκών* 'elbow', *ἀγκύλος* 'crooked, curved', *ἀγκιστρον*, Lat. *uncus* 'hook', etc. Walde-P. 1.61 f. Ernout-M. 52. Walde-H. 1.48 f.

It. *canto, cantone*, also 'edge, side', see 12.353.

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Fr. *coin*, also 'wedge', fr. Lat. *cuneus* 'wedge'. REW 2396.

Sp. *esquina*, prob. through 'edge' (cf. It. *canto* and OHG *ecka* 'corner' and 'edge'): Prov. *esquina*, Fr. *échine* 'spine'. REW 7994 ('begrifflich schwie-

rig', but why?). Sp. *rincón*, old *rancon*: *ancón* 'bay' fr. Grk. *ἀγκών* 'elbow, bend, bay'. REW 443a. Schuchardt, Z. rom. Ph. 41.256 f.

Rum. *colț*, neut., as masc. 'fang, tusk, shoot (of a plant), bud', prob. Slavic, cf. Ukr. *kol*, Pol. *kiel* 'fang, tusk', Slov. *kal* 'bud', SCr. *kaloc* 'young grass, fang', etc. Tiktin 393.

3. Ir. *uilen* and (MlR.) *uillind*, latter also and both orig. 'elbow', like W. *elin*, etc. (4.32).

Ir. *cern*, *cerna* (NlR. *cearna* 'corner', esp. 'quarter, direction'; cf. also Corn. *Kernow* 'Cornwall') = W. *cern* 'cheek, jaw', Br. *cern* 'top of the head or a hill', prob.: Lat. *cornu* 'horn', ON *horn* 'horn, corner', etc. Pedersen 1.156. Loth, RC 42.354. Otherwise Walde-P. 1.427.

NlR. *cūinne*, early NlR. *cūinne* (cf. K. Meyer, Contrib. 552), apparently fr. ME, early NE *coyne* 'wedge, corner, angle', fr. OFr. *cuigne, coing*, Fr. *coin* (above, 2).

W. *congl* fr. MLat. **conculus*, dim. of *concus* 'angulus' (DuCange), whence OBr. *conc* 'corner, angle'. Loth, Mots lat. 152. This MLat. *concus* is fr. Lat. *conchus* (Gloss., cf. Thes., s.v.), beside *concha*, these fr. Grk. *κόγχος, κόγχη* 'mussel-shell', with numerous secondary uses some of which ('kneepan', 'niche', 'apse' in Grk.) must have suggested the notion of 'corner'.

W. *cornel*, fr. ME *corner* (with dissim. in W.; so Parry-Williams 249), or fr. ME, NE dial. *cornel* (NED s.v.), fr. OFr. *cornal* 'corner', deriv. of OFr. *cor(n)* 'horn' and 'corner' fr. Lat. *cornu* 'horn'.

Br. *korn* 'horn' and 'corner' (latter sense prob. fr. OFr. *corn*, above) fr. Lat. *cornu* 'horn'. Loth, Mots lat. 152.

Br. *kogn*, fr. OFr. *coing* (= Fr. *coin*, above). Henry 75.

4. Goth. *waihsata*, prob.: MHG *wei-* gen 'vacillate, waver', Lat. *vincere* 'wind around, bind', etc., with semantic development fr. 'bent, crooked' to 'corner'. Walde-P. 1.234. Otherwise (: OHG *winkel*, below) Feist 543.

ON *hyrning*, late ON *hyrni*, Dan. *hjørne*, Sw. *hörn*, OE *hyrne*, ME *hirne* (cf. ON *hyrna* 'point of an axe-head'), fr. ON *horn* 'horn' and also 'corner', Dan. *horn*, etc. 'horn': Lat. *cornu* 'horn', etc. Walde-P. 1.407. Falk-Torp 413.

OE *hwamm, hwem*, beside *hwemman* 'bend, crook', cf. ON *hwammr*, OSw. *hwamber* 'slope, valley', etym. dub. Walde-P. 1.376, 398.

ME, NE *corner*, fr. Anglo-Fr. *corner* = OFr. *cornier*, deriv. of OFr. *cor(n)* 'horn, corner'. NED s.v.

Du. *hoek* = OE *hōc*, NE *hook* (12.75). Franck-v. W. 222.

OHG *winkil*, MHG, NHG *winkel* (cf. OE *wincel* in place names; (Du. *winkel* 'shop' fr. 'corner', 11.87): OHG *winchan* 'move sideways, stagger, nod', OE *win-* cian 'close the eyes, wink, nod', *wince* 'a winch', Lith. *vingti* 'shun, avoid', *vingis* 'bend, crook', etc., all fr. common notion of 'bend, turn'. Walde-P. 1.260. Weigand-H. 2.1269.

OHG *ekka*, MHG, NHG *ecke* (OHG, MHG also 'edge' of a weapon): OE *ecg*, ON *egg*, Lat. *aciēs*, etc. 'edge' (12.353).

5. Lith. *kampas*: *kumpas* 'crooked', etc. (12.74).

Lith. *kertė*, etym.? Leskien, Bildung d. Nom. 265. Perh. as orig. 'edge' (cf. It. *canto*, NHG *ecke*): Lith. *kirsti, kerti* 'cut down', Russ. *čerta* 'line', etc.

Lett. *stūris*, prob. with semantic de-

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eral, West Slavic and Catholic, through Gmc. or Romance? (Berneker 619).

3. Goth. *galga* (reg. for *σκαυβός*) = OE *galga*, OHG *galgo*, etc. 'gallows' (these also sometimes for the cross), prob. (as orig. simply the bent limb of a tree): Lith. *žalgā* 'rod, pole', Arm. *jalk* 'branch, twig'. Walde-P. 1.540. Falk-Torp 296. Feist 189.

OE *rōd*, orig. 'rod' as in cpd. *segrōd* 'sailyard', but reg. for Lat. *crūz* (ME *rood* 'crucifix', NE in this sense archaic; OE *rood*, NE *rod* fr. a different form; ON *rōða* 'crucifix' fr. OE): OHG *ruota* 'rod' (NHG rule), etc., outside connections

dub. Walde-P. 2.368. Falk-Torp 908. NED s.v. *rood*.

4. ChSl. *kristū* (often written *krištū*), the reg. word for Grk. *σταυρός* in Gospels, Supr., etc. (cf. Jagić, Entstehungsgesch. 203, 356), SCr. *krst*, Russ. *krest* (White Russ. *krist*, East Lett. *kristis*; Lett. *krusts* with *u* by influence of Lat. *crūz*? Mühl.-Endz. 2.290), in orig. the same word as ChSl. *Christū* 'Christ' (fr. Grk. *χριστός* through Goth. *Xristus*), but fr. an unattested Goth. *Kristus* (cf. OHG *Krist*), and differentiated in use through 'Christ on the cross, crucifix' to 'cross'. Berneker 634. Stender-Petersen 419 ff.

12.78 SQUARE (sb.)

Grk.	<i>τετράγωνος</i>	Goth.	....	Lith.	<i>keturkampis, ketvir-</i>
NG	<i>τετράγωνος</i>	ON	<i>ferskeytrr, ferhyndr</i>	Lett.	<i>betstūris</i>
Lat.	<i>quadratum, quadrum</i>	Dan.	<i>frkant</i>	ChSl.	....
It.	<i>croc</i>	Sw.	<i>fyrkant</i>	SCr.	<i>četerokut</i>
Fr.	<i>croiz</i>	OE	<i>fēower-scēte</i> (adj.)	Boh.	<i>čtverec, čtverhran</i>
Sp.	<i>cruz</i>	ME	<i>square, fourhyrned</i>	Pol.	<i>czworokąt, czworobok</i>
Rum.	<i>cruce</i>			Russ.	<i>četyreugol'nik</i>
Ir.	<i>croch</i>	NE	<i>square</i>	Skt.	<i>caturagras</i>
NlR.	<i>cros</i>	Du.	<i>vierhoek</i>	Av.	<i>častu, karana-</i> (adj.)
W.	<i>croses, crog</i>	OHG	<i>fiurcōz</i> (adj.)		
Br.	<i>kroaz</i>	MHG	<i>vierecke</i> (adj.)		
		NHG	<i>viereck</i>		

Nearly all the words for 'square' are derivatives or compounds of words for 'four'. The last member of the compounds is usually a word (or deriv. of a word) for 'corner' (12.76), 'edge' (12.353), or 'side' (12.36). Only the NlR. forms are simply from 'corner', without the four.

1. Grk. *τετράγωνος*, neut. of adj. *τετράγωνος*, cpd. of *τετρα-* 'four' and *γωνία* 'corner'.

2. Lat. *quadrātum*, neut. of *quadrātus* (> It. *quadrato*, Fr. *carré*, Sp. *cuadrado* adj. and sb.), pple. of *quadrare* 'make square', fr. *quadrus* (> It. *quadro*, Sp. *cuadro*), rare and late in adj. use (mostly in sb. forms, *quadra* 'square, base of a

pedestal, table', *quadrum* 'square'), all fr. *quattuor* 'four', in form *quadrus* as in *quadruplex*, etc. Ernout-M. 836.

Rum. *pătrat*, fr. *patru* 'four' (with influence of Lat. *quadrātus*). Tiktin 1134.

3. Ir. *cethar-choir, cethr-ochair, cethar-ochair*, cpd. of *cethir* 'four' and *ochair* (NlR. *ochar*) 'border, edge'.

Ir. *cethar-uillech*, cpd. of *cethir* 'four' and *uillind* 'corner'.

MlR. *cernach*, NlR. *cearnach, cearnóg*, deriv. of Ir. *cern* 'corner'.

W. *ysgwar* fr. NE *square*.

W. *pedrogl*, cpd. of *peduar* 'four' and *ongl* 'angle'.

Br. *karrezenn*, fr. *karre, karrezek*, adj., loanword fr. Fr. *carré*.

SELECTED INDO-EUROPEAN SYNONYMS

Br. *pevar-c'hornez* (sb. vs. adj. -ek; cf. Vallée), cpd. of *pevar* 'four' and *korn* 'corner'.

4. ON *ferskeytr* (pple. of *ferskeyta* 'make square'), OE *fēower-scēte, -scite*, OHG *fior-scōz*, cpd. of ON *fjörir* (in cpds. *fer-, fjör-*), OE *fēower*, OHG *fior* 'four' and ON *skaut* 'corner (of a piece of cloth), quarter (of the heavens), skirt, sheet', OE *scēat* 'corner, quarter (of heavens, country), region, lap, etc.', OHG *scōz* 'skirt, lappet, lap' (: Goth. *skaut* 'hem of a garment').

ON *ferhyndr*, ME *fourhyrned* (one quot. in NED), cpd. of ON *fer-*, ME *four* 'four', and ON *horn*, ME *hirne* 'corner'. Dan. *frkant*, Sw. *fyrkant*, cpd. of *fir, fyr* 'four' and *kant* 'edge'.

ME, NE *square*, fr. OFr. *esquare, esquire, esquerre*, etc., VLat. **ezquadra*, fr. **ezquadra* 'make square' (for *quadrare*, cf. above, 2). REW 3060. NED s.v.

Du. *vierhoek*, MHG *vierecke* (adj.), NHG *viereck*, cpds. of *vier* 'four' and Du. *hoek*, MHG, NHG *ecke* 'corner'.

5. Lith. *keturkampis*, Lett. *četrstūris*, cpds. of Lith. *keturi*, Lett. *četri* 'four' and Lith. *kampas*, Lett. *stūris* 'corner'.

6. SCr. *četerokut*, Pol. *czworokąt*, Russ. *četyreugol'nik*, cpds. of SCr. *četi-*, etc. 'four', and SCr. *kut*, Pol. *kał*, Russ. *ugol* 'corner'.

Boh. *čtverec*, deriv. of *čtyři* 'four'.

Boh. *čtverhran*, Pol. *czworobok*, cpds. of Boh. *čtyři*, Pol. *cztery* 'four' and Boh. *hrana* 'edge', Pol. *bok* 'side'.

7. Skt. *caturagras*, cpd. of *catur-* 'four' and *agri-* 'edge'.

Av. *častu, karana-*, adj., cpd. of *častuwar-* 'four' and *karana-* 'end, border, wing (of an army)'. Barth. 578.

12.81 ROUND (adj.)

Grk.	<i>στρογγύλος</i>	Goth.	....	Lith.	<i>apvalus, apskritis</i>
NG	<i>στρογγύλος</i>	ON	<i>sivlar, kringlōtr</i>	Lett.	<i>apvalis</i>
Lat.	<i>rotundus</i>	Dan.	<i>rund</i>	ChSl.	<i>okruglū</i>
It.	<i>tondo, rotondo</i>	Sw.	<i>rund</i>	SCr.	<i>okrugao</i>
Fr.	<i>rond</i>	OE	<i>sin-uual, -trendel, -hwerfel</i>	Boh.	<i>okrouhlý, kulatý</i>
Sp.	<i>redondo</i>	ME	<i>round</i>	Pol.	<i>okrągły</i>
Rum.	<i>rotund</i>	NE	<i>round</i>	Russ.	<i>kruglyj</i>
Ir.	<i>crúind</i>	Du.	<i>rund</i>	Skt.	<i>vartula-</i>
NlR.	<i>crúinn</i>	OHG	<i>sinuvel, sinhuverbal</i>	Av.	<i>skarana-</i>
W.	<i>crum</i>	MHG	<i>sinuvel, runt</i>		
Br.	<i>krenn</i>	NHG	<i>rund</i>		

The common words for 'round', as listed here, are used of both circular and spherical shapes, though several of them were in origin 'circular'. More specific words distinguishing 'circular' and 'spherical' are derived from the words for 'circle' (12.82) or 'sphere' (12.83), e.g. Grk. *κυκλωτής* 'circular', lit. 'circle-turned', cpd. of *κύκλος* 'circle' and the root in *κύκλος* 'rub', *τόπος* 'carpenter's tool for drawing a circle'; 'spherical' fr.

'sphere', Grk. *σφαίρικός* fr. *σφαῖρα*, Lat. *globōsus* fr. *globus*, ON *bolllōtr* fr. *bolllr*, Pol. *kulisty* fr. *kula*, etc.

1. Grk. *στρογγύλος*, NG *στρογγύλος*, prob. 'round' fr. 'twisted': *στραγγός* 'twisted, squeezed', *στράγγε* 'something squeezed out, a drop', *στραγγαλίζω* 'strangle', Lat. *stringere* 'draw tight', etc. Walde P. 2.650. Boisaq 917.

2. Lat. *rotundus*, lit. 'wheel-shaped', then 'round' in general (VLat. *retundus*

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> Oit. *ritondo*, It. *tondo*, Fr. *rond*, Sp. *redondo*, Rum. obs. or dial. *rátund*; reformed It. *rotondo*, Rum. *rotund*), deriv. (prob. through a vb. form) of *rota* 'wheel' (10.76). Walde-P. 2.368. Ernout-M. 871. REW 7400.

3. Ir. *crúind*, NlR. *crúinn*, W. *crwn*, OBr. *cron*, Br. *krenn*, fr. **krund-i-*, fr. IE *(s)kreu-, extension of *(s)ker- 'turn, bend', in ChSl. *kragū* 'circle', (o)kruglū 'cylindrical', Boh. *oblý*, Pol. *obły* 'oblong'. Walde-P. 1.303. Mühl.-Endz. 1.74. Trautmann 349.

Lith. *apskritas*: *apskritis* 'circle', etc. (12.82).

6. ChSl. *okruglū, okruglū* (for **kraglū, *okraglū*), SCr. *okrugao*, etc., general Slavic, fr. *kragū*, SCr. *krug*, etc. 'circle' (12.82). Berneker 626.

Boh. *kulatý*, fr. *kule, koule* 'ball, sphere' (12.83) and so orig. 'spherical', like Pol. *kulisty*, but now also for 'round, circular'.

7. Skt. *vartula-*: *vrt-*, Lat. *vertere*

'turn', etc. Walde-P. 1.274. Uhlenbeck 275.

Av. *skarana-*: Ir. *crúind*, etc. (above, 3). Barth. 1587.

12.82 CIRCLE

Grk.	<i>κύκλος</i>	Goth.	....	Lith.	<i>apskritis, ratas</i>
NG	<i>κύκλος</i>	ON	<i>hringr, kringla</i>	Lett.	<i>rin'k'is</i>
Lat.	<i>circulus</i>	Dan.	<i>kreds</i>	ChSl.	<i>kragū</i>
It.	<i>circolo, cerchio</i>	Sw.	<i>krets</i>	SCr.	<i>krug</i>
Fr.	<i>cerle</i>	OE	<i>trendel, hring</i>	Boh.	<i>kruh</i>
Sp.	<i>circulo</i>	ME	<i>cerle</i>	Pol.	<i>kolo, krag</i>
Rum.	<i>cerc</i>	NE	<i>circle</i>	Russ.	<i>krug</i>
Ir.	<i>ciaraí, circul</i>	Du.	<i>chirk, kring</i>	Skt.	<i>maṇḍala-, cakra-</i>
NlR.	<i>ciyck, cant</i>	OHG	<i>kyrling, criez</i>	Av.	....
W.	<i>kelc'h, kant</i>	MHG	<i>kreis, rine</i>		
Br.		NHG	<i>kreis</i>		

Words for 'circle' are from various roots with the notion of 'turn'. But in several groups the most widespread and probably the earliest use was to designate a specific object of circular shape, especially 'wheel' or 'ring'.

1. Grk. *κύκλος*, also, esp. in neut. pl.

'bump', etc., guttural extensions of **geu-* seen also in Skt. *gola-* 'ball, sphere' (below), MHG *kiule* 'ball or knob on the end of a stick, club with a knob on the end' (NHG *keule*), etc. Walde-P. 1.558. Falk-Torp 590.

OE *cliven*, ME *clewe*, OHG *cliuwa*, MHG *klüwe* (all esp. 'ball of thread or yarn'; hence with further peculiar semantic development NE *clew*, cf. NED) : Skt. *glāu-* 'round lump', NPers. *gulūle* 'ball', fr. **glew-* (cf. **glew-d-* in Dan. *klode*, etc.). Walde-P. 1.617.

ME *spere*, NE *sphere*, fr. OFr. *espere*, Fr. *sphère* (above, 2).

5. Lith. *kamuolys* : *kamuoti* 'press-together, stuff', Lett. *kams*, Russ. *kom* 'lump', Russ. *komit* 'press into a ball', MHG *hemmen* 'restrain', etc. Walde-P. 1.388. Berneker 557.

Lett. *bamba*, also *bumba* (but the latter rather 'ball, bomb', etc.), cf. Lith. *bamba* 'navel', *bumbulis* 'bubble', *bumburas* 'bud', Pol. *babel* 'bubble, blister', Boh. *boubel* 'bubble', Skt. *bimba-* 'sphere, orb, disc, rounded part of the body', etc., all prob. based on a syllable imitative of the sound made with puffed-up cheeks. Walde-P. 2.107 f. Mühl-Endz. 1.261.

6. SCr. *kugla*, fr. MHG *kugele*, NHG *kugel* (above, 4). Berneker 641.

Boh. *koule*, Pol. *kula* fr. MHG or

12.85 HOLE

Grk.	ὀπή, τρύπημα	Goth.	pairkō	Lith.	skylė
NG	τρύπη	ON	rauf	Lett.	cavums
Lat.	forāmen	Dan.	hul	ChSl.	dupina
It.	buco	Sw.	hāl	SCr.	rupa
Fr.	trou	OE	þyrel, hol	Boh.	díra
Rum.	agujero, hoyo	ME	hole, thirl	Pol.	dziura
Rum.	gaură	NE	hole	Russ.	dyra
Ir.	toll	Du.	gat	Skt.	bila-, chidra-
Nl.	poll	OHG	loh	Av.	....
W.	tull	MHG	loch		
Br.	toull	NHG	loch		

SELECTED INDO-EUROPEAN SYNONYMS

Boh. *díra*, Pol. *dziura*, Russ. *dyra* : ChSl. *dirati* 'tear' (9.28). Berneker 201. Brückner 113.

12.91 EQUAL

Grk.	ἴσος	Goth.	ibna, samaleiks	Lith.	lygus
NG	ἴσος	ON	(g)likr	Lett.	lids (adv.), lidsens
Lat.	aequus, aequalis, pār	Dan.	lige	ChSl.	ravinā
It.	uguale, pari	Sw.	lika	SCr.	jednak, ravan
Fr.	égal	OE	gelic	Boh.	stejný, rovný
Sp.	igual	ME	ilike, egall	Pol.	rowny
Rum.	egal	NE	equal, alike	Russ.	ramyj
Ir.	i(n)no(n)	Du.	gelijk	Skt.	sama-, tulya-
Nl.	ionann	OHG	gilth, ebanlith, sama-	Av.	hama-
W.	cyfartal		lih		
Br.	ingal, par	MHG	gelich		
		NHG	gleich		

The notion 'equal' and the following 'like, similar, and 'change' (vb.) are of course by no means confined to spatial relations (NE *equal* more often of quantity, number, strength, etc.), and least of all 'sign' (sb.). But they are conveniently added here.

The distinction between the absolute 'equal' and the approximate 'like, similar' (12.92) is not always sharply marked. Both notions are sometimes covered by the same word (at the same or different periods) or more often by members of the same cognate groups. This is notably true in the two groups represented by NE *same* and *like*.

Words for 'equal' are cognate with others for 'body, form', 'same, together', 'one', 'balance', etc. Several are used also of 'even, level' ground; and in some of these this is probably the earlier sense.

The notion of identity is also expressed by words for 'same' (in addition to those included in the list), like *Lat. idem* (whence NE *identity*, etc.), NE *same*, etc.

1. Grk. *isos*, Hom. *isos*, dial. *isofos*, prob., with secondary *σφ*, fr. **firo:os* : *ēidos* 'form' (12.51). Bechtel, Phil. Anz. 1886.15. Brugmann, Ber. Sächs. Ges. 1897.29, Grd. 2.205. Otherwise (: Skt.

7. Skt. *bila-*, etym.? Walde-P. 2.110. Skt. *chidra-* ('hole, opening, flaw, fault') : *chid-* 'cut, split' (9.22, 9.27).

višu 'on both sides', but conflicting with the development of orig. *σφ* in *tēs* 'arrow', 20.25 and *vaōs* 'temple', 22.13). Prellwitz s.v. Walde-P. 1.312.

2. Lat. *aequus* (also 'level, even'), *aequalis* (> OIt. *uguale*, It. *uguale*, OFr. *ivel*, *egal*, etc., Fr. *égal*, Sp. *igual*; Rum. *egal* fr. Fr.), etym. dub. Walde-P. 1.7, 102. Ernout-M. 16 f. Walde-H. 1.13. REW 238.

Lat. *pār*, acc. *parem* (> It. *pari*; deriv. VLat. **pariculus* > Sp. *parejo* in phrase *por parejo* 'on equal terms', Fr. *pareil* 'like, similar'), etym.? Walde-P. 2.40. Ernout-M. 731. REW 6219, 6241.

3. Ir. *i(n)non(n)*, Nl. *ionann* 'the same, equal', orig. 'the one', cpd. of *in(d)* 'the' and *oin* 'one'. Pedersen 2.126, 177. W. *cyfartal*, deriv. of *cyfar* 'co-tillage' (= Ir. *comar* id., cpd. of ar- 'plow').

W. *cystadl* (obs.), *cystal* (in NT, but esp. 'equal in goodness'), cpd. of *cy-* 'with' and **stadlo-*, fr. IE **stā-* 'stand'. Morris Jones, 139. Many other cpds. of *cy-* 'with' in common use, denoting more specifically 'of equal breadth, height, weight', etc.

Br. *ingal*, fr. a dialect form of OFr. *ivel*, Fr. *égal* (above, 2), like OProv. *en-*

Several of the words for 'hole' denoted primarily a hollow place (NE *hole* in the ground, foxes' *holes*, etc.) and are cognate with adjectives for 'hollow' or with words for 'pit' or the like. Others, with the primary notion of perforation or opening, are derived from verbs for 'bore, pierce', 'tear' or 'split'. One of the Greek words is cognate with those for 'eye', and the use of 'eye' for the hole in a needle is widespread.

1. Grk. *ὀπή*, fr. the same root as words for 'eye', Skt. *akṣi-*, Grk. *ὄσσε* (dual), Lat. *oculus*, etc. (4.21). Cf. Arm. *akn* 'eye' and 'opening, hole'. Walde-P. 1.170. Boisacq 707.

Grk. *τρύπημα*, fr. *τρύπω* 'bore' (9.46), whence also the back-formation Byz., NG *τρύπα*.

2. Lat. *forāmen*, fr. *forāre* 'bore' (9.46).

Lat. *cavum* 'hollow, hole', sb. fr. adj. *cavus* 'hollow' (12.72).

It. *buco*, prob. fr. VLat. *voc(u)us* = *vacuus* 'empty' (13.22). Cf. Sp. *hucuo* 'hollow' (12.72). REW 9115.

Fr. *trou* (= Prov. *trauc*, Cat. *trau*, Lex Ripuaria *traugum*), orig. dub., perh. Gallic. REW 8864. Gamillscheg 870.

Sp. *agujero*, fr. *aguja* 'needle' (6.37) and must have referred first to the eye of a needle, or possibly to the hole pierced by a needle.

Sp. *hoyo* ('hole' as a hollow place, like one made by a bomb), beside *hoya*, fr. Lat. *fovea* 'pit'. REW 3463.

Rum. *gaură*, fr. **cavula*, dim. sb. fr. Lat. *cavus* 'hollow'. REW 1795. Puscaru 701.

3. Ir. *toll* (also adj. 'hollow'), W. *tull*, Br. *tuill*, perh. (**tukso-*) : Grk. *ῥίκος* 'mason's hammer', ChSl. *tuknati* 'pierce, prick'. Walde-P. 2.615. Stokes 134.

Nl. *poll* = Gael. *poll* 'hole, pit, pond', W. *pull*, Br. *poull* 'pool', prob. loanwords fr. OE *pōl* 'pool'. In any case

the Ir. use is clearly a secondary extension of 'pool', through 'pit' or the like.

4. Goth. *pairkō* (quotable only in phrase for 'eye of a needle'), OE *þyrel*, ME and NE dial. *thirl*, fr. the root seen in Goth. *pairh*, OE *þurh*, etc. 'through'. Feist 489. NED s.v. *thirl*, sb.

OE *hol*, ME, NE *hole*, Dan. *hul*, Sw. *hål*, in earliest use mostly 'hollow place' (ON, OHG *hol* rarely otherwise), sb. of adj. for 'hollow' (12.72). NED s.v. *hole* sb.

ON *rauf* : ON *rjūfa*, OE *rēofan* 'break' (9.26). Falk-Torp 938.

ON (rare), OS, LG, Du. *gat* = OE *geat* 'gate' (specialization of 'hole, opening'), etym.? Connection with Skt. *had-*, Grk. *χέω* 'void excrement' (Walde-P. 1.571 f., Falk-Torp 302) improbable. Franck-v. W. 176.

OHG *loh*, MHG, NHG *loch* = ON *lok* 'cover, lid', OE *loc* 'lock', etc. : Goth. *galūkan*, OE *lūcan* 'shut, fasten', etc.

Semantic development through 'enclosed place' ('prison' and 'hiding place' attested in MHG) > 'hollow, hole'. Weigand-H. 2.75. Kluge-G. 362.

5. Lith. *skylė* : *skelti* 'split' (9.27). Leskien, Ablaut 341.

Lett. *cavums* : *cavus*, Lith. *kiauras* 'full of holes', *kiurti* 'become full of holes', outside root connections? Mühl-Endz. 1.366.

6. ChSl. *dupina* (Supr. = *ὀπή*) : Russ. *duplo* 'hollow' (of a tree, etc.), Lith. *dubus* 'hollow, deep', Goth. *dupps* 'deep', etc. (12.67). Berneker 237 f.

In the Gospels *τρύπημα*, *τρυμαλιά*, in the phrase 'eye of a needle' are rendered by *ucho* 'ear'.

SCr. *rupa* (also Slov., Ukr. for 'hole in the ground, ditch'), fr. an extension of the root in ChSl. *rūwati* 'tear', *ryti* 'dig', like that in Lat. *rumpere*, OE *rēofan* 'break', etc. (9.26). Cf. ON *rauf* 'hole' (above, 4). Walde-P. 2.355.

gual, e(n)gal, Anglo-Norm. *ingal* (Wartburg 1.44).

Br. *par*, fr. Lat. *pār*, acc. *parem* (above, 2). Loth, Mots lat. 192.

4. Goth. *ibna* : *ibns*, OE *efen* 'level, flat', etc. (12.71).

Goth. *samaleiks* (*īsos*) beside *galeiks* (*δύοις*) and adv. *analeikō* (*δυοίως*), ON *glīkr*, *likr*, Dan. *lige*, Sw. *lika* ('equal' and 'like'), OE *gelic* (in Gospels renders Lat. *aequalis* and *similis*), ME *ilike*, NE *alike* (now used only predicatively, but stronger than *like*, e.g. *just alike*, *almost alike*), OHG *gilth* (both 'gleich' and 'ähnlich', e.g. Otrf.), MHG *gelich*, NHG *gleich*, also OHG *ebanlith*, *samalith* 'equal', and OHG *analith*, MHG *anelich*, NHG *ähnlich* 'similar', Du. *gelijk* (also 'like'), all cpds. or derivs. of Goth. *leik*, OE *lic*, etc. 'body, form'. Walde-P. 2.398. Falk-Torp 642. Weigand-H. 1.735. NED s.vv. *like*, *alike*, *ylīke*.

ME *egall*, fr. OFr. *egal* (above, 2). NED s.v.

NE *equal* (ME rare), fr. Lat. *aequalis* (above, 2). NED s.v.

5. Lith. *lygus*, Lett. adv. *lids*, *līdzi*, adj. *līdzens*, *līdzīgs* (also 'like, similar'), OPruss. adv. *polīgu* 'likewise' : Goth.

12.92 LIKE, SIMILAR

Grk.	δμοιος	Goth.	galeiks	Lith.	ponašus
NG	δμοιος	ON	likr	Lett.	līdzīgs
Lat.	similis	Dan.	lignende, lige	ChSl.	podobnū
It.	simile, somigliante	Sw.	lika	SCr.	slīčan, nalik
Fr.	semblable, pareil	OE	gelic	Boh.	podobny
Sp.	semejante, parecido	ME	like	Pol.	podobny
Rum.	asemenaea	NE	like, similar	Russ.	pochožij, podobnyj
Ir.	cosmail	Du.	gelijk	Skt.	upama-, pratima-
Nl.	cosmhail	OHG	gilth, analith	Av.	....
W.	tebig, hafal	MHG	anelich		
Br.	hevel, heñvel	NHG	ähnlich		

As already observed in 12.91, the words for 'equal' and those for 'like, similar' are partly overlapping in use. The majority of those for 'like, similar' belong to groups discussed in 12.91, or

are from similar sources, as 'same' or 'body, form'. Other semantic sources are 'suitable', 'going (or carrying) after', 'measuring up to'.

1. Derivs. of IE **somo-* 'same' (itself

related to others for 'together'). Walde-P. 2.488 ff. Boisacq 702. Ernout-M. 942. REW 7925-28. Pedersen 1.47, 165.

Grk. *δμοιος*; Lat. *similis* (in form : Grk. *δμοιός* 'even, level'), hence It. *simile* (loanword), OFr. *semble*, and, through Lat. vb. *similāre*, Fr. *sembler*, etc., Fr. *semblable*, *ressemblant*, or, through VLat. **similiāre*, It. *somigliare*, Sp. *semejar*; Rum. *asemenaea* (also 'equal', esp. before introduction of *egal* fr. Fr.), fr. vb. *asemenā*, Lat. *adsimilāre*; Fr. *similaire*, NE *similar*, re-formed as if Lat. **similāris*; Ir. *samail* 'likeness', whence (cpd. with *com-*) *cosmail*, Nl. *cosmhail*, *cosmhail* 'like'; W. *hafal*, Br. *hevel*, *heñvel*.

2. Fr. *pareil*, fr. VLat. **pariculus*, deriv. of *pār*, *paris* 'equal' (12.91). Ernout-M. 731. REW 6241.

Sp. *parecido*, fr. *parecer* 'appear' = Fr. *paratre* id., fr. VLat. **pārēscere* (= Lat. *pārēre*, *appārēscere*). Ernout-M. 733. REW 6237.

3. W. *tebig* (also adv. 'likely'), perh. : Ir. *doich* 'probable, likely' of uncertain origin. Pedersen 1.129 (but cf. 2.667).

4. Goth. *galeiks*, etc., general Gmc. for either 'equal' or 'like' or both, also

12.93 CHANGE (vb.)

Grk.	ἀλλάσσω, ἀμείβω	Goth.	ismaidjan	Lith.	mainyti
NG	ἀλλάζω	ON	skipta (byta)	Lett.	mainīt, mīt
Lat.	mūtāre	Dan.	forandre, bytte, skifte,	ChSl.	mēniti
It.	cambiāre, mutare		veksle	SCr.	mijeniti
Fr.	changer	Sw.	ändra, byta, skifta,	Boh.	mēniti
Sp.	cambiar, mudar		vezla	Pol.	odmienić, mienić
Rum.	schimba	OE	urizl(i)an	Russ.	menjat
Nl.	coimclōim	ME	cha(u)nge	Skt.	vi-kr-, vi-klp-
W.	aistrighim, athruighim	NE	change	Av.	....
	im	Du.	veranderen, wissen		
	im	OHG	wechseln		
	im	MHG	wechseln, (ver)endern		
	im	NHG	verändern, wechseln, tauschen		

SELECTED INDO-EUROPEAN SYNONYMS

ON *skipta* 'share, divide' and 'change', Dan. *skifte*, Sw. *skifta* 'change, shift' = OE *sciftan* 'arrange, divide', ME *shifte* id. and (prob. Norse influence) 'change' (NE *shift*), MLG, Du. *shiften* 'divide, sort out', etc., fr. extension of root in ON *skipa* 'put in order, arrange', etc. Walde-P. 2.545. Falk-Torp 993.

ON *byta* 'divide, exchange', Dan. *bytte*, Sw. *byta*, fr. MLG *būten* 'divide, exchange' beside sb. *būle* 'booty', root connection dub. Walde-P. 2.186. Falk-Torp 122.

OE *urizl(i)an*, with sb. *urizl* 'change, exchange' : *urigian* 'turn, move, go'. Walde-P. 1.278.

OHG *wehseln*, MHG *wehseln*, NHG *wechseln* (> Dan. *veksle*, Sw. *vezla*), Du. *wisselen*, fr. sb. OHG *wehsal* 'exchange', etc. (all used esp., though not exclusively, with reference to exchange of money)

: Lat. *vicis* (gen.), *vicem*, etc. 'change'. Walde-P. 1.235. Falk-Torp 1364 f.

ME *cha(u)nge*, NE *change*, fr. Fr. *changer* (above, 3).

MHG *ändern*, *endern*, NHG *ändern* (> Dan. *andre*, Sw. *ändra*) and MHG *verändern*, *-endern*, NHG *verändern*, MLG *voranderen* (> Dan. *forandre*), Du. *veranderen*, fr. MHG, MLG *ander* (OHG *andar*) 'other'. Weigand-H. 1.58, 2.1139. Falk-Torp 253, 1412.

NHG *tauschen*, beside sb. *tausch*, of same orig. as *täuschen* 'deceive', cf. MLG *tāsch* 'joke, trick', so evidently first used of barter involving sharp practice. Weigand-H. 2.1031. Kluge-G. 615.

6. Balto-Slavic words, above, 1.

7. Skt. *vi-kr-* and *vi-klp-*, cpds. of *kr-* 'do, make' and *klp-* 'be adapted' with *vi-* 'apart, differently'. Skt. *mi-*, above, 1.

12.94 SIGN (sb.)

Grk.	σημα, σημειον	Goth.	taikns	Lith.	ženklas, žymė
NG	σημάδι	ON	tákn, teikn	Lett.	zime
Lat.	signum	Dan.	tegn	ChSl.	znamenie
It.	segno	Sw.	tecken	SCr.	znak, znamen, znamenje
Fr.	signe	OE	tácn	Boh.	znak, znamení
Sp.	seña	ME	token, signe	Pol.	znak, znamie, cecha
Rum.	semn	NE	sign (token)	Russ.	znak, znamenie
Ir.	arde, comarde	Du.	teeken	Skt.	lakṣaṇa-, liṣga-
Nl.	comhartha	OHG	zeihhan	Av.	dazšta-, dazštra-
W.	arwydd	MHG	zeichen		
Br.	arozes	NHG	zeichen		

Words for 'sign' (sb.), denoting something which 'points out, indicates', are from verbs for 'point out, observe, see, know, teach'.

1. Grk. *σημα*, Dor. *σάμα*, fr. **dyā-men-* : Skt. *dyā-na-* (the oft quoted *dyā-man-* seems to be a ghost word) 'thought, reflection', but orig. 'observation', fr. *dhi-*, *dhya-* 'think', orig. 'observe' : Av. *di-* 'look at, observe' (15.51). Walde-P. 1.832. Boisacq 861.

Hence *σημεῖον* (in prose more common than *σημα*, which came to mean esp.

'tomb, grave') and late *σημάδιον*, NG *σημάδι*.

2. Lat. *signum* (> Romance words), generally taken as orig. 'cut mark' fr. the root of *secāre* 'cut' (so Walde-P. 2.478, Ernout

CHAPTER 13

QUANTITY AND NUMBER

13.11 QUANTITY	13.32 ONE
13.12 NUMBER	13.33 ALONE, ONLY
13.13 WHOLE	13.34 FIRST
13.14 EVERY; ALL (pl.)	13.35 LAST
13.15 MUCH; MANY	13.41 THREE
13.16 MORE	13.42 THIRD (Ordinal)
13.17 LITTLE (Quantity); FEW (Number)	13.43 A THIRD (Fraction)
13.18 ENOUGH	13.44 THREE TIMES
13.19 MULTITUDE, CROWD	13.45 OCCURRING THREE TIMES
13.192 NOTE ON OTHER WORDS FOR A COLLECTIVE BODY (of Persons, Animals, or Things)	13.46 THREEFOLD, TRIPLE
	13.47 CONSISTING OF THREE KINDS
	13.48 CONSISTING OF THREE TOGETHER
13.21 FULL	13.49 GROUP OF THREE
13.22 EMPTY	13.51 BY THREES
13.23 PART (sb.)	13.52 THREE APICE
13.24 HALF	13.53 MISCELLANEOUS
13.31 NOTE ON THE NUMERALS	

13.11 QUANTITY

Grk. ποσότης	Goth. (manages)	Lith. kiekybė
NG ποσότης	ON (fyldi, meryð, mengi)	Lett. kvantitāte (daudzums)
Lat. quantitas	Dan. kvantitet	ChSl. (mīnogiatiuo)
It. quantità	Sw. kvantitet	SCR. koltčina
Fr. quantité	OE (menigū)	Boh. koltkost
Sp. cantidad	ME quantite(e)	Pol. ilość
Rum. cantitate	NE quantity	Russ. kolichestvo
Ir. méit	Du. hoeveelheid	Skt. pra-māna, pari-māna, māna-, etc.
Nir. mēid	OHG (managi)	Av.
W. maint	MHG (menige)	
Br. ment	NHG quantitat	

'Quantity' in the abstract is a sophisticated notion. It was expressed in Greek by ποσότης, perhaps a coinage of Aristotle, meaning literally the 'how-much-ness', which the Romans rendered by the equivalent *quantitas*, whence, directly or by further semantic borrowing, most of the European terms.

The nearest equivalent, preceding the adoption of these terms, would be the words for 'great quantity or number',

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which might come to be used for 'quantity' in general, just as words for 'great size' furnished most of the words for 'size' (12.52). Some of them are quotable for 'quantity, amount' or 'number' in the abstract, as Grk. πλῆθος ('amount' of the penalty, 'number' of the ships, etc.), Lat. magnitudo or multitudo, Russ. množestvo, etc. Accordingly, such words are entered in the list (but in parentheses) where abstract forms are lacking or

doubtful. But they are omitted from the discussion, since they are obvious derivatives or cognates of the words for 'much, many' (13.15) or 'great, large' (12.55).

Among other near equivalents to 'quantity' are NE *amount*, fr. vb. *amount*, orig. 'mount' (fr. OFr. *amont*, Lat. *ad montem*), hence 'rise in quantity or number' (similarly Fr. *montant*, etc.); Lat. *summa* 'sum, amount' (> Fr. *somme*, NE *sum*, NHG *summe*, etc.), fem. of *summus* 'highest'.

1. Grk. ποσότης (Aristot.), fr. πόσος 'how much?' which served as a model for Lat. *quantitas* fr. *quantus*. Hence the

Romance and Germanic numbers, It. *quantità*, Fr. *quantité* (> ME *quantite(e)*, NE *quantity*), Sp. *cantidad*, Rum. *cantitate*; Dan., Sw. *kvantitet*, NHG *quantität* (> Lett. *kvantitate*; so Drawneek, not in Mühl-Endz.); further, by semantic borrowing, Du. *hoeveelheid* ('hoeveel' 'how much?'), Lith. *kieka*, *kiekybė* ('kiek' 'how much?'), SCR. *kolichina*, Boh. *kolikost*, Russ. *kolichestvo* (ChSl. *koliko* 'how much?', etc.), Pol. *ilość* ('ile' 'how much?').

2. Ir. *mēit*, Nir. *mēid*, W. *maini*, Br. *ment*, also 'size' (12.52).

3. Skt. *māna*- and *cpds.*, *pra-māna*, *pari-māna*, all also 'size, measurement' (of any sort): *mā*- 'measure' (12.54).

13.12 NUMBER

Grk. ἀριθμός	Goth. raþjō	Lith. skaitius, skaitius
NG ἀριθμός	ON tala	Lett. skaitis, skaitis
Lat. numerus	Dan. (an)tal	ChSl. čislo, čislo
It. numero	Sw. antal	SCR. broj
Fr. nombre	OE getal, rim	Boh. počet, čislo
Sp. número	ME no(u)mbre, tale, rime	Pol. liczba
Rum. număr	NE number	Russ. čislo
Ir. lín, rim, (n)umir	Du. getal	Skt. samkhyā-
Nir. uimhir	OHG zala, rim	Av.
W. rhif, nifer	MHG zal(e)	
Br. niver	NHG zahl	

Many of the words for 'number' are connected with the words for 'reckon, count', these of various sources. Some rest on the notion of 'arrangement, order', or 'distribution'.

1. Grk. ἀριθμός, beside νῆριος 'uncounted', Arc. Ἐράριος 'picked soldiers', fr. the root of ἀραρίσκω 'fit together' and its cognates in other languages, which often reflect such secondary uses as 'arrange, reckon, count', hence 'number', prob. through 'arrangement, order'. Cf. Skt. řta- 'suitable, proper', řtu- 'fixed time, season', Lat. řeri 'reckon, judge', řatiō 'reckoning', and esp. Ir. řim, OE řim 'number' (below, 3.4). Walde-P. 1.75. Persson, Beitrage 742.

2. Lat. *numerus* (> Fr. *nombre*, Rum. *număr*, It. *numero*, and as literary words It., Sp. *numero*; also Mir. *numir* and *umir*, Nir. *uimhir* with loss of *n*- by sentence phonetics; W. *nifer*, Br. *niver*) prob. : Grk. νέμω 'distribute, share'. Walde-P. 2.331, Ernout-M. 686. REW 5994. Pedersen 1.196. Vendryes, De hib. voc. 159 f.

3. Ir. lín (also 'part'): línaim 'fill', lán 'full', Lat. plenus id., etc. Walde-P. 2.64, Pedersen 1.50. Semantic development through 'number fulfilled, reached' (cf. NE *amount*)?

Ir. řim, W. řif : OE řim 'number', OHG řim 'number, series', ON řim 'computation, calculation', fr. the root seen

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in Grk. ἀριθμός, etc. (above, 1). Walde-P. 1.75. Pedersen 1.51.

4. Goth. *raþjō* : *garabjan* 'count', Gmc. **raþa* 'number' in ON *hund-raþ* 'hundred', etc., fr. the root in Grk. ἀριθμός, etc. (above, 1). Walde-P. 1.74. Feist 394.

ON *tala*, Dan. *tal*, *antal*, Sw. *antal*, OE *getal*, ME *tale* (OE *talu* only 'account, tale'), Du. *getal*, OHG *zala*, MHG *zal(e)*, NHG *zahl* : ON *tala* 'speak, talk', OE *talian* 'consider, reckon, account', OHG *zalōn* 'count, relate, pay', etc., (perh. Grk. δόλος, Lat. *dolus* 'guile, deceit', but see 16.68). Walde-P. 1.808. Falk-Torp 1243. Walde-H. 1.366.

OE řim, ME řime, OHG řim : Ir. řim, etc. (above, 3). ME *no(u)mbre*, NE *number*, fr. Fr. *nombre* (above, 2).

5. Lith. *skaitius*, *skaitlius*, Lett. *skaitis*, *skaitlis* : Lith. *skaityti*, Lett. *skai-*

13.13 WHOLE

Grk. ὅλος, πᾶς	Goth. alla	Lith. visas (čielas)
NG ὅλος, ὁλόκληρος, ὁλόκωρος	ON allr	Lett. viss
Lat. totus, omnis, integer	Dan. hel, al	ChSl. vset
It. tutto, tutto	Sw. hel, all	SCR. cio, sav
Fr. entier, tout	OE eall(i)	Boh. celý, všechen
Sp. entero, todo	ME hole, all	Pol. cały, wszystek
Rum. întreg, tot	Du. geheel, gansch, al	Russ. celý, ves
Ir. (h)uile	OHG al, ganz	Skt. sarva-, křitana-, saka-
Nir. iomlán, go léir, ar fad	MHG al, ganz	la-, vřpa-
W. holl, cwbll, cyfan	NHG ganz, all	
Br. holl		

On the various notions involving totality, and their expressions, cf. Brugmann, *Ausdrücke für den Begriff der Totalität*, and Sapir, *Totality* (Language Monograph 1930). The broad distinction between the collective 'whole' and the individualizing 'every', pl. 'all', is the most important, and even this is only partially observed in linguistic expression (cf. NE *all* in *all day* and *all men*).

In several cases 'whole' comes from an earlier attested 'whole in body, sound, well' (so NE *whole* and its cognates; NHG *ganz*, etc.; Lat. *integer* 'intact, whole' most commonly in body), and these, and a few of the other words listed, there is no confusion with 'every, all'. In some others, 'whole' is clearly the more original and mainly the dominant sense, but with secondary develop-

ment of pl. 'all' and, through that, in part also sg. 'every' (Grk. ὅλος only 'whole', but NG pl. ὅλοι 'all', and the cognate Skt. *sarva*- 'whole' and 'every', pl. 'all'; Lat. *tōtus* 'whole', but later extended to cover 'every', pl. 'all'). In still other groups, of uncertain origin but probably with similar development from 'whole', the singular is used for 'whole' or 'every', the plural for 'all' (so Grk. πᾶς. Lat. *omnis*, the Gmc. *all*-group, and the group Lith. *visas*, ChSl. *všet*, Skt. *vřpa*, etc.). All these words though appearing also and more conspicuously in the list for 'every', pl. 'all', are discussed here.

1. IE **sol-wo*, **sol-no*, etc. Walde-P. 2.510 f. Ernout-M. 891. Pedersen 1.413.

Grk. ὅλος, Hom. ὅλος (*ὄλος) 'whole', NG ὅλος (also ὅλος) 'whole', but pl. ὅλοι 'all'; Lat. *salvus* early 'whole', usually 'safe, well, sound', Osc. *sullus*, pl. 'all'; Ir. (h)uile, W., Br. *holl*, Corn. *oll* 'whole', pl. 'all'; but Nir. mostly *gach uile* 'every' (*gach* 'each'), with pl. *na h-uile* 'all'; Skt. *sarva*- 'whole' and 'every', pl. 'all', Av. *haurwa*-, OPers. *haruwa*- 'whole'; Alb. *gjallë* 'strong, lively, gay'; Arm. *otj* 'sound, well, whole'; Toch. A *salu*, B *solme*, advs. 'entirely' (SSS 278 f.).

2. Grk. πᾶς 'whole' and 'every', pl. 'all' (rarely also 'whole'), prob. through 'comprehensive' or the like fr. a participial form of the root seen in Dor. πᾶσαι 'possess', Skt. *ṣā*- 'swell', Grk. *κύω* 'be pregnant', *κύρος* 'power', etc. Walde-P. 1.366 f. Brugmann, *Totalität* 60 ff.

Grk. ὅλος (above, 1) has been partly displaced by other, orig. more emphatic, terms for 'whole', as follows: Grk. ὁλόκληρος 'complete, perfect, sound', compound of ὁλός 'lot' is simply 'whole' in late times (cf. quotations in LS) and lit. NG. Grk. ἀέριος 'un-

mixed' (: *κεράνισμα* 'mix') is also 'in-tact, perfect', hence (blend with ὅλος) NG pop. ὁλόκωρος, ὁλόκωρος 'whole'.

3. Lat. *tōtus* 'whole' (> Sp. *todo*; VLat. *tōtus* > It. *tutto*, Fr. *tout*, Rum. *tot*; sg. 'all' = 'whole' and, except It., 'every'; pl. 'all'), prob. fr. **tovel-* 'packed full' (?), fr. the root **teu-* in Skt. *tu*- 'be strong', Lat. *tumēre* 'swell', etc. Walde-P. 1.707. Brugmann, *Totalität* 55. Ernout-M. 1049 f. (without above etym.).

Lat. *omnis* 'every' (> It. *ogni* 'every') and also 'whole', pl. 'all', etym. dub. Ernout-M. 702 f. Brugmann, *Totalität* 64 ff.

Lat. *integer* 'intact, whole' (> It. *intero*, Fr. *entier*, Sp. *entero*, Rum. *întreg*), neg. cpd. of the root of *tangere* 'touch'. Walde-P. 1.703. Ernout-M. 1016. Walde-H. 1.708.

4. Ir. (h)uile, W., Br. *holl*, above, 1. Nir. *iomlán* 'whole' = Mir. *immlán* 'full, complete', cpd. of *lán* 'full' (13.21). Nir. *leir*, usually as adv. *go leir* with sg. 'whole', with pl. 'all' (ē go leir 'entirely, all of it', *iad go leir* 'they entirely, all of them'), Ir. *colléir* 'wholly' : W. *llwyr* 'entirely, entire'. Stokes 242, Macbain 227 without further connection. Atkinson, Pass. and Hom. Gloss. 781 f. equates with *leir* 'visible' as 'visibly' > 'wholly'.

Nir. *ar fad*, lit. 'in length', but commonly 'altogether, whole' (*an scéal ar fad* 'the whole story').

W. *cyfan*, cpd. of *cy* (= *cyf*, Ir. *com-*, Lat. *com-*) and mutated form of *man* 'place'. Evans, s.v.

W. *cwbll*, Corn. *cwatal*, etym. dub. Loth, RC 37.37 f. (vs. Morris Jones 310).

5. Goth. *alls*, ON *allr*, OE *eall*, etc., general Gmc., outside connections dub., perh. : Lith. *alai* adv. 'all', completely 'in *alai* vienas 'every one', *alai* *metai* 'every year' (NSB), if these are not fr.

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Gmc. Mikkola, BB 25.73 ff. Walde-P. 1.90 (but Osc. *al* almost certainly not 'total'). Feist 40.

The general usage of this group is sg. 'all' = 'whole', pl. 'all'. The use of the sg. for 'every' is not properly Gothic (where Grk. πᾶς in this sense is expressed by pl. forms or by the neut. sg. with part. gen., cf. Streitberg, Got. Bibel, s.v.) nor OE (sometimes in ME, obs. in NE, cf. NED s.v. *all* 3), and in general is uncommon or restricted to certain phrases. Walde-P. 1.312. Brugmann, Grd. 2.1. 200.

Lith. *čielas* (cf. NSB s.v.), fr. Slavic (below, 7).

7. SCR. *cio*, Boh. *celý*, Pol. *cały*, Russ. *celýj* 'whole', in part also in the older sense of 'well, sound', like ChSl. *čělŭ* : Goth. *hails*, etc. (above, 5).

8. Skt. *sarva*-, Av. *haurwa*-, OPers. *haruwa*-, above, 1.

Skt. *křitana*- 'whole', perh. (as 'solid', fr. 'twisted tight?') : *křit*- 'spin, twist' (thread). Walde-P. 1.421. Otherwise Uhlenbeck, p. 63.

Skt. *sakala*- 'whole', lit. 'having (all its) parts', cpd. of *sa*- cop. and *kala*- 'part'.

Skt. *viřva*-, Av. *vispa*-, above, 6.

9. Hitt. *pankus* 'whole, all' : Skt. *bahu*- 'much', etc. (13.15). Sturtevant, p. 53), Russ. *ves* sg. 'whole', pl. 'all'

10. Lith. *visas*, Lett. *viss*, ChSl. *všet*, SCR. *sav* pl. *svi*, deriv. *svaki*, all with transposition of *ts*; Leskien, SCR. Gram. p. 53), Russ. *ves* sg. 'whole', pl. 'all'

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above); similarly MHG *iet-welich*, *ietes-welich*, cpd. of *ie-* (= OHG *eo*, above) and OHG *el(t)es*, *el(t)e(h)welich* (adj.) 'aliquis'.

OHG *eo(h)wedar* 'each' (of two), MHG *iueder* (and *iet-weder*, for *iet*, see above) also 'each, every' (of several), NHG *jeder* (replacing *jeglich*, MHG *iege-lich*, etc., in late MHG). Paul, Deutsches Wtb. 272 f. Weigand-H. 1.946.

5. Lith. *kiekvienas*, fr. *kiek* 'how much?' and *vienas* 'one'.

Lett. *ikviens*, cpd. of *ik* 'ever' (: Lith. **jiek* in obs. *jiekas* 'something', and parallel to *kiek*, above) and *viens* 'one'; for use of *ik* alone with gen. in locutions

expressing 'each, every', cf. Mühl-Endz. 1.703.

Lett. *ikkatrs*, cpd. of *ik* and *katrs* interrog. 'who, which (of two)?', used also as indef. 'each' (of two), and generally now also 'every' (of several). Mühl-Endz. 2.172.

Lett. *ikkur's*, cpd. of *ik* and *kur's* 'who' (interrog. and rel.), also used alone as indef. 'each, every'. Mühl-Endz. 2.327.

6. ChSl. *kūž(i)do* (Supr., etc. for *ekasros*, which in Gospels is rendered by *visěku*), Boh. *každýj*, Pol. *každy*, Russ. *každyj*, all derivs. of the interrog.-indef. stem in ChSl. *kū-to* 'who, what?', etc. Berneker 675.

13.15 MUCH; MANY

(Where only one form is entered, this is also used, either in pl. or with pl., for 'Many')

Grk. πολύς	Goth. manags, mikils, řilu	Lith. daug, daugel
NG πολύς	ON mikill; margir, man-gir	Lett. daudz
Lat. multus	Dan. megen; mange	ChSl. mănogŭ
It. molto	Sw. mycken; många	SCR. mnogo
Fr. beaucoup de	OE miccle, řela; monige	Boh. mnoho
Sp. mucho	ME miccle, řela	Pol. wiele, dużo
Rum. mult	NE much; many	Russ. mnogo
Ir. mór, íl; íl; imde, mór	Du. veel; vele, menige	Skt. bahuv-, řpuri-, řhāri-
Nir. mórān, a lán; iomdha	OHG manag, mikill, řilu	Av. paruv-
W. llawer	MHG vil(e); manege, vil(e)	
Br. kalz	NHG viel	

'Much' in quantity and 'many' in number are generally expressed by sg. and pl. forms of the same word or by adv. phrases applied equally to both (Fr. *beaucoup de*, Nir. *a lán*, Lith. *daug* with gen., etc.). Occasionally the sg. is used also with reference to number, 'many a', as Latin *multus* in poetry and late prose, OE *monig*, NHG *mancher*, etc.

The connections are mostly with words for 'full' or 'great, large'.

1. Derivs. of IE **pel(ə)-*, **plē-* in words for 'fill' and 'full' (Grk. *πῖμπλημι*, *πλήρης*, Lat. *plēre*, *plēnus*, etc.; cf. 13.21),

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Words that were used in the singular for 'whole' or 'every' and in the plural for 'all' have already been discussed (13.13), and these cover all the words listed here for 'all' pl. But the use of these words in the singular for 'every' has been more or less displaced by other words, mostly of pronominal origin. Only these remain to be discussed here. Most of them are used without the distinction which is now felt between NE *every* and *each* (as, in fact, the OE form of *each*). Their primary sense was 'every, each' taken separately (that is more nearly = NE *each*); but, with weakening of the distributive feeling, they encroached upon or displaced those expressions for 'every' in which the notion of totality was original. However, certain words in which the distributive sense remained more distinctively dominant, like Grk. *εκάστος*, are not included here.

1. NG *kāþe* (indecl. adj.), fr. *kāþeis*, *kāþenas* 'every one', fr. Grk. *καθ' ἑαυτά*, *καθ' ἑαυτοῦ* 'one by one'. Hatzidakis, *Mer.* 2.152.

2. Lat. *quisque*, sb. and adj. pron. 'each (one)', 'every (one)', in early use also rel. 'whoever', fr. interrog. indef. *quis* with generalizing *-que*. Ernout-M. 844 f.

Fr. *chaque*, OFr. *chasque*, back-formation fr. *chacun*, OFr. *chascun*, like It. *ciascuno*, fr. a blend of VLat. *cisque* (Lat. *quisque*) *unus* and *cata unum* (cf. Sp. *cada*, below). REW 6968. Gamillscheg 200, 207. Wartburg 3.483.

Sp. *cada* (indecl. adj.), fr. VLat. *cata* (fr. Grk. *κατά*, cf. above, NG *kāþe*), which appears frequently in church writings in distributive phrases modeled on the Greek, e.g. *cata mane mane* in the Vulgate, *cata mansiones*, *cata singulos ymnos*, etc. in the Peregrinato.

Rum. *fiecare*, cpd. of *fie* 3sg. and pl. subj. of *fi* 'be' and *care* 'who, which' (Lat. *qualis*), hence orig. 'whoever it may be'.

3. Ir. *cach* (and *cech*), Nir. *gach*, W. *pob*, Br. *pep* : Lith. *koks*, ChSl. *kakŭ* 'what sort?', fr. **k-a-k-os*, deriv. of pron. stem **k-a-* (cf. Lat. *quā-lis*). Thurneysen, Gram. 310 f.

4. Goth. *hwazuh* (reg. for *þās* 'every-one'), *hwarjizuh* (but mostly for *εκάστος*, fr. the interrog. indef. *hwas*, *hwarjis* with the particle *-uh* : Lat. *-que*. Feist 283 f.

ON *hvær* (also the interrog. indef. pron.), Dan. *hver*, Sw. *var* = Goth. *hwarjis* (cf. above), also ON *ærhværr* (sær dat. of refl. pron.), Dan. *enhver* (en indef. article), Sw. *varje* (old oblique case of *var*).

In West Gmc. the earlier forms were various compounds of Gmc. **lik-* 'form, appearance, body' (Goth. *leik*, OE *lic*, etc.), in contrast to the use of the indef. pron. (or cpds.) in East and North Gmc.

OE *ēlc*, ME *elch*, NE *each*, Du. *elk*, fr. **aiwa-lika*, beside OHG *iogilth*, MHG *iegetich* (NHG *jeglich*), fr. **aiwa-galika*, cpds. of **aiwa*, OE *ā*, *æ*, OHG *eo*, Goth. *aīw* adv. 'ever', and **(g)alika*, Goth. *galeiks* 'alike', 'every (one)', in early use also rel. 'whoever', fr. interrog. indef. Eng.-Du. form with High German certainly wrong). Weigand-H. 1.946. Franck-v. W. 154 (but takes Eng. and Du. form fr. **aina-lika*-, 271).

ME *everi(ch)*, NE *every*, fr. OE *æfre* *ēlc*, with *æfre* 'ever' related to the observed first member of *ēlc* (above). NED s.v. *every*.

OE *gehuile*, early ME *iwilch*, *iwluch*, OHG *gi(h)welih*, and, strengthened with *OHG*, OHG *eo* 'ever' (cf. above

13.16 MORE					
Grk.	πλείων, πλῆον	Goth.	managiza (maizo,	Lith.	daugiaus
NG	περισσότερος		mais adv.)	Lett.	vairāk
Lat.	plūs	ON	meiri; fleiri (pl.)	ChSl.	bol'jši, mǎnožŭŭ, večŭe
It.	più	Dan.	mer; flere (pl.)	SCR.	više
Fr.	plus de	Sw.	mer; flere (pl.)	Boh.	vice(e)
Sp.	mas	OE	mā	Pol.	więcej
Rum.	mai mult	ME	mo; more (sg.)	Russ.	bol'se
Ir.	mō; lia (pl.)	NE	more	Skt.	bhūyas-, bahutara-
Nlr.	tuilleadh; lia (pl.)	Du.	meer	Av.	frāyah-
W.	mu	OHG	mēr, mēro; manigiron		
Br.	mui, muioe'h		(pl.)		
		MHG	mē, mēre		
		NHG	mehr		

For the most part, forms of the same word (or the same indeclinable form) are used with the singular for 'more' in quantity and with the plural for 'more' in number. But some words are mainly, if not absolutely, restricted to one or the other of these uses and are marked in the list as (sg.) or (pl.).

Many of the words for 'more' are comparatives, in form as well as in meaning, of words for 'much, many', though not always of those in use in the same languages (e.g. Lat. *multus* but *plūs*). Most of these have been included in the discussion of the latter (13.15), leaving only the following for notice here.

1. Grk. *περισσότερος*, comp. of *περισός* 'beyond the usual quantity or number, superfluous' (deriv. of *περί*), is in NT sometimes 'more' (mostly in adv.) and the reg. word for 'more' in NG (*πλείων* archaic even in lit.; adv. *πλέον* pop. but 'more' in sense of 'in addition, any longer', etc.).

2. Sp. *mas*, fr. Lat. *magis* adv. 'more': *magnum* 'great', etc.

Rum. *mai mult* (pl. *mai mult*), comp. of *mult* 'much'; *mai* fr. Lat. *magis* (above).

3. Ir. *mō*, W. *mu*, Br. *mui*, *muioe'h*, comp. of Ir. *mōr*, W. *mawr*, Br. *meur* 'great' (12.55).

4. Ir. *becc* 'little' of size or quantity (cf. 12.56), Nlr. *beag* with gen. sg. or *de'n* with dat. sg. 'little' in quantity, as *beag airgid*, *beag de'n airgead* 'little money', with nom. sg. 'few' as *beag capall* (*padir*) 'little horse (prayer)' = 'few horses (prayers)'; hence sb. Mlr. *becān*, Nlr. *beagān* 'small quantity' with gen. sg. 'little' in quantity *beagān airgid* (*arāin*) 'little money (bread)'. Ir. *terc*, Nlr. *tearc* 'scarce', used often in the sense of 'little' and 'few' (e.g. *terca gl. 'exigua'* ML 48c30; *ba terc* for *bith mnai* 'few women in the world', Passions and Homilies 1.830, p. 64, etc., Nlr. sometimes used for 'few' like *beag* above, perh. : Lat. *tesca*, *tesqua* 'waste, uncultivated regions'. Pedersen 1.81. Ernout-M. 1035.

Ir. *uath* 'few' (e.g. *is-na hualthib laithib-se* 'in paucis istis diebus', Passions and Homilies 1.4992, p. 180), more usually sb. *uathad* 'fewness' (with gen.).

W. *ychydyg*, for *ychydyg*, mutated form of MW *bychydyd* : *bychod* 'small quantity', *bach*, *bychan* 'small' (12.56). Morris Jones 129, 312.

Br. *nebeud* : W. *nebad* 'somebody, anybody', derivs. of Br. *nep* 'none', W.

vayas 'strength', etc. Mühl.-Endz. 4.442.	Boh. vice, vic, Pol. więcej (Scr. veči 'greater' adv., and as sb. with gen. 'more', etym.? Miklosich 381. Brückner 620 f.
6. ChSl. bol'jši 'greater' and 'more' (renders μεῖζων and πλείων), Russ. bol'se comp. adv. with gen., beside bol'sij adj. 'greater', etc. : Skt. baliyas- 'stronger', bala- 'strength', etc. Walde-P. 2.110. Berneker 72.	SCR. više, comp. of visok 'high' (12.31). 13.162. Words for the superlative 'most' generally go with those for 'more', as Grk. πλείστος beside πλείων, Lat. plurimus beside plūs, Goth. managists beside managiza, ON fleistr beside fleiri, OE mǣst beside mā, etc.
ChSl. večē, neut. only (but renders πλείονα Mt. 20.10, πλείους Mt. 26.53),	

13.17 LITTLE (Quantity); FEW (Number)					
(Where only one form is entered, this is also used, either in pl. or with pl., for 'Few')					
Grk.	ὀλίγος (ὀλίγος)	Goth.	leitil; fawai	Lith.	maž
NG	ὀλίγος	ON	litil; fāir	Lett.	maz
Lat.	parvus; paucē	Dan.	lidt (sb.); faa	ChSl.	malo
It.	poco	Sw.	litet (sb.); fā	SCR.	malo
Fr.	peu de	OE	litel; fawae	Boh.	malo
Sp.	poco	ME	litel; fewe	Pol.	malo
Rum.	puțin	NE	litel; few	Russ.	malo
Ir.	becc, terc; uath, ua- thad, terc	Du.	wenig	Skt.	alpa-
Nlr.	beagān, beag; beag, tearc	OHG	luzzil; luzzil, fōhe	Av., OPers.	kamna-
W.	ychydyg	MHG	lützel, wēnec		
		NHG	wenig		

Several of the words for 'small, little' in size (12.56) are used also for 'little' in quantity, either in the same declined form (as Lat. *parvus*) or more commonly in a neut. sg. or adv. form with following gen. sg. for 'small quantity of, little' or gen. pl. for 'small number of, few' (as Goth. *leitil* with gen. sg., Lith. *maž*, ChSl. *malo*, etc., with gen. sg. or pl.).

But there are others of which the prevailing use is in the sg. 'little' in quantity, in the pl. 'few'. Such words are also occasionally used with reference to number even in the sg., that is, with a sg. coll. in sense of 'not numerous'.

1. IE **pauc-* with various suffixes. Walde-P. 2.75 f., Ernout-M. 742. Feist 147. NED s.v. *few*.

Grk. *παῦρος*, poet. word for usual

ὀλίγος, in sg. 'little' in quantity, time, or number (*παῦρος χρόνος*), pl. 'few'; Lat. *parvus* (fr. **pauros*, like *nervus* : Grk. *νεῖρον*, and Gall. *tarvos*, Ir. *tarb* : Lat. *taurus*, Grk. *ταῦρος*) 'little' in size, quantity, or time; Lat. *pauci* 'few', sg. *paucius* rare in class. Lat. but reg. in VLat. for *parvus* with reference to quantity (in late Lat. texts sometimes *parvi* for *pauci* by overcorrection), hence It., Sp. *poco*, Fr. *peu*; Goth. *fawai*, ON *fāir*, Dan. *faa*, Sw. *få*, OE *fæwa*, *fæwa*, ME *fewe*, NE *few*, OHG *fōhe* (sg. ON *fār* 'scarce, not numerous' with collectives; sg. forms in Goth., OHG rare); cf. also Lat. *paullus* 'little', *pauper* 'poor'.

2. Grk. *ὀλίγος* 'little' (also 'small' of size, esp. in Hom.), pl. 'few' (not Hom. in this sense), perh. : *λοιγός* 'ruin, de-

struction', Lith. *liga* 'sickness', etc. Walde-P. 2.398. Boisacq 697.

Grk. *βραχύς* 'short' (12.59) is also sometimes used for 'little' in size or quantity, and 'few' esp. 'few words', like NE *in short* (LS s.v.).

3. Rum. *puțin* 'little', pl. 'few', fr. some variety of the VLat. forms *pisinnus*, *pitinnus*, *pusillus*, etc., 'small' (12.56). REW 6550, 6890.

4. Ir. *becc* 'little' of size or quantity (cf. 12.56), Nlr. *beag* with gen. sg. or *de'n* with dat. sg. 'little' in quantity, as *beag airgid*, *beag de'n airgead* 'little money', with nom. sg. 'few' as *beag capall* (*padir*) 'little horse (prayer)' = 'few horses (prayers)'; hence sb. Mlr. *becān*, Nlr. *beagān* 'small quantity' with gen. sg. 'little' in quantity *beagān airgid* (*arāin*) 'little money (bread)'. Ir. *terc*, Nlr. *tearc* 'scarce', used often in the sense of 'little' and 'few' (e.g. *terca gl. 'exigua'* ML 48c30; *ba terc* for *bith mnai* 'few women in the world', Passions and Homilies 1.830, p. 64, etc., Nlr. sometimes used for 'few' like *beag* above, perh. : Lat. *tesca*, *tesqua* 'waste, uncultivated regions'. Pedersen 1.81. Ernout-M. 1035.

Ir. *uath* 'few' (e.g. *is-na hualthib laithib-se* 'in paucis istis diebus', Passions and Homilies 1.4992, p. 180), more usually sb. *uathad* 'fewness' (with gen.).

W. *ychydyg*, for *ychydyg*, mutated form of MW *bychydyd* : *bychod* 'small quantity', *bach*, *bychan* 'small' (12.56). Morris Jones 129, 312.

Br. *nebeud* : W. *nebad* 'somebody, anybody', derivs. of Br. *nep* 'none', W.

13.18 ENOUGH (adj. or adv.)					
Grk.	ἰκανός, ἀρκούν	Goth.	gandōhs	Lith.	gana
NG	ἀρκέος	ON	(g)ndōr	Lett.	gana
Lat.	satis	Dan.	nok	ChSl.	dovolnū
It.	abbastanza	Sw.	nog	SCR.	dosta
Fr.	assez	OE	enōh	Boh.	dosl(i)
Sp.	bastante	ME	enoh	Pol.	dosć
Rum.	destul	NE	enough	Russ.	dovol'no
Ir.	lour	Du.	genoug	Skt.	alam
Nlr.	dōthain, sāith, leor	OHG	ginuot(i)	Av.	. . . .
W.	digon	MHG	genuoc		
Br.	a-walc'h	NHG	genug		

'Enough' is in part expressed by a declinable adj., but more commonly by an adv. form which is used also in the function of an adj. or sb. Such forms are given preference in the list even where there are also adj. forms in less common use.

Besides the words listed, there are others that answer more nearly to NE 'sufficient' (fr. pres. pple. of Lat. *sufficere* 'put into, make take the place of', and so also 'suffice'), which with reference to quantity or number is only a less colloquial equivalent of *enough* but which carries the notion of 'adequate' and is used in many phrases where *enough* could not be substituted.

Semantic sources are notions of 'reaching, attaining', 'satiety' (orig. with reference to food), 'fulness, plenty', what is 'fitting', 'desirable, preferable', hence 'suitable', what will 'do' (cf. NE *that will do* or 'hold out, last'(?)).

1. Grk. *ἰκανός* : *ἴκω*, *ἰκάνω*, *ἰκανομαι* 'come, reach, attain to', Lith. *at-siekti* 'reach, attain'. Walde-P. 2.465, Boisacq 372. Cf. NHG *ausreichend*, *hinreichend*, *hin-länglich* 'sufficient'. In the NT *ἰκανός* is mostly an emphatic 'enough', that is, 'much, many', 'long' (time), etc., and so in NG or 'capable, adequate'.

Grk. *ἀρκέω* 'ward off, assist' and 'suffice, be enough' : Lat. *arcere* 'inclose, contain', then esp. 'ward off'. Walde-P.

1.80. Ernout-M. 67 f. Hence *ἀρκούν* *διαρκής*, *ἐξαρκής* 'enough', and late *ἀρκέος* 'enough' in NT, etc., and the reg. word in NG.

NG also very commonly the vbl. *φράνει* 'is enough', 3sg. of *φράνω* 'arrive' (10.55).

Grk. *ἄλις*, adv. 'in plenty' and often 'enough' (cf. also *γάλη* *ἰκανόν* Hesych.) : *ἄλις* 'crowded', *εἰλω* 'press', etc. Walde-P. 1.295, Boisacq 45, 223 ff.

2. Lat. *satis*, adv. (phrase cpd. *ad satis* > Fr. *assez*) : *satur* 'sated, full of food', Ir. *sāith* 'satiety, sufficiency', Goth. *sāpe*, ON *sāðr*, OHG *sat*, Lith. *sotus* 'sated' (ChSl. *syti* 'sated' apparently here, but difficult), Grk. *σω* 'satiare', Skt. *a-sinva-* 'insatiable'. Walde-P. 2.444. Ernout-M. 897 f.

It. *abbastanza*, used as adv., adj., and sb. (also *bastante* adj. and *basta* 'enough, stop!'), Sp. *bastante*, adj. and adv., fr. It. *bastare*, Sp. *bastar* 'suffice' (cf. also Sp. *basto* 'supplied with provisions, coarse, rude', Port. *basto* 'pressed'), orig. disputed but best through It. fr. Grk. *βασιζω*, late *bastrō* 'lift, carry, endure', then also 'hold out, last'. (Cf. NG *stē* *bastrō* 'it won't hold out, last, be enough'.) Schuchardt, Z. rom. Ph. 33.339 f. Wartburg 1.277. REW 984.

Rum. *destul*, adj. and adv., fr. cpd. of *de* and *satul* 'satiated', fr. Lat. *satullus* id. : *satur*, *satis*, etc. (above, 2). Pușcariu 1531. REW 7620.

3. Ir. <i>lour</i> , <i>lōr</i> , Nlr. <i>leor</i> : W. <i>llawer</i> 'much, many' (13.15).	5. Lith., Lett. <i>gana</i> (or shortened <i>gan</i>) : ChSl. <i>goněti</i> 'suffice', Skt. <i>ghana-</i> 'compact, tight, thick', <i>ā-hanas</i> 'swelling, exuberant', Grk. <i>εὐ-θενέω</i> 'thrive, bloom', etc. Walde-P. 1.679.
Nlr. <i>dōthain</i> (South Ir.) sb. 'sufficiency, plenty', used with gen. to express 'enough', e.g. <i>ata mo dhōthain arāin aqam</i> , lit. 'is my sufficiency of bread with me' = 'I have enough bread'; Mlr. <i>doe-thain</i> (Windisch 495), orig. 'what comes to one', hence 'suffices' : <i>do-ethaim</i> 'go to, approach' (Zimmer, KZ 30.72. Pedersen 2.514).	6. ChSl. <i>dovolnū</i> , adj. beside <i>dovlěti</i> 'suffice', SCR. <i>dovolno</i> , Russ. <i>dovol'no</i> advs., cpds. of <i>do-</i> 'to' and second member : ChSl. <i>volja</i> 'will', <i>voliti</i> 'wish, prefer' (: Lat. <i>velle</i> , etc.). Miklosich 377. Semantic development through 'desirable, preferable, suitable'.
Nlr. <i>sāith</i> (North Ir.) 'sufficiency, satiety' (used exactly as <i>dōthain</i> , above) : Lat. <i>satis</i> , etc. (above, 2).	SCR. <i>dosta</i> , <i>doti</i> , Boh. <i>dost</i> , <i>doti</i> , Pol. <i>dość</i> , <i>dosyć</i> , fr. a phrase like ChSl. <i>do syti</i> 'eis κόπον, to satiety' (Supr., etc.) : ChSl. <i>syti</i> , etc., 'sated' (cf. Lat. <i>satis</i> , above, 2). Brückner 94. Gebauer 1.286, 392.
W. <i>digon</i> , MW <i>digawn</i> , orig. vbl. form fr. a phrase like <i>digawn hynny</i> 'that will do' : OW <i>digoni</i> 'make, do' (etym.?). Morris Jones 375. Loth, RC 37.43.	Boh. <i>dostatečný</i> , Pol. <i>dostateczny</i> , Russ. <i>dostatel'nyj</i> , adjs. (with corresponding adverbial forms), fr. <i>dostati</i> in sense of 'suffice' (as ChSl.), orig. 'reach, attain' (whence 'obtain, get' in Boh., Pol., Russ.), cpd. of <i>do-</i> 'to' and <i>stati</i> 'stand'. Brückner 514.
Br. <i>a-walc'h</i> , adv., lit. 'in sufficiency', fr. <i>gualc'h</i> 'sufficiency', MBr. <i>gualch</i> 'superfluity', W. <i>guala</i> 'fulness' : Lat. <i>vulgas</i> 'the common people', Skt. <i>varga-</i> 'group'. Walde-P. 1.296. Pedersen 1.34.	4. Goth. <i>gandōhs</i> adj. (renders <i>ἰκανός</i> only in sense 'much, many', e.g. Lk. 7.11, 12, etc.; also once <i>gandōh</i> = <i>πολλά</i> Jn. 16.12, but in sense 'enough' <i>ni gandōhai sind þaim</i> = <i>οὐκ ἀρκούντο αὐτοῖς</i> Jn. 6.7), ON <i>gnōgr</i> , <i>gnōgr</i> adj., OE <i>genōg</i> adj. and adv., etc., general Gmc. (Dan. <i>nok</i> fr. MLG <i>nōch</i>) : Goth. <i>ganah</i> , OE <i>geneah</i> , OHG <i>ginah</i> 'it suffices' (fr. 'reaches'), Lat. <i>nancisci</i> 'reach, obtain', Skt. <i>na-</i>

13.19 MULTITUDE, CROWD					
Grk.	πλήθος, ὄχλος	Goth.	managai	Lith.	daugybė, minia
NG	πλήθος, ὄχλος	ON	margr, mengi, þræng	Lett.	pulks (daudzums)
Lat.	multitudo, turba	Dan.	mængde, hob	ChSl.	mnoštvo, narodū
It.	multitudine, folla	Sw.	mängd, hop	SCr.	mnoštvo, naloga, tiš-na
Fr.	multitude, foule	OE	menigeo, geþrang		
Sp.	multitud, muchedumbre, gentio	ME	multitude, press, thrang	Boh.	mnoštvi, dar, zdsup, tlum
Rum.	multime, gloată	NE	multitude, crowd, throng	Pol.	mnoštvo, tlum, ciĭba
Ir.	sluagh			Russ.	mnoštvo, tolpa
Nlr.	sluagh	Du.	menige, gedrang	Skt.	bāhulya-, samāha-
W.	llawes, lorf	OHG	menigi, githrengi	Av.	frāni-
Br.	niver bras, engroez	MHG	menige, gedreng		
		NHG	menge, gedrange		

The majority of the words for 'multitude' are derivs. of, or cognate with, those for 'much, many' (13.15). Some of these are formally of learned origin and not frequent in common speech, e.g. Sp. *multitud* vs. *muchedumbre*, or Fr., NE *multitude* vs. *foule*, *crowd*.

Of the popular words for 'crowd', some are based on the notion of 'turmoil, disorder', these (and some of the others, too) often used in a derogatory sense. More frequently, as in NE *crowd*, *throng*, etc., they are derived from verbs for 'press' and properly denote a closely packed number of persons, but with this notion sometimes fading into that of large number. Many of the words for 'people' (19.21) are also used for 'crowd', e.g. very frequently in biblical renderings of Grk. *ὄχλος*, Lat. *turba*. Words for 'heap' are also often used for a large number or quantity, and in colloquial speech many others, not entered in the list, as NE *lot(s)*, *pile*, *mass*, *sight*, *power*, etc. Furthermore, many of the collective words commonly applied to certain animals, like NE *drove*, *flock*, *herd*, *school*, *swarm* (13.192), are also quotable with reference to a large number of persons.

1. Grk. *πλήθος*, fr. the same root as *πολύς* 'much', pl. 'many'. W. *llawes*, often, but not necessarily, with derogatory sense, perh. : Goth. *agls*

Br. *engroez*, deriv. of *enk* 'narrow' (12.62), with semantic development as in NE *throng*, *crowd*. Henry 114.

4. Goth. *managai*, ON *mengi*, OE *menige*, OHG *menigi*, etc., general Gmc. (but lost in ME, NE), fr. Goth. *manags* 'much, many', etc.

ON *margr*, sb. use of adj. *margr*, pl. *margir* 'many'. ON *þræng*, OE *geþrang*, ME *þrang*, NE *throng*, Du. *gedrang*, OHG *githrengi* (Otr.), NHG *gedränge*, all orig. involving the notion of pressure : ON *þrængr* 'narrow', etc. (12.62).

Dan. *hob*, Sw. *hop*, fr. LG *hōp* 'heap' (= OE *hēap*, etc.). Cf. the colloq. use of NE *heap* for a large number (NED s.v. 4, but rarely of persons), NHG *haufe*. Falk-Torp 413.

ME, NE *press* (in this sense now mostly replaced by *crowd*), fr. Fr. *presse*, back-formation fr. *presser*, Lat. *pressāre*, frequent. of *premere* 'press'. NED s.v. NE *crowd*, fr. vb. *crowd*, this fr. OE *crūdan* 'press' = MDu. *crūdan* 'press, push', MHG *krotlen* 'oppress', etc. NED s.v.

5. Lith. *daugybė*, Lett. *daudzums*, fr. *dauz*, *dauz* 'much, many'.

Lith. *minia*, fr. *minti* 'tread, trample on'. Leskien, Ablaut 336.

Lett. *pulks* (= Lith. *pulkas* 'regiment', 'flock, herd' of animals, etc.), fr. Slavic, esp. Pol. *pulk* 'regiment' (late ChSl. *plūkū* 'crowd, band', etc.), the Slavic words fr. Gmc., OHG *folc*, etc. 'people, army'. Stender-Petersen 194 ff. Mühl.-Endz. 3.407.

6. ChSl. *mūnožstvo* (in Gospels for *πλήθος*), etc., general Slavic, fr. ChSl. *narodū* (in Gospels for *ὄχλος*), reg. Slavic word for 'people' (19.21).

ChSl. *tlupa* (Supr.), Russ. *tolpa*, Boh. *tlum*, Pol. *tlum* (**tlup-m-*), perh. : Lith. *tilpti* 'have room for'. Brückner 572.

slang); *cluster* (flowers, stars, also people); *covey* (partridges); *crew* (workmen, sailors); *drove* (cattle, sheep, etc.); *flock* (sheep, goats, geese, formerly also of people); *gang* (esp. workmen or criminals); *herd* (domestic animals, also bison, elephants, etc.); *horde* (nomadic tribes); *lot* (persons and things); *pack* (dogs, wolves); *school* (esp. fish); *shoal* (esp. fish); *squad* (soldiers, police); *stud* (esp. horses); *swarm* (esp. bees); *troop* (esp. soldiers, actors).

13.21 FULL

Grk. *πλήρης, μεστός* (πλήρης)

NG *plein*

Lat. *plenus*

It. *pieno*

Fr. *plein*

Sp. *lleno*

Rum. *plin*

Ir. *lān*

Nlr. *lān*

W. *llawn*

Br. *leun*

Goth. *fulls*

ON *fullr*

Dan. *fuld*

Sw. *full*

OE *full*

OE *ful*

ME *ful*

NE *full*

Du. *vol*

OHG *vol*

MHG *vol*

NHG *voll*

Lith. *pilnas*

Lett. *pilns*

ChSl. *isplānū*

SCR. *pun*

Boh. *plnī*

Pol. *pełny*

Russ. *polnyj*

Skt. *pūrṇa-*

Av. *parəna-*

Nearly all the words for 'full' belong to an inherited group reflecting IE words for 'fill' and 'full'.

1. Derivs. of IE **plē-*, etc., seen in verbs for 'fill', as Grk. *πύπλημι*, Lat. *plēre* (mostly in cpds.), Ir. *lānim*, Skt. *pr-*, *pūr-*, *prā-*, etc. All but the Greek are formed with the *-no*-suffix, and the majority of these from the weak grade of the dissyllabic stem, that is IE **pl̥-no-*. Walde-P. 2.63 ff. Ernout-M. 779 f.

Grk. *πλήρης* (cf. Lat. *plērus* 'very many'); Lat. *plēnus* (> Romance words); Ir. *lān*, W. *llawn*, Br. *leun*; Goth. *fulls*, etc., general Gmc.; Lith. *pilnas*, Lett. *pilns*; ChSl. *plānū* (renders *μεστός* and in phrases *γέμω*; cpd. *isplānū* = *πλήρης*), etc., general Slavic; Skt. *pūrṇa-*, Av. *parəna-*; Arm. *lā*, Alb. *pl'otē*.

2. Grk. *μεστός*, etym. dub., perh. : *μέσας*, Hom. *μήδεα* 'genitals', Ir. *mess* 'mast', W. *mes* 'acorns', fr. an unattested root **med-* in sense of 'swell'(?). Walde-P. 2.231. Walde-H. 2.7.

NG *γεμάτος* (already in late Byz.) formed with suffix fr. Latin *-ātus* (Hatzidakis, *Mez.* 1.422), fr. *γέμω* 'be full', beside *γεμίζω* 'fill' : Lat. *gemere* 'groan'

13.22 EMPTY		
Grk. <i>κενός</i>	Goth. <i>laus</i>	Lith. <i>tuščias</i>
NG <i>ἀδυνατός, ἀδυνατός</i>	ON <i>tōmr</i> (<i>lausa</i>)	Lett. <i>tukšs</i>
Lat. <i>vacuus, inditus, vānus</i>	Dan. <i>tom</i>	ChSL <i>tūštis</i>
It. <i>vuoto</i>	Sw. <i>tom</i>	ScR. <i>prazan</i>
Fr. <i>vide</i>	OE <i>idel, æmīg, lōm,</i>	Boh. <i>prázdný</i>
Sp. <i>vacio</i>	(<i>ge</i>) <i>lre</i>	Pol. <i>próżny</i>
Rum. <i>gol, deșert</i>	ME <i>em(p)ti, toom, idel, lere</i>	Russ. <i>пустой</i>
Ir. <i>fásas, folam</i>	NE <i>em(p)ti, toom, idel, lere</i>	Skt. <i>rikta, riktā, tuccha-</i>
NlR. <i>folamh</i>	Du. <i>ledig</i>	Av. <i>.....</i>
W. <i>gwag</i>	OHG <i>ital, lāri, zuomig</i>	
Br. <i>goulo</i>	MHG <i>itel, lār(e)</i>	
	NHG <i>leer</i>	

Several of the words for 'empty' are cognate with words for 'loose, free', some of them more specifically derivs. of words for 'freedom from duties' or 'leisure', being first applied to persons who were unoccupied and then extended to things. Some others must have been first applied to land that was 'waste, wild' or 'stripped of crops'. Several are obscure. Specialization of 'empty' to 'vain' or 'idle' is frequent, as in NE *vain*, *idle*, NHG *eitel*.

1. Grk. *κενός*, Ion. *κενός* (**κενός*) beside Hom. *κενός*, Cypr. *κενερός* (**κενερός*): Arm. *sin* 'empty, vain', root connection? Walde-P. 1.390.

NG *ἀδυνατός* (hence vb. *ἀδυνατός* 'empty'), *ἀδυνατός*, derivs. of Grk. *ἀδυνατός*, orig. 'freedom from fear' (: *δύος* 'fear'), then as technical term 'anxiety, immunity, license', NG 'permission' and 'leisure'. The adj. *ἀδυνατός* must have been applied first to persons who enjoyed freedom from duties, leisure, and so were unoccupied, whence it was extended to objects that were unoccupied 'empty'. Buck, Cl. Ph. 15.198.

2. Lat. *vacuus* : *vacare* 'be empty, be free', prob. fr. an extension of the root in Lat. *vānus* 'empty, idle, vain', Goth. *wans*, ON *vannr* 'lacking', Skt. *āna-*, Av. *āna-* 'insufficient', NPers. *vang*, Arm. *unayn* 'empty'. Walde-P. 1.108. Ernout-M. 1068 f.

Lat. *inānis*, plainly neg. cpd. with

in-, but last member obscure. Walde-P. 1.57. Ernout-M. 482. Walde-H. 1.688. It. *vuoto*, Fr. *vide*, OFr. *uide* (also OFr. *uide* > ME *uide*, NE *void*), fr. VLat. **vocitus*, deriv. of VLat. *vocius*, for Lat. *vacuus* (above). Cf. Lat. *vocius* Plaut. and inscr. *vacatō* = *vacatō*. Ernout-M. 1069. REW 9429.

Sp. *vacio* fr. Lat. *vacuus* (Plaut., Ter.) beside *vacuus* (above). REW 9113. Rum. *gol*, also 'naked, bald', fr. Slav. cf. ChSL *golŭ*, etc. 'naked, bare' (4.99). Tiktin 691.

Rum. *deșert* (= Fr. *désert* 'desert', etc.), fr. Lat. *desertus* 'deserted, abandoned'. REW 2592.

3. Ir. *fásas* : Lat. *vastus* 'waste, desert', OHG *wuosti*, etc. 'waste', prob. fr. an extension of the root in Lat. *vacuus*, etc., above, 2. Walde-P. 1.219. Ernout-M. 1075 f.

Ir. *folam*, NlR. *folamh*, Br. *goulo* (cf. OW *gwallaw* 'pour out', W. *gollung* 'let go, loose'), fr. a cpd. of Ir. *fo-*, etc. (**upo-*), but second part dub. Pedersen 1.34 (: Ir. *lām* 'hand'; semantic development?). Ernault, Dict. étym. s.v. *gollo* (: Lat. *languere* 'be weary', *laxus* 'slack', etc.).

W. *gwag* fr. Lat. *vac(u)s* (above, 2). Loth, Mots lat. 174 f.

4. Goth. *laus* = ON *lauss* 'loose, free', also 'empty', cf. *sigla lausu skipi* (*lausum kili*) 'sail with empty ship (keel)', cf. also Nicel. *laust embetti* 'vacancy in an

office'; similarly Du. *een loze noot* 'a hollow nut' (cf. van Wijk, IF 35.265), OE *leas* 'loose, free from, without', etc. : Skt. *lu-* 'cut off', Grk. *λῶσ* 'loose, free', etc. Walde-P. 2.408. Feist 325.

ON *tōmr*, Dan., Sw. *tom*, OE *tōm*, ME *toom*, with suffix OS *tōmig*, OHG *zuomig*, cf. ON *tōm* 'leisure', etym.? Falk-Torp 1269 f. NED s.v. *toom*, adj.

OE *idel*, ME *idel* (NE *idle*), OS *idal*, OHG *idal*, MHG *itel* (NHG *eitel*), etym. dub., but perh. as orig. 'going freely' (> 'loose' > 'empty'), fr. the root **ei-* 'go' (Grk. *εἶμι*, Lat. *ire*, etc.); better than orig. 'merely appearing' : Grk. *αἰθω* 'burn', etc. Walde-P. 1.5, 103 (but favoring the latter connection). Van Wijk, IF 35.266. Wood, MLN 17.6.

OE *æmetig*, *æmtig* (also 'at leisure' and 'unmarried'), ME *amti*, *em(p)ti*, NE *empty*, deriv. of OE *æmta*, *æmtta* 'leisure', etym. dub., but perh. a cpd. of *æ-* (neg. pref. as in *æ-wæde* 'unclothed', etc., OHG *ā-*) and deriv. of root in *metan* 'measure, mete out' (12.54) hence orig. 'lack of assignment', then 'leisure'. Buck Cl. Ph. 15.198.

OE *lære*, *gelære*, ME *lere*, OHG *lāri*, MHG *lār(e)*, NHG *leer*, perh. : OE, OHG *lesan* 'collect, gather, glean', and first used of a field whose crop had been harvested and hence was 'empty'. Kluge-G. 350.

Du. *ledig*, *leeg* : NHG *ledig*, MHG *ledec* 'free (from difficulty), unmarried', etc. (above, 5).

ChSL *prazdnŭ* (in Gospels renders *ἀργός* 'idle', but 'empty' in neg. cpd. *ne-prazdnŭ* 'pregnant'), ScR. *prazan*, Boh. *prázdný*, Pol. *próżny*, etym.? Miklosich 259 f. Brückner 439.

Russ. *пустой* : ChSL *пустŭ* 'desert, waste' (and so in most modern Slavic languages), OPruss. *pausto* 'wild', ChSL *pustiti*, Russ. *pustit'* 'let, let go', Grk. *παύω* 'cause to cease'. Walde-P. 2.1. Trautmann 208 f.

7. Skt. *cūnya-* (the source, through Arab. *ṣifr*, of NE *cipher* and zero, with the other similar Eur. forms) : *ṣṇā* 'swell' (pple. *cūna-*), but line of semantic development not clear. Walde-P. 1.365. Günther, KZ 68.139 ff.

Skt. *rikta-*, pple. of *ric-* 'empty, leave, release' : Grk. *λείρω*, Lat. *linquere* 'leave, let', etc. Walde-P. 2.396.

Skt. *tuccha-*, *tucchya-* : ChSL *tūštŭ*, etc. (above, 5).

13.23 PART (sb.)

Grk. <i>μέρος</i>	Goth. <i>dails</i>	Lith. <i>dalis</i>
NG <i>μέρος</i>	ON <i>hlutr, deild</i>	Lett. <i>daļa</i>
Lat. <i>pars</i>	Dan. <i>del</i>	ChSL <i>čestŭ</i> (<i>dēlŭ</i>)
It. <i>parte</i>	Sw. <i>del</i>	ScR. <i>dio, čest</i>
Fr. <i>partie</i>	OE <i>dæl</i>	Boh. <i>díl, čast</i>
Sp. <i>parte</i>	ME <i>deel, part</i>	Pol. <i>część, dział</i>
Rum. <i>parte</i>	NE <i>part</i>	Russ. <i>časť</i>
Ir. <i>rann, cuil, pairt</i>	Du. <i>deel</i>	Skt. <i>bhāga, bhāga-</i>
NlR. <i>cuid</i>	OHG <i>teil</i>	Av. <i>baga-, bačā-</i>
W. <i>rhan</i>	MHG <i>teil</i>	
Br. <i>rann</i>	NHG <i>teil</i>	

13.24 HALF

(Adj. Except as Noted)

Grk. <i>ἡμισυς</i> ; <i>ἡμι- μέρος</i>	Goth. <i>halbs</i>	Lith. <i>pusė</i> (sb.), <i>puse</i> (sb.), <i>puse</i> (sb.)
NG <i>dimidiatus</i> ; <i>semi- mezzo</i> ; <i>metā</i> (sb.)	ON <i>halfr</i>	Let. <i>pusē</i> (sb.), <i>puse</i> (sb.)
Lat. <i>dimidiatus</i> ; <i>semi- mezzo</i> ; <i>metā</i> (sb.)	Dan. <i>halv</i>	ChSL <i>polŭ</i> (sb.)
Fr. <i>demi</i> ; <i>moitié</i> (sb.)	Sw. <i>halv</i>	ScR. <i>po</i> (sb.)
Sp. <i>medio</i> ; <i>mitad</i> (sb.)	OE <i>healf</i> ; <i>sām-</i>	Boh. <i>poloviční</i> ; <i>půl</i> (sb.)
Rum. <i>jumătate</i> (sb.)	ME <i>half</i>	Pol. <i>połowiczny</i> ; <i>poł</i> (sb.)
Ir. <i>leth</i> (sb.), <i>leith-</i>	NE <i>half</i>	Russ. <i>pol</i> (' <i>polu-</i>)
NlR. <i>leath</i> (sb.), <i>leath-</i>	Du. <i>half</i>	Skt. <i>ardha-</i> ; <i>sāmi-</i>
W. <i>hanter</i>	MHG <i>halp</i>	Av. <i>naēma-</i>
Br. <i>hanter</i>	NHG <i>halb</i>	

In contrast to the words for 'a third', 'a fourth', and other fractions, which are all numeral derivs., those for 'half' (adj.) or 'a half' have no connection with a numeral. There is an inherited group which probably rests on the notion of a single or even division, and in Latin 'divided in the middle' was 'half'. Other words, some of them used also for 'side' and some cognate with verbs for 'cut, divide', etc., must have gained the meaning 'half' through specialization of 'part, division'.

1. IE **semi-* in cpds., prob. with reference to a single or even division : IE **sem-*, **somo-*, etc., in Grk. *δύος*, Skt. *sama-*, Goth. *sama* 'same', Lat. *semel* 'once', Grk. *εἰς* 'one', etc. Walde-P. 2.493 (with doubt of the connection with **sem-*, etc.). Ernout-M. 921 f.

Grk. *ἡμι-* in cpds., hence *ἡμι-τυς*, orig. sb. 'a half', then as adj. (cf. Cret. *ἡμι-τρον*), Att. *ἡμισυς* (adj., with neut. *ἡμισυ* as sb.), many dial. also *ἡμισσος* (**ἡμι-τρος*), Cret. *ἡμίνα* sb. 'half'; *ἡμισυς* > NG pop. *μυός* adj., *τὸ μυσό* sb.; Lat. *semi-*, OE, OS *sām-*, OHG *sāmi-*, Skt. *sāmi-* in cpds.

Of similar ultimate orig. prob. W. *hanter*, adj. and sb. (in cpds. *haner-*), Br. *hanter* adj. and sb. (fr. **sn̥-tero-*) : Grk. *ἄρετος*, Att. *ἄρετος* 'one or the other of two'. Walde-P. l.c. Pedersen 1.138 (with different root connection).

5. Lith. *puse*, Lett. *puse* sb. (with gen.), also freq. Lith., Lett. *pus-* in cpds. : OPruss. *possisawaite* 'mittwoch', *esse* ... *pausan* 'on the part of', Toch. A *poši* 'side, wall'. Mühl-Endz. 3.426. Fraenkel, IF 50.229.

6. ChSL *polŭ*, ScR. *po* (dial. *pol*), Pol. *poł*, Boh. *půl* sbs., Russ. *pol-* (in cpds.

ON *liðugr* 'free, unhindered, easily moved', prob. as more orig. in the latter sense fr. OHG *lid*, ON *liðr*, etc. 'limb, joint'. Walde-P. 1.158 f. Falk-Torp 630. Van Wijk, IF 35.265.

5. Lith. *tuščias*, Lett. *tukšs*, disputed, but prob. : ChSL *tūštŭ* (renders *κενός*), Skt. *tuccha-*, *tucchya-* 'empty, vain', Av. *tuš-* in caus. *taošaya-* 'let loose, free', etc. Mühl-Endz. 4.256 ff. Trautmann 333. Walde-P. 1.714.

6. ChSL *tūštŭ* : Skt. *tuccha-*, etc. (above, 5).

ChSL *prazdnŭ* (in Gospels renders *ἀργός* 'idle', but 'empty' in neg. cpd. *ne-prazdnŭ* 'pregnant'), ScR. *prazan*, Boh. *prázdný*, Pol. *próżny*, etym.? Miklosich 259 f. Brückner 439.

Russ. *пустой* : ChSL *пустŭ* 'desert, waste' (and so in most modern Slavic languages), OPruss. *pausto* 'wild', ChSL *pustiti*, Russ. *pustit'* 'let, let go', Grk. *παύω* 'cause to cease'. Walde-P. 2.1. Trautmann 208 f.

7. Skt. *cūnya-* (the source, through Arab. *ṣifr*, of NE *cipher* and zero, with the other similar Eur. forms) : *ṣṇā* 'swell' (pple. *cūna-*), but line of semantic development not clear. Walde-P. 1.365. Günther, KZ 68.139 ff.

Skt. *rikta-*, pple. of *ric-* 'empty, leave, release' : Grk. *λείρω*, Lat. *linquere* 'leave, let', etc. Walde-P. 2.396.

Skt. *tuccha-*, *tucchya-* : ChSL *tūštŭ*, etc. (above, 5).

only in nom. and acc. with gen. of second member, in other cases *polu-* with second member regularly inflected), also adj. Boh. *poloviční*, Pol. *połowiczny*; Slav. *polŭ* 'half' = *polŭ* 'side, shore' (cf. above Ir. *leth* 'side, half') : ChSL *ras-platiŭ*, OHG *spallan* 'split', Skt. *spālaya-*

'split', etc. Walde-P. 2.678. Miklosich 256 f. Brückner 429.

7. Skt. *ardha-*, beside sb. *ardha-* 'side, part, half' : Lith. *ardyti* 'divide, split', etc. Walde-P. 1.143. Uhlenbeck 14.

Av. *naēma-* (NPers. *nēm*) : Skt. *nema-* 'the one, the other', also 'half', orig. dub. Barth. 1036. Uhlenbeck 151.

13.31. NOTE ON THE NUMERALS

No class of words, not even those denoting family relationship, has been so persistent as the numerals in retaining the inherited words.

Except for some suffix-variation and actual substitution in the case of 'one' (13.32), the IE words for 'one' to 'ten' have persisted everywhere with only slight changes other than phonetic; likewise the IE word for 'hundred', while for 'thousand' there are several different groups.

The '-teens' are expressed by cop. cpds. of the digits with 'ten', with the exception of the Gmc. words for 'eleven' and 'twelve' (Goth. *ain-lif*, *twa-lif*) and the whole Lith. series (*vienio-lika*, *dvy-lika*, *try-lika*, *keturi-lika*, etc. for 11-19), which are cpds. with a form of IE **leik-* 'leave, remain' (Grk. *λείρω*, etc., Walde-P. 2.396 f.), hence orig. 'one over' (the ten), etc.

For 20-90 certain IE cpds., the second part of which seems to be obscurely related to the numeral for 'ten', have been partly retained (for 20 Grk. *είκοσι*, Dor. *ἑκατι*, Lat. *viginti*, Skt. *viṅcati*, etc.; for the others Grk. *-κοττα*, Lat.

-ginta, Skt. *-cat*, etc.), and partly replaced by more transparent phrases or cpds. (as for 20 Goth. *twaī tigjus*, OE *twen-tig*, Lith. *dvi-dešimt*, Rum. *douăzeci*).

The decimal system, based on counting the fingers, prevails. But the influence of a duodecimal or sexagesimal system is indicated by certain breaks in the type of formation as that between 12 and 13 in Gmc., between 60 and 70 in Grk., Goth., etc.

The ordinals are formed from the cardinals, mostly with a *-to-* or *-mo-* suffix. Exceptions are those for 'first' (13.33), and many of those for 'second', which are literally 'the other' (Goth. *anþar*, OE *ðer*, ChSL *vītorŭ*, etc.) or 'the following' (Lat. *secundus* : *sequi* 'follow'; similarly Grk. *δεύτερος* prob. orig. 'the one after', cf. Hom. *δευτάρως* 'last').

For detailed discussion of the IE numerals, cf. Brugmann, Grd. 2.2.1 ff.

In the following we list and discuss only those for 'one' and 'first', and for 'three' with derivs., choosing these last as convenient illustrations of the various types.

the numeral, either by itself or in derivs. or phrases.

1. 'One' used by itself for 'alone'. So Lat. *ūnus* (beside the more distinctive *solus*), Goth. *ains* (reg. for *mōvos*), ON *einn*, OE *ān*, etc., but esp. with weak inflection OE *āna*, OHG *eino*; Lith. *vienas*; ChSL *jedinŭ*, Russ. *odin*, and for attrib. 'only' with def. adj. inflection, ScR. *jedini*, etc. (but Russ. *jedinŭj* now arch., usually *jedinŭstennyj*); Skt. *eka-*, Av. *aēva-*.

Derivs. of 'one'. Grk. *mōvos* (? see below, 2); Lat. *ūnicus* (> It. *unico*, etc.); Ir. *denur*, NlR. *aonar*, W. *unig*; Goth. *ainaha* (for *monovēns*), ON *einga-*, OE *ānga*, OHG *einac*, *einig*, MHG *einec*, Du. *eennig*, NHG *einig* obs. in this sense, replaced by *einzig*; OE *ānlic*, ME *onely*, NE *only*; Sw. *ende*, Dan. *eneste*; Lith. *vienatinis*, Lett. *vienīgs*; Skt. *ekaka-*; cf. also, fr. stem **sem-* in words for 'same', Rum. *singur* 'alone', fr. Lat. *singulus* 'single' (Ernout-M. 944 f. REW 1945) and ScR., Boh., Pol. *sam* 'alone' (ChSL *samŭ* 'self').

Phrases with 'one'. Br. *e-unan* (e poss. pron.), *unan-penn* (penn 'head'), etc. (Vallée s.v. *seul*); ME *al(l) on(e)*, *alone*, NE *alone* (hence *lone*, *lonely*, *lonesome*, now mostly in emotional sense, as also NHG *einsam*), LG *alene* > Dan. *alene*, Sw. *allena*, MHG *aleine*, NHG *allein*, fr. all as adv. 'wholly' and word for 'one'; Lith. *vienas sau* ('sau' for oneself'), Lett. *viens pats* ('pats' 'self').

2. Grk. *mōvos*, Ion. *μόνος* (**monos*), generally taken (after Brugmann) as cognate with *μᾶνός*, *μᾶνός* (**manos*) 'thin (in density)', rare, etc. (12.66). Walde-P. 2.266 f. Ernout-M. 618. Miss Hahn, Language 18.88 f., reviving and improving an older suggestion, derives fr. **σμονος*, formed fr. **sem-* in Grk. *εἰς*, *μία* (**μία*), *εἰς* 'one', Grk. *δύος*, Goth.

sama, Skt. *sama-* 'same', etc. This is better on the semantic side, as in line with the most common source of 'alone' (above, 1), and quite possible, though complicated, on the formal side. Hence *μοναχός* 'unique', NG = *mōvos*.

3. Lat. *solus* (> It., Sp. *solo*, Fr. *seul*), etym. dub., perh. deriv. of refl. stem seen in *sē*, *sibi* and so orig. 'by oneself'. Walde-P. 2.458. Ernout-M. 954. Brugmann, Totalität 48 f.

4. Many of the adverbs for 'only' are simply adv. forms of (or phrases with) the adjectives, e.g. Grk. *mōvos*, Lat. *solum*, Fr. *seulement*, Goth. *palainei* (fr. *palain* 'that one'), OE *ān* (so reg. in Gospels for 'only'), ME *onliche*, *onely*, NE *only*, Lett. *vien*, ChSL *jedinŭ*, ScR. *samo*, Boh. *jen*, Pol. *jeno*, etc. But many others are of quite different origin.

Lat. *tantum*, fr. *tantus* 'so great, so much', hence as 'just so much and no more' to 'only'.

Lat. *modo*, fr. *modus* 'measure'. Hence also, with the preceding, *tantummodo*.

Rum. *numai*, fr. Lat. *nōn magis* 'not more'. Cf. OFr. *ne mais—que*, Fr. *ne—que*. REW 5228.

Ir. *amháin*, NlR. *amháin*, fr. na 'not' and *mā*, *mō* 'more' (13.16). Br. *nemet* also fr. negative, but formation obscure. Pedersen 1.165, 2.261.

Br. *hepken*, fr. *hep* 'without' and *ken* 'more'.

Dan. *blot*, Sw. *blott*, NHG *bloss*, fr. the corresponding adjs. meaning 'naked, bare' (4.99). Cf. NE *barely*.

Dan. *kun*, fr. older *ikkun*, this fr. *ikke* 'not without' (cf. following). Falk-Torp 460.

ME, NE *but*, in this sense orig. with neg., fr. OE *ne bātan* 'not without'. NED s.v.

Du. *slachts*, fr. adj. *slacht*, now 'bad', but orig. 'level, smooth' (Goth. *slaihts*,

13.32 ONE			
Grk.	<i>εἰς</i>	Goth.	<i>ains</i>
NG	<i>ēwas</i>	ON	<i>einn</i>
Lat.	<i>ūnus</i>	Dan.	<i>en</i>
It.	<i>uno</i>	Sw.	<i>en</i>
Fr.	<i>un</i>	OE	<i>ān</i>
Sp.	<i>uno</i>	ME	<i>oon</i>
Rum.	<i>un</i>	NE	<i>one</i>
Ir.	<i>den</i>	Du.	<i>een</i>
NIr.	<i>aon</i>	OHG	<i>ein</i>
W.	<i>un</i>	MHG	<i>ein</i>
Br.	<i>unan</i>	NHG	<i>ein</i>

this notion, though few of them are in such common use as NHG *dreierlei*.

1. Grk. (Ion.) δι-φάσιος, τρι-φάσιος, e.g. Hdt. διφασίους δὲ γράμμασι χρώεται 'they [the Egyptians] use two kinds of writing', μονομαχία τριφασία 'a duel of three kinds' (man vs. man, horse vs. horse, dog vs. dog), fr. -φάσιος (cf. διφάσιος Hesych.), this : φαίνωμαι 'appear'. So Brugmann, Grd. 2.2.71. ws. 2.1.186, followed by Walde-P. 1.680, Boisacq 191).

τρι-(δι-)φώνης and -φώνιος (: φώνος 'nature'), e.g. Hdt. ἐχιδνα διφώνης 'viper of double form' (woman and snake), Theophr. διφώνεις καὶ τριφώνεις ('date-palms) of double and triple form'. But Elean γύφωσις is used in proportional sense = Att. διτλάσιος.

2. Late Lat. trifarius. Both adj. form and the sense 'of three kinds' are some three centuries later than the adv. form in -fāriam. The latter (prob. : fās and fā-ri 'speak') occur from Plautus on, e.g. Plaut. edixit mihi ut disparitarem obsonium hic bifariam 'told me to distribute the food in two parts', Liv. castra bifariam facta, trifariam adortus castra 'the camp in two, three sections'. Adjectives formed from these appear in the second century A.D. in the sense 'of three kinds, in three ways' and are common in late and medieval Latin, including multi-fārius whence NE multifarious. Skutsch IF 14.488 ff. Walde-H. 1.105.

3. NHG dreierlei, indeclin. adj. and sb., based upon MHG phrase with lei 'manner, condition', e.g. nach irer ley, deiner lei, einer lei, etc., the word being borrowed fr. OFr. lei (Fr. loi), which is often used in the same way, e.g. a la lei de sa tere. Kluge-G. 352. Weigand-H. 2.42. Paul, Deutsches Wtb. 319 (with strange denial of the obvious Fr. origin).

4. Lith. trejokas, formed on the analogy of toks 'talis', koks 'qualis', is used in

16th- and 17th-cent. writings, but is now replaced by trejopas, formerly only proportional (13.46). Thus in Jeremiah 15.3 Luther's mit viererlei Plagen was rendered by Bretkun ketuokais vagais, where a modern version has ketuopomis slogomis. Leskien, Bildung d. Nom. 515, 589.

Lett. trijāds, formed after tāds 'talis', kāds 'qualis'.

5. ChSl. trojakū (late), SCr. trojak, Pol. trojaki, Russ. trojaki, formed fr. the coll. adjs. troji, etc. (13.48) after the analogy of ChSl. takū 'talis', kakū 'qualis', exactly like Lith. trejokas (above).

But Boh. trojaky has been in this sense mostly replaced by troji belonging to the coll. type (13.48).

6. Skt. trividha-, cpd. of vidhā- (vi-dhā- 'set apart') 'manner, kind', forming thus a distinctive series used mostly in sense of NHG dreierlei, etc.

13.48. The notion 'consisting of three together, three in a group' is included among the various uses of the multiplicative adjs. for 'threefold, triple' (13.46), e.g. Grk. τριπλά αμαξιστοί 'the meeting of three roads', Lat. triplex murus 'a triple wall' (= 'a set of three walls'). But in several of the IE languages there are also types with more distinctive coll. force. Thus Lat. trīni, etc. were orig. coll., as in Lat. bovēs bīni 'a pair of oxen', trīni annī 'a period of three years', and (beside their secondary distrib. use, 13.52) are preferred to the cardinal with pluralia tantum or plurals that differ in sense from the singular, as Lat. bīna castra 'two camps', bīnae litterae 'two letters' (epistles) in contrast to duae litterae 'two letters' (of the alphabet). Hence they may become merely variant forms of the cardinals and tend to disappear. Cf. Brugmann, Die distribu-

'threefold' (13.46). Thurneysen, Gram. 243.

Ir. triar, Nlr. triär 'group of three persons', cpd. of the cardinal with fer 'man'. Thurneysen, Gram. 243 f. Otherwise Pedersen 2.51, 136 (suffix -aro-).

W. tri 'three' is also used as sb., pl. triodd 'threes'.

Br. trioz, pl. trioad, the latter = W. trioad.

4. ON þrenning, used for the 'trinity' but also in wider sense, deriv. of þrennr 'threefold' (13.46).

OE þrines, OHG drinissa, mostly the 'trinity', fr. the cardinal with suffix = NE -ness. Later OE þriniss with nn fr. þrinna, ME þrinnes (cf. NED).

MHG driheit, NHG dreiheit, Dan. trehed, Sw. trehet, fr. the cardinal with coll. suffix.

NE triad, trio, above, 1, 2.

ME thesrum (twasum, hundresome, etc.), NE threesome, etc., now chiefly Sc., whence the familiar foursome in golf, cpds. with -sum = OE indef. pron. sum as used after numerals. NED s.v. -some.

5. Lith. trejetas (so dvejetas, penketas, etc.), deriv. of the coll. adj. treji. Leskien, Bildung d. Nom. 571. Cf. Lett. trijats 'three-leafed clover' (also generic?), adv. trijātā 'by threes'. Mühl-Endz. 4.233.

6. ChSl. trojica, Boh. trojice, Pol. trojca, Russ. troica, but SCr. trojstvo, all mostly but not exclusively the 'trinity', derivs. of the coll. adj. troji.

7. Skt. trayam, neut. sb. of the coll. adj. trayaya-.

Other types in pañkti- 'group of five', with abstract suffix -ti- (cf. Umbr. pūntes, above, 2), and daḡad- 'group of ten' (cf. Grk. hekás, above, 1).

13.51. 'By threes'. The coll. notion is expressed more commonly by adv.

tiven und die kollektiven Numeralia der idg. Sprachen 30 ff.

1. IE *treyo-, *troyo-.

Lith., Lett. treji; ChSl. troji, neut. sg. troje, the latter esp. general Slavic; Skt. traya-, as in Ved. trayī vidyā 'the triple science', the group of three holy actions. This type is represented in Greek only by doús 'double', esp. in pl. doúoi 'both', mostly poetical.

2. With suffix -no-. Lat. trīni (also in part ternī, though mostly distrib.); ON þrennir (for use cf. Sievers ap. Brugmann op. cit. 71 ff.), OE þrinna (prob. fr. ON), Goth. tveihnai. Cf. Lith. dvynai 'twins' (formerly dual dvyni), trynuciai 'triplets'.

3. Grk. τρισός, Att. τριτός fr. *τρι-χίος, also τριξός (Ion., but τετραξός, πενταξός also in Aristotle), fr. *τριχίος, formed fr. the advs. τριχα and τριχθά 'in three parts'. In use often not distinguishable from τριπλούς in its various uses (which include the coll.) or in pl. from the simple cardinal. But the coll. sense seems dominant. Cf. Hdt. διξός λόγος 'twofold account' = 'two accounts', Aristot. Metaph. ἐπιπένδα τριτάτα, γραμμαὶ τετρατάτα, στίγματα πεντάτα (three, four, five) classes of planes (lines, points), and esp. the frequent use in the papyri for triplicate (etc.) copies, as πρῶσις τρισή γραφεῖσα 'triplicate bill of sale' (POxy. 1698.23), γράμματα τετρασσά (εἰκασσά) γραφέντα 'contract in four (eight) copies' (POxy. 1638.30, 171.4), etc.

Grk. συνδύο, συντρεῖς (both Hom.), cpds. with σύν 'together'.

4. Nlr. triürach, deriv. of sb. triür 'group of three persons' (13.52).

5. Skt. trika- (dvika-, etc.), in part coll., deriv. of the cardinal with suffix -ka-.

Ved. gatin-, sahasrin- 'in hundreds, thousands', with common suffix -in-,

also daḡava-, daḡavin-, gaḡavin-, for which see M. Bloomfield, AJPh. 17.42 ff.

13.49. Nouns for a 'group of three', etc., are formed either from the cardinals with a coll. suffix or from the coll. adjs. (13.48).

Such terms tend to become specialized according to the nature of the things grouped, as the general Eur. ecclesiastical 'trinity' or musical 'trio'; the political Grk. τριτρίς; the mathematical ternion, quaternion; the It., Sp. ternio in dice-playing, lottery, etc.; NE quartette in music, quatrain in verse, foursome in golf, decade of years; Russ. trojka 'three-horse team'.

It is only in such specialized uses that these words belong to popular speech. A truly generic coll. sb. may be only a rare sophisticated term or may even be lacking in some of the IE languages. We have listed those that are generic or come nearest to this in that they convey a variety of specialized uses (like Sp. ternio). Words for the 'trinity' are omitted, except as they are also sometimes used in a wider sense or are the only ones available.

1. Grk. τριάς, gen. -άδος, etc., full series, prob. starting from forms like δεκάδ- parallel to Skt. daḡad- 'decade'. Used for a triad, the number three, and in Christian times for the 'trinity', as in NG pop. τριάδα. Hence in its wider sense (as 'trinity') it was rendered by trīnīlās late Lat. trias, It., Fr. triade, NE triad.

Att. τριτρίς, used for a sacrifice of three animals and for a division of the tribe, fr. *τρικτός (with ττ after τριτός), like τετρακτός, formed fr. the adverbs τριχα, τέτραχα (or fr. *τρυκο-, like Skt. trika- 13.48) with suffix -τ-, as also in πεντηκοστής 'group of 50', etc.

phrases than by the adjs. (13.51). These may consist (1) of a preposition with the cardinal (or coll.), (2) of a repetition of the cardinal, (3) a combination of the two preceding ('three by three').

Several of these phrases are also used, and more originally, for the distrib. 'three apiece' (13.52). In fact, they are all commonly called "distributive phrases."

It is remarkable that Brugmann, Die distributiven und die kollektiven Numeralia, while clearing up the relations of the distrib. and coll. uses of Lat. bīni, etc., failed to make a similar distinction in the adv. phrases and lumped together phrases so distinct as NE by threes, three by three, and three each, three apiece. They are all distrib. in a loose sense (distributed in groups of three), but only the latter type in a technical sense. The former type 'by threes' is obviously co-ordinate with the coll. adjs. and sbs.

1. With preposition. Grk. ἀνὰ τρεῖς or κατὰ τρεῖς; It. a tre, Fr. à trois, etc. (but more commonly with repetition, below, 3); Goth. bi twans 'by twos' (1 Cor. 14.27; but Mk. 6.7, Lk. 10.1 twans hwanzeih, as if distrib.), ME by thres, NE by threes, in threes, NHG zu (je) dreien, Du. bij drieën; Lith. po tris, Lett. pa trim; ChSl. po trīmū, SCr. po tri, Boh. po třech, Pol. po trzech, w trzech, Russ. po tri.

2. Repetition, with or without 'and'. Grk. μί μί 'one by one' (Soph.), but common only in late times, e.g. in NT δύο δύο Mk. 6.7 (= ἀνὰ δύο Lk. 10.1, κατὰ δύο 1 Cor. 14.27), τρία τρία POxy. 121, NG τρεῖς τρεῖς; late Lat. duo et duo, also duo duo (cf. Arch. f. lat. Lex. 2.323); Br. tri ha tri; OE þrim and þrim (so Aelfric, Gram. for Lat. ternī), NE three and three, NHG drei und drei, ON þrír ok þrír, Dan. tre og tre, Sw. tre och tre.

3. In a sentence like NE the pails held ten quarts each, the ten quarts might be felt as coll. (cf. ten-quart pail, gallon jug, bushel basket) and so expressed. This is

tre, Du. drie en drie (obs.); Skt. duś-duś (Ved.).

3. Preposition and repetition. Late Grk. ἀνὰ δύο δύο (Ev. Petr. 35); It. tre a tre, Fr. trois à trois, Sp. tres a tres, Rum. trei câte trei or câte trei trei; Nlr. 'na driür is 'na driür (with triür 'trio' 13.52); NE three by three, Du. drie aan drie.

4. Miscellaneous. Ir. tréadib, dat. pl. of the coll. sb. tréde (13.49).

W. bob yn dri, or simply bob dri, with pob 'every', also and orig. distrib. (13.52). Morris Jones 260.

OHG io dri, NHG je drei, orig. and still mainly distrib., cf. 13.52.

Skt. triḡas (so ekaḡas 'one by one', gaḡadās 'by hundreds', etc.), with adv. suffix -ḡas : Grk. -ας in ἀνδρακας 'man by man'.

13.52. Three each, three apiece. In general, the distrib. notion is not expressed by any distinctive deriv. of the numeral itself, but independently in the context.

1. Numeral with words for 'each one, every one'. Thus in Grk. with forms of ἕκαστος according to construction, and esp. καθ' ἕκαστον or καθ' ἑνα. Similarly in the Romance languages except Rum. (Fr. chacun, etc.), Celtic (Ir. each, W. pob, etc.), and most of the Gmc. (OE ælc, NE each, Dan. hver, etc.). And even where other expressions are usual (as listed) this form is always a possible alternative, e.g. NHG jedem gab er drei beside ihnen gab er je drei.

NE apiece is virtually the same thing, orig. a pece 'a piece'; likewise Nlr. an ceann 'the head' (cf. McKenna p. 371, col. 1, bottom).

2. In a sentence like NE the pails held ten quarts each, the ten quarts might be felt as coll. (cf. ten-quart pail, gallon jug, bushel basket) and so expressed. This is

conspicuously the case in Latin, where the orig. colls. bīni, etc. (13.48), were regularly so used (with usual but not complete differentiation of ternī and trīni) and thus came to be called 'distributives'. [In Umbrian the multiplicatives like Lat. duplus, triplus are used with a following distrib. phrase, as numer tupler (tripler) pusti kastruva 'nummis binis (ternis) in singulos fundos'.] Similarly, ON tveinnir, þrennir are used in distrib. phrases but usually in connection with a form of hver 'each, every one' (cf. Sievers ap. Brugmann, Distrib. 71). So Goth. tveihnōs paidōs haban = ἀνὰ δύο χιτώνας 'have two coats apiece' Lk. 9.3.

3. Many of the adv. phrases that have been listed under the coll. 'by threes' are also used in distrib. sense, and in some the latter is probably the more original. Thus OHG io dri (io siben quotable), MHG ie dri, NHG je drei, with io, je 'always, in each case'. Lith. po tris, etc., general Balto-Slavic, with the same distrib. use of po as in Lith. ten raste koḡnas po lovą 'there you will find each a bed, a bed apiece' (Leskien, Lit. Lesebuch, p. 4), or ChSl. po often = Grk. κατὰ.

Byz., NG ἀπὸ τρεῖς, quotable from 7th. century, is unequivocally distrib. (not coll.), e.g. τοὺς τῶσσα ἀπὸ τρία μῆλα 'I gave them three apples apiece'.

4. Skt. trayas prati- (quotable?) with distrib. use of prati as in pratyekam 'one by one', yajñam prati 'at each sacrifice', etc.

13.53. Miscellaneous. Various types of numeral derivs. are used with special-application, e.g. to the sequence of days or years.

Grk. τριταῖος 'on the third day', and so a whole series, πεμπταῖος (Hom.), ἑκταῖος, δεκαταῖος, etc., derivs. of the ordinal with suffix -αῖος.

Grk. τριεῖς 'third part of a μέδιμνος', and so also as a measure τετραεῖς and ἑκεῖς (but δωδεκαεῖς 'twelfth month').

Grk. τριεῖς, τὰ 'third place, third prize', and so δευτερεῖς, πρωτεῖς.

Grk. τεῖς, τετράς 'three (four) on the dice' (μοῖνος 'ace' Ion. form of μένος 'alone').

Lat. with suffix -ārius; fr. the cardinal, triārii 'soldiers in the third rank'; fr. the ordinal, tertīārius 'of the third part', hence NE tertiary in geology, mathematics, etc.; fr. the coll., ternārius 'consisting of sets of three', hence NE ternary (binary, etc.) in mathematics and other sciences; the same formation with different specialization, late octōgenārius, nōnagenārius 'eighty (ninety) years old', hence NE octogenarian, nonagenarian (both also -ary); with suffix -ānus fr. ordinal, tertīāni 'soldiers of the third legion' and tertīānas febrēs 'tertiary fever', whence NE tertian.

Lat. triēns 'third part' mostly as a measure, and similarly quadrāns, sex-tāns, dōdrāns, participial formations. Thurneysen, IF 39.201.

For years of age (aside, of course, from cpds. with words for year), cf. (beside Lat. octōgenārius, above) Ir. nōich-tech 'ninety years old' (Pedersen 2.130, 136); Lith. treigys 'three years old' (so dveigys, ketvergys, penkergys, etc.; Leskien, Bildung d. Nom. 524); Skt. śaṣṭika-, śāptatika- 'sixty (seventy) years old', with the same suffix as the multiplicative trika-, etc., but with vṛddhi in the forms of the cardinal (Wackernagel, Altind. Gram. 3.421).

CHAPTER 14 TIME ¹			
14.11	TIME	14.43	DAWN
14.12	AGE	14.44	MORNING
14.13	NEW	14.45	NOON
14.14	YOUNG	14.46	EVENING
14.15	OLD	14.47	TODAY
14.16	EARLY (adv.)	14.48	TOMORROW
14.17	LATE (adv.)	14.49	YESTERDAY
14.18	NOW	14.51	HOURLY
14.19	SOON; IMMEDIATELY	14.52	MINUTE; SECOND
14.21	SWIFT, FAST, QUICK	14.53	CLOCK; WATCH
14.22	SLOW (adj.)	14.61	WEEK
14.23	HASTEN, HURRY (vb. intr.)	14.62	SUNDAY
14.24	DELAY (vb. intr.)	14.63	MONDAY
14.25	BEGIN; BEGINNING	14.64	TUESDAY
14.252	LAST (vb.)	14.65	WEDNESDAY
14.26	END (sb., temporal)	14.66	THURSDAY
14.27	FINISH (vb.)	14.67	FRIDAY
14.28	CEASE	14.68	SATURDAY
14.29	READY	14.71	MONTH
14.31	ALWAYS	14.72	NAMES OF THE MONTHS
14.32	OFTEN	14.73	YEAR
14.33	SOMETIMES	14.74	WINTER
14.34	NEVER	14.75	SPRING
14.35	AGAIN	14.76	SUMMER
14.41	DAY	14.77	AUTUMN
14.42	NIGHT	14.78	SEASON

14.11 TIME			
Grk.	χρόνος	Goth.	þeihs, mēl, hweila
NG	καρπός	ON	tið, timi, stund
Lat.	tempus	Dan.	tid
It.	tempo	Sw.	tid
Fr.	temps	OE	tid, tīma, hwil, stund
Sp.	tiempo	ME	time, tide, while, stounde
Rum.	tiimp, vreme	NE	time (while)
Ir.	am, aimsir, tan	Du.	tiid
Nlr.	am, aimsir	OHG	zit, stunde, wile
W.	amser, pryd	MHG	zit, stunde, wile
Br.	amser, pred	NHG	zeit (weile)

¹ Words for several of the notions classified under "Spatial Relations" or "Quantity and Number", like 'long', 'short', 'first', 'last', are applied equally to time, or in some cases specialized in this direction, e.g. Lett. ilgš 'long' only of time, NE brieš 'short' mostly of time.

Some of the words for 'time' are from roots for 'stretch' or 'measure', with established temporal, rather than spatial, application. Others are of diverse and partly obscure orig.

Besides the most generic terms, there are others which are used mostly for a point or period of time (not time in its duration). These may become more generic (as Grk. καρπός) but, more frequently, are further specialized (e.g. to 'year', 'day', or esp. 'hour') or restricted to certain phrases (e.g. NE while).

1. Grk. χρόνος, etym. dub. Possibly, with analysis χρ-βος- (cf. θρ-βος-) and as orig. 'the comprehensive', fr. the root seen in Skt. hr- 'bring', Osc. heriad 'capiat', etc. Boisacq 1071 f.

Grk. καρπός 'fitness, opportunity' and esp. 'fitting time, season', used of special times, not duration of time, but in NG the pop. word for 'time' (χρόνος pop. 'year'), root connection dub., perh. best as orig. 'section of time' fr. *kap-ib- : κείρω 'cut off, shear', etc. Walde-P. 1.419, 2.584. Boisacq 538 ftn. Walde-H. 1.206.

Grk. ὥρα 'period of time', in Hom. esp. 'time of year, season' or 'fitting time', later esp. 'time of day, hour', but wider use continued in part (so even NG κάμ-πορη ὥρα 'considerable time, quite a while') : Av. yara, Goth. jār, etc. 'year' (14.73), Slavic jaro 'spring' (14.75), all prob. fr. *yē-, yō- beside *yā- (cf. Skt. yā- 'go', Lith. joti 'ride', etc.), extensions of ei-, i- 'go'. Walde-P. 1.105. Boisacq 1083.

2. Lat. tempus (> Romance words), etym. much disputed, but prob. as 'stretch of time' : Lith. tempti 'stretch', etc., fr. *tem-p-, beside *ten-d- in Lat. tendere 'stretch', extension of *ten- in Skt. tan-, Grk. téino 'stretch' (cf. Ir. tan, below, 3). Walde-P. 1.721. Ernout-M. 1025 f. (without etym.).

3. Goth. þeihs : OE ping-gemealc 'measured time', ON, OE ping 'judicial assembly', prob. fr. IE *ten-k-, extension of *ten- 'stretch'. Walde-P. 1.724. Falk-Torp 1263. Feist 494.

Goth. mēl (usually χρόνος, once ὥρα) : ON māl, OE mael, OHG māl 'fixed time, mealtime, etc.', fr. the root in ON mala, Lat. māltri, Skt. mā-, etc. 'measure'. Walde-P. 2.237. Falk-Torp 685. Feist 353.

Goth. hweila, mostly 'period of time, hour' (renders both χρόνος and καρπός, but chiefly ὥρα), OE hwil, OHG (h)wila, etc. = ON hvila 'resting place, bed' : Skt. cira- 'delay', adj. 'long (of time)', Lat. quies 'rest', ChSl. po-čiti 'to rest', etc. Walde-P. 1.510. Falk-Torp 440. Feist 284. NED s.v. while, sb.

ON tíð, OE tíd, OHG zit, etc., general Gmc. except Goth. (NE tide), fr. Gmc. *ti-d-, beside *ti-m- in ON timi (often 'period of time, appointed time', mod. Scand. 'hour'), OE tíma, ME, NE time

Rum. vreme (mostly replaced now in lit. language by timp), fr. Slavic (cf. below, 6). Tiktin 1780 f.

3. Ir. aimsir, etc., general Celtic, deriv. of simple form in Ir. amm 'time, occasion, point of time', Nlr. am (general term now; aimsir esp. 'weather', cf. McKenna), etym.? Pedersen 1.80.

Ir. tan, rare in later period in lit. sense, mostly used as conjunction in tan, in tain 'when' : Skt. tan-, Grk. téino, Lat. tendere 'stretch'. Walde-P. 1.723. Stokes 128. Otherwise Pedersen 2.14.

Ir. tráth 'time, period', esp. 'canonical hour' = W. trawd 'course, journey', prob. : Skt. tr- 'pass', Lat. trāns 'across', etc. Pedersen 1.52.

W. pryd, Br. pred, OCorn. pril (gl. hora) : Skt. sa-krī 'once', tri-krītas 'thrice', Lith. kartas, ChSl. kratū in numeral advs. (13.44). Pedersen 1.43. Henry 227.

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ON tíð, OE tíd, OHG zit, etc., general Gmc. except Goth. (NE tide), fr. Gmc. *ti-d-, beside *ti-m- in ON timi (often 'period of time, appointed time', mod. Scand. 'hour'), OE tíma, ME, NE time

(NHG dial. zīme 'opportunity, time'), prob. as 'period of time' : Grk. δαίωμα, Skt. day-, dā- 'divide, share' (cf. fr. the same root Arm. ti 'age, year, time'). Walde-P. 1.764. Falk-Torp 1256. Kluge-G. 706.

ON, OE stund, ME stounde, OHG stunta, MHG stunde, mostly 'period of time' (whence 'hour' in NHG), as orig. 'fixed time' : Goth. standan, etc. 'stand'.

5. Lith. laikas, Lett. laiks : Lith. palaikis 'remainder', laikyti 'hold, keep (over)', likti 'remain', Grk. λείπω 'leave', etc. (12.16-18), semantic development through 'time left over(?)'. Walde-P. 2.397. Mühl-Endz. 2.407.

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SELECTED INDO-EUROPEAN SYNONYMS

due to Fr. influence); Lith. *jaunas*, Lett. *jauns*, ChSl. *junŭ* (positive not in Gospels, but *junŭj* = *δ νέωτος*, Lk. 15.12), Russ. *junyj*, Bulg., Slov. *jun*; Skt., Av. *yuvan-*, *yān-* (Av. quotable only as sb. 'young man'); b) Ir. *óg*, etc. NlR. *óg*, W. *ieuanc*, Br. *yaouank*; Goth. *juggs*, ON *ungr*, etc., general Gmc.; cf. Lat. *iuvencus*, -a 'steer, heifer', Umb. *iueuca* 'iuvenca', Skt. *yuaça-* 'youthful'.

2. Grk. *νέος*, orig. 'new' (cf. 14.13), but chiefly 'young' from Hom. to the present day.

3. Rum. *tînăr*, fr. Lat. *tener* 'delicate, tender', and also often 'of tender age' (cf. *teneri* 'the young, boys'), but this use strengthened by the similar development in Bulg., SCr. *mlad* (below). Ernout-M. 1029. REW 8645.

4. Bulg., SCr. *mlad*, Boh. *mladŭj*, Pol. *mlody*, Russ. *molodŭj* (also OPruss. *malda-* 'young') = ChSl. *mladŭ* 'tender' (of the branch of the fig tree): Lat. *mollis*, Skt. *mṛdu-* 'soft, tender', etc. Walde-P. 258 f. Berneker 270.

5. Skt. *kanina-*: Grk. *καινός* 'new', etc. (14.13).

14.15 OLD

Grk.	παλαιός, ἀρχαῖος, γήρων	Goth.	fairneis, alpeis, sineigs	Lith.	senas
NG	παλαιός, ἀρχαῖος	ON	for, gamall	Lett.	vec
Lat.	vetus, senex	ChSl.	vetŭchŭ, starŭ	ChSl.	vetŭchŭ, starŭ
It.	vecchio	Dan.	gamall	ScR.	star
Fr.	vieux (ancien)	Sw.	gamall	Boh.	starŭ
Sp.	viejo	OE	eald, gamol	Pol.	stary
Rum.	vechiu, bătrîn	ME	old	Russ.	starŭj
Ir.	sen	NE	old (ancient)	Skt.	jŭrta-, sana-, vrdhha-
NlR.	aosta, crionna, sean-	Du.	oud	Av.	hama-
W.	hen	OHG	alt, firni		
Br.	koz, hen-	MHG	alt, virne		
		NHG	alt		

Most of the words for 'old' are used alike for 'old' vs. 'new' and 'old' vs. 'young', and this is to be understood in the following, except as otherwise noted. But a few are used wholly or chiefly in the latter sense, esp. of old persons; and this was the orig. application of many of the others, as indicated by their etym.

1. IE **sen-*. Walde-P. 2.494. Ernout-M. 922 f.

Lat. *senex* (of living things, mostly persons); Ir. *sen*, NlR. *sean*, W. *hen* (Br. *hen*-as prefix, as often Ir. *sen*- and mostly NlR. *sean*-); Goth. *sineigs*, superl. *sinista* (only of persons, *πρεσβύτερος*, *πρεσβύτερος*); Lith. *senas*, Skt. (Ved.) *sana-* (opp. to *nava-* and *yuvan-*), *sana-*, Av. *hana-* (quotable only for old persons); Arm. *hin*; cf. Grk. *ἔως* 'of last year',

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jŭryati 'becomes frail, decays, grows old', ChSl. *zŭrŭti* 'ripen', etc. Walde-P. 1.599 f.

Grk. *γήραος* (mostly of men, 'old, revered'), *γήρων* (mostly sb. 'old man', pl. 'elders', but also adj. of things as shield, bronze, etc.; NG *γήρων*, *γήροντας*, *γήρος* sb. 'old man'), *γηρῶν* and *γηρῶν* 'old woman'; Skt. *jŭrta-* (pple. of *jŭryati*, above), *jara-* (= Grk. *γήρων*); cf. Av. *azarŭsant-* 'not growing old', *zaurura-* 'weakened by age', etc.

4. Grk. *παλαιός* (NG pop. *παλιός*, mostly of things; of persons only in derogatory sense as *παλιάνθρωπος* 'worthless fellow, rascal'), fr. adv. *πάλαι* 'of old, long ago': *τῆλε*, Lesb. *πῆλυ* 'far away', W. *pell* 'far distant', Skt. *carama-* 'the last', etc. Walde-P. 1.517.

Grk. *ἀρχαῖος*, lit. 'belonging to the beginning', hence 'ancient, old', fr. *ἀρχή* 'beginning' (14.25).

5. Fr. *ancien* (> NE *ancient*), both mostly with reference to things 'of former times', but also in Fr. and formerly in NE 'old' of persons, fr. deriv. of Lat. *ante* 'before'. REW 494. NED s.v. *ancient*.

6. NlR. *aosta*, lit. 'aged' (: *aais* 'age', 14.12), but now most general word for 'old'.

NlR. *crionna*, properly 'wise, experienced', but commonly 'old' of persons (Munster), MlR. *crinda* 'prudent, wise' (K. Meyer, Contrib. 518), orig.? Connection with *crin* 'withered, shrunk, worn out, old', as sb. 'dry wood fagots'? For the latter cf. Pedersen 2.498.

14.16 EARLY (adv.)

Grk.	ἄρῃς (ἄρῃς)	Goth.	air	Lith.	anksti
NG	ἄρῃς (ἄρῃς)	ON	ar, arla, snemma	Lett.	agri
Lat.	mātŭrē (māne, mātŭrē)	Dan.	tidlig	ChSl.	ranŭo (as utra)
It.	per tempo, di buon'ora	Sw.	tidigt (arla)	Boh.	ranŭo
Fr.	de bonne heure	OE	ær, ærlīce	Pol.	ranŭo, wczesnie
Sp.	temprano	ME	er(e), erliche, erli	Russ.	ranŭo
Rum.	de vreme, de dimineatŭ	Du.	vroeg	Skt.	prātār
		OHG	fruo	Av.	....
		MHG	vrue, vrue		
		NHG	früh		
Ir.	moch				
NlR.	go luath, moch				
W.	cynnar				
Br.	abret				

The majority of the words for 'early' denoted primarily 'early in the day, in the morning', and a few that are used only in this more specific sense are included in the list (in parentheses). Most of the other expressions are connected with words for 'time', that is, 'in time, in good time', etc.

1. Grk. *πρωτ*, mostly 'early in the day, in the morning', but also generic 'early' (but NG only 'in the morning' or sb. 'morning'; in generic sense replaced by *ἄρῃς*; cf. even *ἄρῃς* *τὸ πρωτ* 'early in the morning': OHG *fruo*, MHG *vrue*, *vrue*, NHG *früh*, MDu. *vroech*, Du. *vroeg* 'early', Skt. *prātar* 'early in the morning', fr. the adv. and prep. stem in Skt. *pra-* 'before, forward, away', Grk. *πρό* 'before', Lat. *prō* 'before, for', etc. Walde-P. 2.36. Weigand-H. 1.592. Franck-v. W. 763.

NG *ἄρῃς*, formed fr. the phrase *ἐν ὥρῃ* 'in season, in time' (cf. *ῥάπα* 'now' fr. *τῇ ὥρῃ*), with *-s* fr. other advs. in *-s* (Korae, Hatzidakis, Meo. 1.584).

2. Lat. *mātŭrē* adv., *mātŭrus*, adj., orig. 'taking place at the proper time, seasonable' (of fruits, etc. 'ripe, mature'), and *mātŭritus* adj. (adv. *mātŭritē*) 'early in the morning, pertaining to the morning' (deriv. of *Mātŭla* 'Goddess of the morning'), all derivs. of a stem **mā-*, fr. the same root as the following.

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SELECTED INDO-EUROPEAN SYNONYMS

14.16 EARLY (adv.)

Grk.	ἄρῃς (ἄρῃς)	Goth.	air	Lith.	anksti
NG	ἄρῃς (ἄρῃς)	ON	ar, arla, snemma	Lett.	agri
Lat.	mātŭrē (māne, mātŭrē)	Dan.	tidlig	ChSl.	ranŭo (as utra)
It.	per tempo, di buon'ora	Sw.	tidigt (arla)	Boh.	ranŭo
Fr.	de bonne heure	OE	ær, ærlīce	Pol.	ranŭo, wczesnie
Sp.	temprano	ME	er(e), erliche, erli	Russ.	ranŭo
Rum.	de vreme, de dimineatŭ	Du.	vroeg	Skt.	prātār
		OHG	fruo	Av.	....
		MHG	vrue, vrue		
		NHG	früh		
Ir.	moch				
NlR.	go luath, moch				
W.	cynnar				
Br.	abret				

The majority of the words for 'early' denoted primarily 'early in the day, in the morning', and a few that are used only in this more specific sense are included in the list (in parentheses). Most of the other expressions are connected with words for 'time', that is, 'in time, in good time', etc.

1. Grk. *πρωτ*, mostly 'early in the day, in the morning', but also generic 'early' (but NG only 'in the morning' or sb. 'morning'; in generic sense replaced by *ἄρῃς*; cf. even *ἄρῃς* *τὸ πρωτ* 'early in the morning': OHG *fruo*, MHG *vrue*, *vrue*, NHG *früh*, MDu. *vroech*, Du. *vroeg* 'early', Skt. *prātar* 'early in the morning', fr. the adv. and prep. stem in Skt. *pra-* 'before, forward, away', Grk. *πρό* 'before', Lat. *prō* 'before, for', etc. Walde-P. 2.36. Weigand-H. 1.592. Franck-v. W. 763.

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TIME

14.17 LATE (adv.)

Grk.	ἄρῃς	Goth.	seijus (adj.)	Lith.	vėlai
NG	ἄρῃς	ON	sið, seint	Lett.	vėlu
Lat.	serō	Dan.	sent	ChSl.	pozde
It.	tardi	Sw.	sent	ScR.	kasno, pozno, dockan
Fr.	tard	OE	siþ, late	Boh.	pozde
Sp.	tarde	ME	late	Pol.	późno
Rum.	trziu	NE	late	Russ.	pozno
Ir.	mall (adj.)	Du.	laat	Skt.	vilambena, vilambāt
NlR.	däidheannach, deireannach (adj.)	OHG	späto	Av.	....
		MHG	späte		
		NHG	spät		
W.	hwyr, diweddar (adj.)				
Br.	diweat				

Words for 'late' rest on such notions as 'slow', 'behind, after', or 'end'. Except for a few adj. forms marked as such, they are listed in the adv. forms.

1. Grk. *ἄρῃς* (NG only in *ἀρόφῃς* 'this evening' and *ῥῆς* 'last evening' and 'yes-terday'), prob., as orig. 'afterward', based on an **ōp-*, that is **ōp-* (cf. *ἄρῃς* 'backward' beside *ἀρό* 'away from') beside *ἄρῃς* 'behind', *ἄρῃς* 'backward': Lat. *obs-*, *ops-* in *o(p)s-tendere*, etc., beside *ob* (cf. *abs*, *ab*), Osc. *op* 'apud', Grk. *ἐρι* 'on, to', Skt. *api-* 'to, by', etc. Walde-P. 1.122 f. Boissacq 736.

NG *ἄρῃς*, adv. to adj. *ἄργος*, 'slow'

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SELECTED INDO-EUROPEAN SYNONYMS

14.18 NOW

Grk.	νῦν	Goth.	nu	Lith.	dabar
NG	νῦν	ON	nu	Lett.	tagad
Lat.	nunc	Dan.	nu	ChSl.	nyne
It.	adesso, ora	Sw.	nu	ScR.	sada
Fr.	maintenant	OE	nū	Boh.	nyne, ted'
Sp.	ahora	ME	nū, now	Pol.	teraz
Rum.	acum	NE	now	Russ.	teper
Ir.	indorsa	Du.	nū	Skt.	nū, nūnam
NlR.	anois	OHG	nū	Av.	nū, nūnam
W.	yn awr	MHG	nū, nūn, iesuo, etc.		
Br.	brema	NHG	jetzt, nun		

Among the words for 'now' there is a large inherited group connected with the IE adj. for 'new'. The others are mostly from phrases with words for

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TIME

14.18 NOW

Grk.	νῦν	Goth.	nu	Lith.	dabar
NG	νῦν	ON	nu	Lett.	tagad
Lat.	nunc	Dan.	nu	ChSl.	nyne
It.	adesso, ora	Sw.	nu	ScR.	sada
Fr.	maintenant	OE	nū	Boh.	nyne, ted'
Sp.	ahora	ME	nū, now	Pol.	teraz
Rum.	acum	NE	now	Russ.	teper
Ir.	indorsa	Du.	nū	Skt.	nū, nūnam
NlR.	anois	OHG	nū	Av.	nū, nūnam
W.	yn awr	MHG	nū, nūn, iesuo, etc.		
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964

SELECTED INDO-EUROPEAN SYNONYMS

14.18 NOW

Grk.	νῦν	Goth.	nu	Lith.	dabar
NG	νῦν	ON	nu	Lett.	tagad
Lat.	nunc	Dan.	nu	ChSl.	nyne
It.	adesso, ora	Sw.	nu	ScR.	sada
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Rum.	acum	NE	now	Russ.	teper
Ir.	indorsa	Du.	nū	Skt.	nū, nūnam
NlR.	anois	OHG	nū	Av.	nū, nūnam
W.	yn awr	MHG	nū, nūn, iesuo, etc.		
Br.	brema	NHG	jetzt, nun		

Among the words for 'now' there is a large inherited group connected with the IE adj. for 'new'. The others are mostly from phrases with words for

14.19 SOON; IMMEDIATELY

Grk.	τάχα, αὐτίκα, εὐθέως	Goth.	sprautō; suna	Lith.	greiti; tuojau
NG	σέ λίγο, γρήγορα, γλήγορα; ἀμέσως	ON	bratt, fjōtr	Lett.	driž; tālīn
Lat.	moz; statim	Dan.	snart; straks	ChSL	skorā; abtje
It.	presto; subito	Sw.	snart; straz	SCr.	skoro; odmah
Fr.	bientôt; aussitôt, tout de suite	OE	sōna, hrædlice	Boh.	brzo; hned
Sp.	luego, presto, pronto	ME	sone	Pol.	rychło; zaraz
Rum.	îndată	NE	soon; immediately, etc.	Russ.	skoro; totčas
Ir.	mas-	Du.	weltra, speedig; dade-	Skt.	mākṣā; sadyas
Nir.	go gairid; lāithreach	OHG	līk, onmiddellijk	Av.	mošu
W.	yn fuan; yn y fan	MHG	sār, baldō		
Br.	hebdaie, bremaik, kerkent	NHG	bald; sofort, sogleich		

Words for 'soon' (in a short time) and 'immediately, at once' (without any delay) are separated in the list by a semicolon. But in some cases there is no sufficiently clear differentiation to justify this, the same word being used to cover the mild 'soon' and the emphatic 'immediately'. A positive transition from the latter to the former is seen in the history of OE *sōna*, NE *soon*.

The majority of the words for 'soon' are, or were once, simply 'quickly', advs. to adjs. for 'swift, quick'. There are generally alternative expressions, mostly not included in the list, parallel to NE *in a little while*, in a short time, shortly, e.g. Lat. *brevi tempore* or simply *brevi*, It. *poco tempo* or *poco* (*poco dopo* 'soon after'), Pol. *ukrótnie* (: *krótko* 'shortly, briefly'), and formerly NHG *kürzlich* (now obs. in this sense and only 'shortly before').

Expressions for 'immediately' are too numerous to be listed in full (cf. NE *immediately*, *at once*, *directly*, the now archaic *straightway*, *forthwith*, etc.), and of the most diverse orig. They may come from words for 'straight', 'immediate', 'actually, exactly', 'place', with specialization to temporal sense, or from words for 'time' ('this time' or 'in time'), or again from the pronoun for 'this' with 'time' understood.

1. IE **mōks*. Walde-P. 2.303 f., Ernout-M. 635. Pedersen 1.78.

Lat. *moz*; Ir. vbl. particle *mos-* (*mo-*, *mu-*), MW *moch*; Skt. *mākṣā*, Av. *mošu*.

2. Grk. *τάχα*, *ταχύ*, *ταχέως* : *ταχύς* 'swift, quick'.

Grk. *αὐτίκα* : *αὐτός* in intensive sense. Grk. *εὐθέως* : *εὐθύς* 'straight'.

NG *γρήγορα*, *γλήγορα* 'quickly' : *γρήγορος* 'quick' (14.21) may serve for 'soon'; or, more exactly, *σέ λίγο* (lit. *ἐντός ὀλίγου*) 'in a little while'.

NG *ἀμέσως* : *ἀμέσος* 'immediate', neg. cpd. of *μέσος* 'middle'. Used reg. of time, like NE *immediately*.

3. Lat. *moz*, above, 1.

Lat. *statim* : *status* 'standing', hence in early use 'steadfastly', then 'immediately', like NE *on the spot* in temporal sense (NED s.v. *spot* 9), Fr. *sur le champ* (now obs. in this sense and only 'shortly before').

It., Sp. *presto* (mostly stronger than 'soon'), fr. Lat. *praestō* 'at hand, ready' (14.29). REW 6726.

It. *subito*, fr. Lat. *subitō* 'suddenly', adv. to *subitus* 'sudden', pple. of *sub-ire* 'come upon'. REW 8366.

OFr. *tost*, Fr. *tôt*, now mostly in *bientôt* 'soon', *aussitôt* 'immediately', *plutôt* 'sooner, rather', It. *tosto* 'soon' (in some phrases) fr. Lat. *tostus* 'roasted, baked', semantic development uncertain, but prob. through 'hard, firm' (attested in

It. dialects), hence somewhat as in Lat. *statim* (above) and NE *fast* in sense of 'swift' (14.21). REW 8814. Gamillscheg 851.

Fr. *tout de suite*, lit. 'all in succession', fr. *suite* 'succession, sequence', etc. fr. VLat. **sequita* : Lat. *sequi* 'follow'.

Sp. *luego* 'presently, soon, immediately', fr. Lat. *locō* 'at the right place or time', abl. of *locus* 'place'.

Sp. *pronto* 'ready' (14.29), also 'quickly, soon'.

Rum. *îndată*, cpd. of *în* 'in' and *dată* in phrases *odată* 'once', etc., fr. Lat. *data* neut. pl. of *datus* 'given'. Tiktin 507 f.

4. Ir. *mos-*, above, 1.

NIr. *go gairid*, lit. 'shortly' : *gairid* 'swift, quick'.

NIr. *lāithreach*, adv. use of *lāithreach* 'spot, site'.

NIr. also for 'immediately' *ar an mbail* 'on the spot', *ar áit na mbonn* 'on the spot of the sole', etc.

W. *yn fuan* : *buan* 'swift, quick' (14.21).

W. *yn y fan*, lit. 'on the spot' : *man* 'spot, place'.

Br. *hebdaie*, lit. 'without delay', fr. *hep* 'without' and *dale* 'delay'.

Br. *bremaik* ('bientôt' Ernault; 'tout de suite' Vallée p. 66) : *brema* 'now' (14.18).

Br. *kerkent*, fr. *ken*, *ker* 'so', and *kent* 'before'. Henry 63.

5. Goth. *sprautō* 'quickly, soon' (cf. 1 Tim. 3.14 'soon'), see 14.21.

Goth. *suna* 'immediately, at once' ('*εὐθέως*' Mk. 1.21, etc.), as also OE *sōna* (ME *sone*, NE *soon* with gradual weakening to 'soon'), OS, OFris. *sān*, OHG *sār* (also *sān*), MHG *sār*, *sā*, outside connections? Feist 460. NED s.v. *soon*.

ON *bratt* (*brāðum*, *brāðan*), advs. fr. *brāðr* adj. 'sudden, hasty, hot (of tem-

per'), Dan. *brad*, Sw. *bråd* 'sudden' : OE *bræþ* 'vapor, breath', OHG *brādam* 'steam, breath, heat', etc. Semantic development prob. through 'hot'. Cf. NE *a hot race*. Falk-Torp 96.

ON *fjōtr*, esp. comp. and superl. *fjōtara*, *fjōtast*, advs. : adj. *fjōtr* 'swift' (14.21).

Dan., Sw. *snart*, adv. to *snar* 'swift, quick' (14.21).

Dan. *straks*, Sw. *straz*, fr. MLG *strakes* (Du. *straks*) = MHG *strackes*, adv. gen. of *strack* 'straight'. Falk-Torp 1176.

OE (beside *sōna*, above) *hrædlice*, adv. to *hrædlic* beside *hræd* 'swift, quick' (14.21).

NE *immediately*, formed with adv. *-ly* fr. MLat. *immediātē*, adv. of MLat. *immediātus* : Lat. *medius* 'middle'. NED s.v.

NE *at once*, *directly*, *straightway*, all of obvious derivation, with temporal sense secondary.

Du. *weltra*, fr. MDu. *wel drāde*, with *wel* 'well' and *drāde* = MLG *drāde* (MHG *drāte*, OHG *drāto*) 'quickly'. Franck-v. W. 129, 785.

Du. *speedig*, adv. use of *speedig* 'speedy' (14.21).

Du. *dadelijk*, fr. *daad* 'deed, act', and in earlier use 'actually'. Franck-v. W. 104.

Du. *onmiddellijk*, fr. neg. cpd. of *mid-del* 'middle', and so parallel to NE *immediately*.

OHG *baldō*, MHG *balde* 'impetuously, boldly' and 'quickly, immediately', NHG *bald* 'soon' : adj. MHG *bald* 'bold' and 'swift, quick', OE *beald*, *bald* 'daring, bold', NE *bold*, Goth. *balpei* 'boldness', etc., outside connections dub. Walde-P. 2.179. Falk-Torp 91. Weigand-H. 1.141. Kluge-G. 34.

NHG *sofort*, lit. 'so forth' (without delay).

Wortgeogr. 385). And so in the other languages one could show the differentiation only by quoting phrases in great number.

The semantic sources are too diverse to summarize.

1. IE **ōku-*. Walde-P. 1.172. Ernout-M. 696.

Grk. *ὥκis* (poet.); Skt. *ācu-*, Av. *āsu-*; Lat. *ocior*, *ocissimus* 'swifter, swiftest'; OW *di-auc*, W. *diog*, Br. *diek* 'lazy' (lit. 'not swift').

2. Grk. *ταχύς*, beside *τάχος* 'speed', *τάχα* 'quickly, soon, at once', etym. dub. Boissacq 946. G. S. Lane, Language 11.191.

Grk. *θεός* (poet.) : *θεω* 'run', etc. (10.46). Boissacq 342 f.

Grk. *ἀέis* 'sharp' (15.78), but also (post-Hom., Hdt., etc.) 'swift'. Byz., NG *γρήγορος*, pop. *γλήγορος*, through 'prompt, ready' (and perh. first in adv. *γρήγορα*), fr. Grk. *ἐγρήγορα* 'am awake', perf. of *ἐγείρω* 'awaken'.

3. Lat. *celer* : Grk. *κῆλvs* 'courser (horse), fast sailing ship', *κῆλομαι* 'drive on, incite', Skt. *kal-* 'drive', etc. Walde-P. 1.443 f. Ernout-M. 170. Walde-H. 1.194 f.

Lat. *vēlōx* (> It. *veloce*, Sp. *veloz*), cf. *vēlēs* 'light-armed infantryman', etym. dub., perh. (**wegh-slo-*) fr. the root of *vegēre* 'move, excite', *vegetus* 'live, animate' (cf. the semantic development of NE *quick*, below, 5); or (**wegh-slo-*) : *vehere* 'drive, transport'?). Ernout-M. 1082.

Lat. *citus*, pple. of *ciēre* 'set in motion, excite' : Grk. *κίω* 'go', *κίτω* 'move'. Ernout-M. 185 f. Walde-H. 1.213 f.

Lat. *rapidus* (> It. *rapido*, Sp. *rápido*, Rum. *repede*; Fr. *rapide* > NE *rapid*), orig. 'violent, tearing away' (esp. of swift-flowing currents), fr. *rapere* 'snatch, carry off, plunder'. Ernout-M. 854. REW 7054.

It., Sp. *presto* (Fr. *prêt* 'ready'), fr. late Lat. *praestus* fr. adv. *praestō* 'at hand, ready' (14.29). REW 6726.

Fr. *vite* (adv., but until 17th cent. also adj.), OFr. *viēte* : It. *visto*, *vispo* 'quick, brisk, smart', prob. of imitative orig. REW 9379a. Otherwise Gamillscheg 894.

Rum. *iute*, also 'violent, impetuous', fr. the Slavic, cf. ChSL *ljutū* 'cruel, fierce', etc. Tiktin 862.

4. Ir. *diān*, beside *dēne* 'swiftness', prob. : Grk. *διω* 'flee', Skt. *dī-* 'fly', etc. Walde-P. 1.775.

Ir. *luath*, NIr. *luath*, also Ir. *luam* id., beside *luas* 'speed', fr. *lu-* 'move' (10.11).

Ir. *crib* (*cribb*, *crip*), etym. dub. Pedersen 1.161. Walde-P. 1.472, 2.568.

NIr. *tapaidh* = Gael. *tapaidh* 'clever, active' : NIr. *tap* 'a start or fight, an accident' (Dinneen), orig. dub. Possibly fr. a vbl. cpd. **to-ad-ben-* : *benim* 'strike' (cf. OIr. *taipe* 'epitome', Pedersen 2.461).

W., Br. *buan*, etym. dub. Pedersen 2.56. Henry 47. Loth, RC 36.143.

W. *cyflym*, cpd. of *llym* 'sharp, keen' (arch. also 'quick', cf.; Spurrell, s.v.) = Br. *lemm* 'sharp', etym. dub. Walde-P. 2.391, 435.

W. *chwyrn*, often with implication of a whirling sound (Evans, s.v.; cf. *chwyrnu* 'whiz, whirl, snore'), prob. based on an imitative syllable, like that in Skt. *svar-* 'make a sound', Lat. *susurrus* 'humming', NE *swarm* 'swarm', Walde-P. 2.528 (adversely). Loth, RC 23.117. Morris Jones 146 (: Skt. *sphur-* 'jerk, dart'; improbable).

W. *clau* : Ir. *clō* 'whirlwind', root connection? Loth, RC 38.159.

Br. *herrus*, fr. *herr* 'speed, impulse', older *err*, fr. OFr. *erre* 'journey, way, course' in phrases like *de grant erre*, *de bonne erre*, etc. (cf. Godefroy, s.v.). Henry 116.

5. Goth. *sprautō*, adv. (renders *ταχύ*, *ταχέως*, etc.) : OE *ā-sprūtan*, *spryttan* 'sprout', MHG *sprizen* id., W. *ffrust* 'haste', Lett. *sprausties* *pruojam* 'clear out'. Walde-P. 2.671. Feist 446.

ON *fjōtr* : *fjōta* 'float', etc., Grk. *πλέω* 'sail, swim' (cf. Ir. *luath*, above, 4). Falk-Torp 242.

ON *skjōtr* (OE *scōt* 'quick, ready' not common) : *skjōta*, OE *scōtan*, etc. 'set in motion, shoot', Skt. *cud-* 'drive, press'. Walde-P. 2.554. Falk-Torp 1045.

ON *hraðr*, OE *hrad*, *hraþ*, ME *rad*, OHG (*h*)*rat*, (*h*)*rad* : Lith. *api-kratai* 'quickly', *krestī* 'shake, shake out', *kretėti* 'move back and forth, waver', Ir. *crothaim* 'shake'. Walde-P. 1.484. Falk-Torp 870.

ON *snarr* 'swift, keen' (of eye, etc.), Dan., Sw. *snar*, lit. 'twisted tight, hard-pun' (of a cord), so rarely ON *snarr* (cf. Vigfusson, s.v.) : ON *snara* 'twist, wring, turn quickly'. Walde-P. 2.701. Falk-Torp 1090. Hellquist 1011.

Dan. *hurtig* (Sw. *hurtig* 'cheerful, brisk, agile'), fr. NHG *hurtig* 'brisk, quick (at work), alert', deriv. of MHG *hurt* 'shove, drive' fr. OFr. *hurt* 'shove'. Falk-Torp 433.

Sw. *snabb*, prob. : MHG *snaben* 'hurry' = *snaben* 'snap, hop, jump, shove', etc., beside *snappen* 'snap', NE *snap*, etc., all fr. a Gmc. **snab-* 'snap' indicating various types of quick motion, but root connection dub. Hellquist 1009 f. Falk-Torp 1089 f.

OE-NE *swift* : OE *swifan* 'move, sweep', ON *swifa* 'swing, turn, drift', OHG *swēibōn* 'sway, swing', etc. Walde-P. 2.520. NED s.v.

OE *snell*(l), ME *snel*, Du., OHG, MHG *smel*, NHG *schnell* : Sw. *snäll* 'good, nice', older 'quick, capable', Dan. *snild* 'shrewd', root connection dub. Falk-Torp 1096. Weigand-H. 2.764.

NHG *sofort*, lit. 'so forth' (without delay).

NE *quick*, in this sense rarely also ME

but mostly 'vigorous, lively, alive, etc.', OE *cwicu* 'alive' : ON *kvikr*, OHG *quec*, Lat. *vivus*, etc. 'alive'. NED s.v.

NE *fast*, orig. as still also 'firm', fr. OE *fast* 'firm' : ON *fastr*, OHG *festi*, NHG *fest*, etc. 'firm'. The sense of 'swift' (for which it is now the pop. word) seems to have developed first in the adv. (quoted in NED from 1205) in phrases like *run fast* (cf. *run hard*). NED s.v.

NE *speedy*, Du. *spoedig*, fr. sbs. NE *speed*, Du. *speed* 'speed', orig. 'success', as OE *spēd*, OHG *spuot*, beside vbs. OE *spōwan*, OHG *spuon* 'succeed' : ChSL *spēti* 'succeed' (also *spēstis*, etc. 'hasten' (14.23). Walde-P. 2.657. Franck-v. W. 648. NED s.v. *speed*, sb.

Du. *vlug*, fr. MDu. *vlughe* 'able to fly' : Du. *vliegen*, NHG *fliegen*, etc. 'fly'. Franck-v. W. 752.

Du. *gauw*, MDu. *gā* : OHG *gāhi* 'sudden, hasty, quick' (NHG *jäh* 'abrupt'), etym. dub. (ablaut form with prefix *ga-* to Grk. *ákwis*, etc., above, 1?). Walde-P. 1.172. Franck-v. W. 176 f.

OHG *rasc*, MHG, NHG, Du. *rasch* (MLG > Dan., Sw. *rask*), with ME *rasch* (rare), NE *rash* 'hasty, impetuous, reckless' ('loanword?', cf. NED), fr. Gmc. **raska-*, perh. **rad-ska-* : Ir. *re-thim* 'run', Skt. *ratha-* 'wagon', etc. Walde-P. 2.368. Falk-Torp 882.

OHG *sniumi* (*sniumo*, *sliumo*, adv.), MHG *slume*, *sluime* (OE *snēome* adv.) : Goth. *sniumjan*, *snīwan*, OE *snēowan* 'hasten' (14.23).

MHG *geswinde* (also 'bold, violent'), NHG *geschwind*, cpd. of MHG *swinde*, *swint* 'strong, mighty, vehement' : OE *swiþ*, OS *swið* 'strong, vehement', Goth. *swinþs* 'strong, sound'. Walde-P. 2.525.

Weigand-H. 1.702.

6. Lith. *greitas* : Lett. *greits* 'lively, angry, grim', etym.? Mühl-Endz. 1.647.

Grk.	βραδύς	Goth.	(lata)	Lith.	lėtas, palengva (adv.)
NG	ἀργός, βραδύς; ἀγάλεια, αἰβά (advs.)	ON	seinn, latr	Lett.	lēns
Lat.	tardus, lentus	Dan.	langsom, sen	ChSL	mqđtnū, kūstnū
It.	leno	Sw.	sakta, långsam, trög	SCr.	bhor
Fr.	lent	OE	lat, sēne	Boh.	zdlouhavý
Sp.	lento	ME	slow, lat	Pol.	powolny
Rum.	încet	NE	slow	Russ.	medlennyy
Nir.	mall	Du.	langzaam	Skt.	manda-
W.	araf	OHG	las, trāgi, langseimi	Av.	...
Br.	gorrek	MHG	trage, seine, lanc-seime, laz		
		NHG	langsam		

Words for 'slow' are cognate with others for 'late', 'dull, sluggish, lazy', 'soft, mild', 'long', 'rest', etc.

1. Grk. *βραδύς*, etym. dub. Walde-P. 1.641. Ernout-M. 438. Walde-H. 1.627.

NG *ἀργός* (also 'late', cf. adv. *ἀργά* 'late', 14.17), fr. Grk. *ἀργός*, Hom. *ἀεργός* ('*ἀ-*' *εργός*) 'idle, lazy' (4.92).

NG adv. *ἀγάλεια*, esp. repeated *ἀγάλεια* (*ἀγάλεια* 'slowly', dial. (*ἀγάλην*), fr. *γα-λνός* 'calm'. Xanthoudidis, *Ἀθηνᾶ* 26, *παράρρ.* 126 f. *Ἰστ.* Δε 1.49.

NG adv. *αἰβά*, esp. repeated *αἰβά αἰβά*, fr. class. Grk. *αἰβα* 'silently' or *αἰβα* imperat. of *αἰβάω* 'be silent'.

2. Lat. *tardus*, etym. dub. Walde-P. 1.728. Ernout-M. 1017 f.

Lat. *lentus*, orig. 'supple, pliant', hence 'soft, indolent' and 'slow' (> It., Sp. *leno*, Fr. *lent*), prob. : OHG *lind*(i) 'soft, tender', OE *līpe* 'gentle, mild', etc. Walde-P. 2.437. Ernout-M. 539 f. Walde-H. 1.784.

Rum. *încet*, cpd. of *în-* and *-cet* (= It. *cheto* 'quiet') fr. VLat. *quētus* for *quētus* 'at rest, quiet'. REW 6958. Pusçariu 813.

NG βιάζομαι (beside lit. σπείδω), lit. 'be forced', mid. of βιάζω 'force, compel': βία 'force'.

2. Lat. *festinare*, beside *festinus* 'hasty', *confestim* 'hastily, at once', perh. fr. **fers-ti* - W. *brys* 'haste', *brysis* 'hasten', Mir. *bras* 'quick, active', etc. Walde-P. 2.175. Ernout-M. 353 f. Walde-H. 1.488.

Lat. *properare*, fr. *properus* 'hastening, speedy', fr. *pro-* 'before' and (prob.) deriv. of **per-* in Grk. *πέραν* 'beyond', Lat. *portare* 'carry', etc. Ernout-M. 815 f.

It. *affrettarsi*, refl. of *affrettare* 'dispatch, speed up', fr. *fretta* 'haste', deriv. of VLat. **fricāre* 'rub', frequent. of *fricāre*. REW 3505.

Fr. *se hâter*, refl. of *hâter* 'hasten', OFr. *haster* 'press on, pursue', fr. *hâte* 'haste', OFr. *haste* fr. the Gmc., cf. Goth. *haifsts* 'quarrel', OE *hast* 'enmity', OFris. *hást* 'haste', etc. OFr. *haste* is the source of the sbs. ME *haste*, MLG *hast*, etc., whence (or in part fr. OFr. *haster*) the vbs. ME *haste*, NE *hasten*, MLG *hasen* (> NHG *hasen*), Du. *haasten* (Dan. *haste*, Sw. *hasta* through sb. fr. MLG), W. *hastu*, Br. *hastu*. REW 3990. Falk-Torp 384. Franck-v. W. 224. NED s.v. *haste*, *hasten*.

Fr. *se dépêcher*, refl. of *dépêcher* 'expedite, dispatch', for **desempêcher* fr. *empêcher* 'hinder' (Lat. *impedicāre*). REW 4296. Gamillscheg 306.

Fr. *se presser*, refl. of *presser* 'press, squeeze', Sp. *darse prisa* 'make haste', with *prisa* 'haste, urgency', Sp. *apresurarse*, refl. of *apresurar* 'hasten, speed up', fr. *presura* 'anxiety, haste' (Lat. *pressura* 'pressure'), all fr. Lat. *pressāre* 'press'. REW 6741.

Rum. *se grăbi*, refl. of *grăbi* 'drive on, press, dispatch', fr. the Slavic, cf. ChSl. *grabiti* 'seize, plunder'. Tiktin 694 f.

3. Ir. *dianaigur* (e.g. imperat. *dia-*

naigthe 'celera', Ml. 49d.9), fr. *diān* 'swift' (14.21).

Nlr. *brostuiighim*, as trans. 'excite, goad', Mir. *brostaim*, and *brostaiğim* 'incite, stir up' (K. Meyer, Contrib. 270 f.), prob.: Ir. *brot* 'goad' (sb.), but relation complicated. Stokes ap. Macbain 52.

W. *brysis*, see under Lat. *festinare*, above, 2.

W. *hastu*, Br. *hastu*, see under Fr. *se hâter*, above, 2.

Br. *buanaat*, fr. *buān* 'swift' (14.21).

4. Goth. *sniumjan* (fr. **sniu-m-* in OHG *sniumi* 'swift', etc., 14.21), *snivan*, OE *snēowan*, ON *snýja* (rare): ON *snúa* 'turn', *snúðr* 'noose' and 'swiftness', OE *snūd* 'haste', ON *snúðigr* 'turning, swift', prob. Skt. *snāvan* 'band', etc. Notion of swiftness fr. 'turning'. Walde-P. 2.696. Falk-Torp 1097. Feist 440 f.

ON *skynda* (> ME *skinde*, rare), *skunda*, Dan. *skynde*, Sw. *skynda*, OE *scyndan* (OS *farskundian* 'incite, urge', OHG *scuntan* 'incite, stimulate'): OE *scūdan* 'shake, tremble', OS *scuddian*, OHG *scutten* 'shake, swing', ChSl. *skytati* sē 'wander about', etc. Walde-P. 2.601 f. Falk-Torp 1046.

OE *efestian*, *efstan*, fr. *ofost*, *ofst*, *efest* 'haste, speed' (cf. OS *ōstastilo* 'swiftly'), prob. a cpd. **of-aist-* ON *eisa* 'dash along, tear through', Lat. *ira* 'wrath', Skt. *iṣ-* 'set in motion, incite'. Walde-P. 1.107. Holthausen, IF 20.320.

OE *higian* (mostly 'strive, exert oneself'), ME *hye*, NE *hie* (arch. and poet.): MLG *higen*, etc. 'pant', outside connection (as with Skt. *ciḡhra-* 'swift') dub. Walde-P. 1.363. Franck-v. W. 252. NED s.v. *hie* vb.

ME *haste*, etc., see under Fr. *se hâter*, above, 2.

NE *hurry*, only NE in this sense but

now the common word vs. *hasten*, earlier 'carry or cause to go with haste', so ME *horye* (dub. quotation in NED), cf. MHG, NHG *hurren* 'whirl', etc., all of imitative origin. NED s.v. Falk-Torp 432.

Du. *zich spoeden* (NHG *sich spülen* fr. LG) = OS *spōdian* 'grant success', OHG *gispuōtōn* 'cause to succeed', refl. *sih gispuōtōn* 'hasten', fr. Du. *spoed* 'speed', etc. (see 14.21).

OHG, MHG *ilen* (MLG *ilen* > Dan. *ile*, Sw. *ila*), NHG *eilen*, *sich beeilen*, OS *ilian*, perh. fr. a form with l-suffix of IE **ei-* 'go'. Walde-P. 1.104. Falk-Torp 461. Weigand-H. 1.414.

MHG *schern*, *scheren* (NHG refl. *sich scheren*): Grk. *σκαίρω* 'jump, hop, dance', Skt. *kirati* 'strews, scatters', etc. Walde-P. 2.566.

5. Lith. *skubintis* (refl.): *skubus* 'swift' (14.21).

Lett. *steigties*, refl. of *steigt* 'hasten, expedite': Grk. *στειχω* 'walk, stride, march', Goth. *steigan* 'ascend', etc. Walde-P. 2.614. Mühl.-Endz. 3.1058 f.

Lett. *traukt*, also refl. *traukties*, lit. 'strike down', also 'fall upon (suddenly), frighten': *trūkt* 'come in two, break', Lith. *trukti* 'tear, break, burst', ON *þruga* 'threaten', OE *þryccan*, OHG *drucken* 'press'. Walde-P. 1.731. Mühl.-Endz. 4.224 f.

6. ChSl. *potūštati* sē (for σπείδω Lk. 19.5, 6): Skt. *tuj-* 'press, shove, drive', Du. *stuken* 'pound', etc., fr. **(s)teu-g-*, beside **(s)teu-k-* in ChSl. *tūknati* 'prick, beat', Grk. *τύκος* 'hammer, chisel', etc. Walde-P. 2.616.

ChSl. *podvignati* sē (*podvigūs* sē = σπέναντες Lk. 2.16, elsewhere for σ-

λέομαι), refl. of perfect. of *dvignati* 'move' (10.11). Walde-P. 1.235. Berneker 240 f.

ChSl. *spěšiti*, Boh. *spěchati*, Pol. *spieszyć*, Russ. *spěšiti*, fr. ChSl. *spěchā*, Boh. *spěch*, etc. 'haste': ChSl. *spěti* 'be successful' (in modern Slavic also 'hasten'), Du. *spoeden*, etc. 'hasten' (above, 4). Walde-P. 2.657. Brückner 509.

Skr. *hitjeti*: *hilati* 'seize, throw' also 'hasten', ChSl. *chytati* 'tear', *chvatiti* 'seize', Boh. *chvátiti* 'seize' (11.14), *chvátati* 'hasten', etc. Berneker 407, 414. For the development of 'hasten' from 'seize', cf. Rum. *se grăbi* (above, 2) and NHG *sich packen*.

Skr. *brzati*, fr. *brz* 'swift' (14.21). Skr. *žuriti* sē, prob.: *gurati* 'thrust, press', ON *keyra* 'drive, thrust'. Petersen, IF 24.253 f.

Boh. *kvapiti*, Pol. *kwapić się*, prob. (through notion of hasty, unsteady motion): ChSl. *kypěti* 'boil up, run over', Boh. *kypěti* 'boil up', etc. (general Slavic in this sense), Skt. *kup-* 'be excited, heave, boil (with rage), etc.'. Walde-P. 1.380. Berneker 655, 677 f.

Russ. *toropit'sja*, refl. of *toropit'* 'hasten' (trans.), beside *torop* 'haste': Ukr. *toropyty* 'incite, frighten, torment', Boh. *trápití* 'torment', Slavic **torpiti*, perh. caus. to ChSl. *trápěti* 'suffer', Lat. *torpēre* 'be stiff, numb'. Walde-P. 2.631.

7. Skt. *tvar-* (in mid.): OHG *dweran* 'turn swiftly, stir', OE *þwæran* 'twirl, stir', Grk. (Hom., poet.) *τρωω* 'rouse, stir up, egg on', mid. 'hasten'. Walde-P. 1.749.

Skt. *jā-* (in mid.; act. 'drive on, incite, etc.'), Av. *jav-* (Barth. 504), cf. Skt. *jāva-* 'swift' (14.21).

dirt', all with a common notion of physical or mental confusion, more precise orig. use of root uncertain. Walde-P. 1.843. Falk-Torp 169.

Dan. *ngle*, fr. LG *nölen* 'be slow, delay, growl', prob. orig. 'growl, mutter' and of imitative origin. Falk-Torp 785.

Dan. *tvæ* (also Sw. *töva* impers.) = MLG *töven*, Du. *toeven*: ON *tefja* 'hinder, delay' (trans.), outside root connection dub. Falk-Torp 1319 f. (1237, 1240). Franck-v. W. 700.

Sw. *dröja*: *dryg* 'lengthy' (also 'large, stout', etc.), ON *drjúgr* 'substantial, ample', etc. Hellquist 159. Falk-Torp 161.

OE *ildan*, *yldan* = OHG *altēn*, *eltēn* 'grow old' and 'delay' (Otrf.), derivs. of OE *eald*, OHG *alt* 'old'. Holthausen 186.

ME *tarie*, NE *tarry* (now virtually obs. in spoken use, except locally in U.S. or 'remain, stay'), etym. disputed, but prob. another form of OE *tergan* 'vex, provoke', ME *targe* fr. OFr. *targier*, VLat. **tardicere*, deriv. of *tardus* 'slow'. NED s.v. *tarry*, vb.

NE *delay*, fr. ME *delaye* only trans. 'delay, hinder', fr. OFr. *délaiier* 'put off, retard' (whence Fr. sb. *délai* 'delay'), cpd. of OFr. *laisier* 'leave' (?). NED s.v. Gamillscheg 302. REW 2542, 4955.

Du. *dralen*: LG dial. *drālen* 'drawl, be slow', further history obscure. Franck-v. W. 130.

Du. *talmen* = MLG *talmen* 'talk stupidly, drawl, babble', ME *talme* 'become exhausted, faint', ON *tálma* 'hinder', root connection dub. Franck-v. W. 686 f. Falk-Torp 1320. Walde-P. 1.812.

Du. *toeven*, *vertoeven*: Dan. *tøve*, etc., above.

MHG *sich sūmen* (*sūmen* trans. 'delay'), NHG *sich sūmen*, now simply *sūmen* (OHG *sūman* in *farsūman* =

NHG *versäumen* 'miss, neglect'), root connection dub. Walde-P. 2.472. Weigand-H. 2.659. Kluge-G. 501.

NHG *zögern*, fr. MHG *zogen* 'draw, go', also 'postpone, delay': NHG *ziehen* 'draw', etc. (9.33). Weigand-H. 2.1335 f. Kluge-G. 714.

5. Lith. *gaišti* (also 'disappear, perish'), *gaišuoti* (*gaišinti* trans.): Lat. *haerēre* 'stick to' also 'hesitate'. Walde-P. 1.528. Ernout-M. 443. Walde-H. 1.632.

Lith. *užtrukti* (so for 'delay' in NT, both Trowitsch ed. and Kurschat), cpd. of old *trukti*, also 'delay', beside *trūkti* 'break, be wanting', Lith. *truukti* 'draw' (9.33), etc. Leskien, Ablaut 312 f.

Lett. *vilcināties*, refl. of *vilcināt* frequent. to *vilkt* 'draw'. Mühl.-Endz. 4.585.

Lett. *kavēties* (so for 'delay' in NT), refl. of *kavēt* 'pass the time', etym.? Mühl.-Endz. 2.181 f.

6. ChSl. *mađiti*, *muditi* (on interchange with *kūsnēti*, cf. Jagić, Entstehungsgesch. 365): *mađinū*, *mudinū* 'slow' (14.22).

ChSl. *kūsnēti*: *kūsnū* 'slow' (14.22). Skr. *o-klijevati*, perh.: Lett. *kli* 'wander about', etc. Berneker 518.

Boh. *prodlěvati* (*prodliti*, *dliti*): ChSl. *prodliti* 'prolong', Russ. *dlit'*, *prodlit'* 'prolong', etc.: ChSl. *dlīgū*, etc. 'long' (12.57). Berneker 252 f.

Boh. *meškati*, Russ. *meškať* (Pol. *mieszkac* formerly 'delay', now 'dwell'), fr. *meška*, old pop. form of word for 'bear' (ChSl. *medvědi*, etc., 3.73), with reference to the slow, clumsy movement of the bear. Berneker 2.30 f. Brückner 335.

Boh. *odkladati*, Pol. *odkładać* (with sbs. *odklad*, *odkład* 'delay'), cpds. of the root in ChSl. *klasti*, *kladq* 'put, lay' (12.12), hence lit. 'put off', then 'delay' trans. or intr.

Pol. *ociagać się*: *ciag* 'draught, course of time', *ciągnąć* 'draw, pull' (9.33).

Pol. *odulekać*, *zwloczyc*, cpds. of the root in *wlec* 'drag', ChSl. *vlesti* 'draw, pull' (9.33), are used also for 'delay'.

Russ. *medlit'*: *medlennyj* 'slow' (14.22).

7. Skt. *vi-lamb-*, cpd. of *lamb-* 'hang down', also sometimes 'remain behind, delay'.

14.25 BEGIN; BEGINNING

Grk.	ἀρχαίω; ἀρχή	Goth.	duginnan, ana-	Lith.	pradėti; pradžia
NG	ἀρχίζω, ἀρχινῶ; ἀρχή	Lat.	incipere, coepere; initium, principium	Let.	(ie)sākti; (ie)sākums
Lat.	incipere, coepere; initium, principium	ON	hefja (upp), byrja; upphaf	ChSl.	načeti; načelo, načētūka
It.	incominciare, principiare; principio	Dan.	begynde; begyndelse	SCr.	početi; početak
Fr.	commencer; commencement, début	Sw.	börja, begynna; början, begynnelsen	Boh.	začíti, počíti; začátek, počátek
Sp.	empezar, comenzar; principio	OE	(a-, be-)ginne, commence; beginninge	Pol.	zacząć, uśczać; początek
Rum.	incepe; inceput	ME	(a-, be-)ginne, commence; beginninge	Russ.	načat'; načalo
Ir.	doinscanna; toosach, tuus	NE	begin, commence; beginning commencement	Av.	arabha-; arambha-aivigard-; fratauruna-, aivigati-
Nlr.	tosnuighim; toosach (fās)	Du.	beginnen, aanvangen; aanvang, begin		
W.	dechreu; dechreuad				
Br.	deraoui, derou				
		OHG	biginnan, anafāhan; anagin, anafang		
		MHG	beginnen, anāhen; ananc, begin, anegin		
		NHG	anfangen, beginnen; anfang		

Words for 'begin, beginning' are most commonly based upon notions like 'seize upon' or 'enter upon', but there are also other and diverse sources.

1. Grk. ἀρχομαι (act. ἀρχω in this sense more freq. in Hom., but in Att. prose mostly 'be first, rule'), NG ἀρχίζω and also (pop.) ἀρχινῶ, beside sb. ἀρχή ('beginning' Hom.+; 'rule' later), perh. through an old aor. form: ἀρχομαι 'come' ('came to > started, began'). McKenzie, Cl.Q. 15.44 f. Fraenkel, IF 49.203.

2. Lat. *incipere* (> Rum. *incepe* with sb. *inceput*), cpd. of *capere* 'take, seize' (11.13). Ernout-M. 148. REW 4353. Lat. *coepere*, orig. only perf. *coēpī*

with pres. sense 'I begin' but which early acquired perf. sense 'I have begun', hence the formation of a new pres.; cpd. of **ēpi*, perf. of *apere* 'fasten, attach', hence *coēpī* orig. 'have fastened together' > 'begin'. Ernout-M. 202. Walde-H. 1.57 f.

Lat. *initium*, fr. *inire* 'go into', whence 'enter upon', 'begin', cpd. of *ire* 'go'; hence late Lat. *initiare* 'begin, initiate', VLat. cpd. **comitiāre* > It. (in)cominciare, fr. *commencer* (sb. commencement), Sp. *comenzar*. Ernout-M. 304 f. REW 2079.

Lat. *principium* (> It., Sp. *principio*, with deriv. vb. It. *principiare*), fr. *princeps* lit. 'taking the first (place, rank, etc.)' whence 'chief, first person, etc.',

al, cpd. of *garad-*: Lat. *gradī* 'step, go', etc. Cf. Lat. *ingredi* 'enter upon' and freq. 'begin', esp. a speech. Barth. 514 f. Walde-P. 1.651 f.

Av. sb. *fratauruna-*, prob. as 'en-

trance', fr. *tar-* 'cross over'. Barth. 980. (Walde-P. 1.733).

Av. sb. *aivigati-*, lit. 'entrance, coming forward', fr. *aivi-gam-* 'come forward'. Barth. 88.

14.252 LAST (vb.)

Grk.	διάρκω	Goth.	....	Lith.	testis, trukti
NG	διάρκω, διαρκέω, κρατῶ	ON	haldask	Let.	ilgt, būti ilgī
Lat.	durare	Dan.	vare	ChSl.	trajati
It.	durare	Sw.	våra	SCr.	trajati
Fr.	durer	OE	laston	Boh.	trvati
Rum.	dura	ME	laste, (en)dure	Pol.	trwać
Ir.	maraim	NE	last (endure)	Russ.	dlit'sja
Nlr.	mairim	Du.	duren	Skt.	(sthā-)
W.	parhau	OHG	werēn	Av.	....
Br.	padout	MHG	düren, vern		
		NHG	dauern (währen)		

The verbal notion of 'last', that is, 'continue', with special reference to the lapse of time, is mostly either included in the scope of, or specialized from, vbs. for 'continue, follow, remain, hold out, prolong', the last derived from adjs. for 'long'.

1. Grk. *διάρκω*, cpd. of *ἀρκέω* 'ward off, assist' (poet.), mostly 'suffice', also sometimes 'hold out, last': Lat. *arcēre* 'inclose' (old sense, but rare), 'keep off'. Walde-P. 1.80. Ernout-M. 67 f.

NG *bastō* 'support, carry' (10.61), also 'bear' = 'endure', and intr. 'hold out, last'.

NG *κρατῶ* 'hold, keep' (11.85), also 'last'.

2. Lat. *durare* (> Romance words, etc.), orig. 'make hard', then 'make ready, incur' and intr. 'endure, hold out, last', fr. *dūrus* 'hard' (15.74), also 'hardy'. Ernout-M. 291 (but with needless assumption of two orig. different vbs.). Walde-H. 1.386. REW 2805.

3. Ir. *maraim* 'remain' (12.16), also 'live, survive' and 'hold out, last', likewise Nlr. *mairim*.

W. *parhau* 'continue' and 'last', prob., like *paru* 'suit, match', deriv. of

cpd. of *primus* 'first' and *capere* 'take'. Ernout-M. 809 f.

Fr. *début*, back-formation fr. *débiter* 'make first move at a game', fr. *būt* 'goal', but prob. in sense of 'point from which the play is made', cf. *de but en blanc* (artillery), where *blanc* indicates the center of target aimed at. Bloch, s.v. *būt*. Wartburg 1.652.

Sp. *empezar*, prob. fr. *pieza* 'piece' (= It. *pezza*, Fr. *pièce*, etc.), perh. through notion of 'break open', cf. It. *spezzare* 'break in pieces'. REW 6450.

3. Ir. *doinscanna* 3sg. (**to-ind-scann-*), and *intinscanna* 3sg. (**ind-to-ind-scann-*), cf. *fa-scannal* (*fo-scann-*) 'they toss it', Nlr. *foescnall* 'toss, winnow, purge, cleanse', etym. dub. Walde-P. 2.564. Pedersen 2.613.

Ir. sb. *tosach*, Nlr. *tosach*, fr. the shorter form Ir. *tuus*, Nlr. *tūs*, lit. 'a leading forth': W. *tywys* 'lead' (10.64). Hence Nlr. *tosnuighim* (also *tosuigim*, etc.). Pedersen 1.308.

W. *dechreu*, Br. *deraoui*, with sbs. W. *dechreuad*, Br. *derou*, etym. dub. Pedersen 1.484 (as perh. orig. 'draw blood' = 'begin battle': Lat. *cruo*, etc.).

4. Goth. *duginnan*; OE *oginnan*, *aginnan*

OHG *slozan*, NHG *schliessen*, etc. 'close, shut' (12.25). Cf. NE *close in close of the day*, etc. Falk-Torp 1070.

5. Lith. *baiga* (more usually *pabaiga*), Lett. *beigas*, beside vbs. Lith. *baigti*, Lett. *beigt* 'finish', etym.? Walde-P. 2.150. Mühl.-Endz. 1.277.

6. ChSl. *končĭt*, etc. (12.35), also temporal, but deriv. ChSl. *končĭtina* more common for *τέλος* in the Gospels.

Scr. *svršetak* : *svršiti* 'finish' (14.27).

7. Av. *θραοšti-* : *θραοš-* 'come or bring to maturity or completion', *θru-* 'rear, support', OHG *trouwen* 'grow, mature', etc. Walde-P. 1.754. Barth. 801.

Av. *θwarasah-*, lit. 'the point at which something is cut off', fr. *θwaras-* 'cut off'. Barth. 796.

Temporal use of Av. *karana-* (12.35) attested only in cpds. Barth. 451.

14.27 FINISH (vb.)			
Grk. <i>τελέω, τελευτάω</i>	Goth. <i>ustiuhan, usfulljan</i>	Lith. <i>(pa-)baigti</i>	
NG <i>τελευτάω</i>	ON <i>enda, laka(nā)</i>	Lett. <i>(pa-)beigt</i>	
Lat. <i>per(-con-)ficere, finire</i>	Dan. <i>ende, (af)slutte</i>	ChSl. <i>(sā-)končĭtati</i>	
It. <i>finire</i>	Sw. <i>(af)sluta, anda</i>	Scr. <i>do-, do-vrīti</i>	
Fr. <i>finir</i>	OE <i>(full-)endian, full-fremman</i>	Boh. <i>(do-, s-, u-) končĭti</i>	
Rum. <i>ispărași, sfârși</i>	ME <i>(ful)ende, fenys, full-freme</i>	Pol. <i>(do-, s-, u-) kon-čyć</i>	
Ir. <i>forénnim, cuir-</i>	NE <i>finish, end</i>	Russ. <i>(o-)končĭt', doveršĭt'</i>	
Nir. <i>críochuighim, cuir-</i>	Du. <i>(vol)etindigen</i>	Skt. <i>samāpaya-, avasā-</i>	
W. <i>deirdeadh le</i>	OHG <i>(gi)entim, gi-(duruh-)fremen</i>	Av.	
Br. <i>diweddu, gorffen</i>	MHG <i>vol(-ge-)enden, gevemen</i>		
W. <i>peurober</i>	NHG <i>vollenden, beend(-ig)en</i>		

The majority of the vbs. for 'finish' are derived from the sbs. for 'end' (14.26), hence lit. 'make an end of, bring to an end', and so make a complete, accomplish, etc.'. But in some the latter is the primary notion and the temporal secondary. Cf. NE *complete, fulfil*, etc.

1. Grk. *τελέω, τελευτάω*, NG *τελευτάω*, fr. *τέλος, τελευτή* 'end' (14.26).

2. Lat. *perficere, conficere*, perfect. cpds. of *facere* 'do, make'.

Lat. *finire* (> It. *finire*, Fr. *finir*), fr. *finis* 'end' (14.26).

Sp. *acabar*, fr. *cabo* 'end' (12.35).

Rum. *ispărași*, fr. Slavic, cf. ChSl. *ispřaviti* 'make straight', etc. Tiktin 857 f.

Rum. *sfârși*, fr. Slavic, cf. SCR. *svršiti*, etc. (below, 6). Tiktin 1418.

3. Ir. *forénnim*, W. *gorffen*, Corn. *gorfenne*, fr. Ir. *forcend*, W. (old) *gorffen*, Corn. *gorfen* 'end' (12.35).

Ir. *críochuighim* (K. Meyer, Contrib. 516), Nir. *críochuighim* fr. Ir. *crích*, Nir. *críoch* 'limit, boundary, furrow, end' (14.26).

Nir. usually phrase *cuirim deirdeadh le* 'put an end to' (*deirdeadh* 'end' 14.26).

W. *diweddu*, fr. *diwedd* 'end' (14.26).

Br. *peurober*, cpd. of perfect. prefix *peur-* and *ober* 'do' (cf. Lat. *perficere*, above).

4. Goth. *ustiuhan* (the usual rendering of *τελέω* and cpds., but also of *ἐξάγω, ἐκβάλλω*, etc.), lit. 'draw out, lead away', cpd. of *tiuhan* 'draw, lead' (9.33).

Goth. *usfulljan* (renders *τελέω* Mt. 11.1, *τελευτάω* Nehm. 6.16, otherwise *πληρώω*, etc.), lit. 'fill out', cpd. of *fulljan* 'fill'.

ON *enda*, Dan. *ende*, Sw. *ända*, etc., in

West Gmc. chiefly in cpds. with 'full-' or other perfect. prefix (NHG *(be)endigen* fr. late MHG *endes* 'coming to an end'), fr. the words for 'end', ON *endi*, etc. (12.35).

ON *luka* (often also with prep. *vð*), lit. 'shut, close' (12.25).

Dan. *(af)slutte*, Sw. *(af)sluta*, fr. MLG *slūten* 'close, finish', cf. Dan., Sw. *slut* 'end' (14.26).

OE *fullfremman, gefremman*, ME *fullfreme*, OHG *gifremen, duruhfremen*, MHG *gevemen*, perfect. cpds. of OE *fremman*, OHG *fremen*, etc. 'perform, effect' (fr. OE *fram* 'stout, firm', etc.).

ME *fenys, finisch*, NE *finish*, fr. OFr. *fenir*, stem *feniss-* (Fr. *finir*, above, 2).

5. Lith. *baigti*, Lett. *beigt* (and per-

14.28 CEASE			
Grk. <i>παύωμαι</i>	Goth. <i>ga-andjan(?)</i> , <i>swei-</i>	Lith. <i>liauti(s), nustoti</i>	
NG <i>παύω</i>	ON <i>ban</i>	Lett. <i>beigties, l'auties</i>	
Lat. <i>dēsĭnere, dēsĭstere</i>	ON <i>hatta, lēta</i>	ChSl. <i>prēstati</i>	
It. <i>cessare</i>	Dan. <i>ophøre</i>	Boh. <i>prēstati</i>	
Fr. <i>cesser</i>	Sw. <i>upphöra</i>	Pol. <i>pręstać</i>	
Sp. <i>cesar</i>	ME <i>geuicean, blinnan</i>	Russ. <i>pręstat'</i>	
Rum. <i>inceta</i>	OE <i>cesse</i>	Skt. <i>upa-ram-, ni-rt-</i>	
Ir. <i>anaim, con-oesa</i>	NE <i>cease, stop</i>	Av.	
(3sg.)	Du. <i>ophouden</i>		
Nir. <i>stadaim de</i>	OHG <i>blinnan</i>		
W. <i>peidio</i>	MHG <i>hären, aifhoeren</i>		
Br. <i>ehana, paouez</i>	NHG <i>aufhören</i>		

Words for 'cease' are based on such notions as 'stop', 'leave off', 'make an end', 'rest', etc., most of which appear also in NE substitutes for *cease*, which, though the distinctive word, is now little used in common speech. Of these the most common is *stop*. For *rest*, now esp. in law the defense *rests*, see NED s.v. *rest*, vb. 2.d, e.

1. Grk. *παύω* 'check, cause to cease', mid. *παύωμαι* 'cease', NG *παύω* in both senses, etym. dub., perh. : OPruss. *pauisto* 'wild', ChSl. *pustiti* 'desert', *pustiti* 'let go', etc. Walde-P. 2.1. Boisaq 752 f.

Grk. *διαλείπω* 'leave an interval', only late 'cease', as in NT, Lk. 7.45, and pap.

2. Lat. *dēsĭnere*, cpd. of *dē* 'from, down' and *sinere* 'let, permit', earlier 'place, put'. Ernout-M. 945.

Lat. *dēsĭstere* (> OFr. *desister* > NE *desist*), cpd. of *dē* 'from, down' and *sistere* 'make stand, stop'.

Lat. *cessare* 'be slow, inactive, remiss', hence also 'cease' (> It. *cessare*, Fr. *cesser*, Sp. *cesar*), frequent. of *cēdere* 'go, go away, withdraw, yield'. Ernout-M. 169. Walde-H. 1.193.

Rum. *inceta* 'be still, quiet', and

'cease', deriv. of *incet* 'gentle, slow' (14.22). Puşcariu 814.

3. Ir. *anaim* 'remain, rest', but also 'cease' (with prep. o or d 'cease from'), and cpd. **com-od-ess-an-* 'end, rest, cease' (e.g. 3sg. *con-oesa*, etc.). Skt. *an-* 'breathe', etc. (4.51). Here also Br. *ehana* = W. *ech-ain* 'to rest'. Pedersen 2.295, 455 f.

Nir. *stadaim* 'stop' with *de* 'cease (from)'; *stad* 'stop, pause', fr. Lat. *status* 'state, condition'. Pedersen 1.218.

W. *peidio*, through an earlier sense of 'suffer, endure' fr. VLat. **patire*, Lat. *pati* id. with development through 'submit to, acquiesce in' (attested in Lat.), 'cease resistance'. Loth, Mots lat. 194.

Br. *paouez* (cf. Ernault s.v.), fr. srb. *paouez*, OBr. *poues* 'rest' = Corn. *powes* id., fr. Lat. *pausa* 'pause'? Pedersen 1.211. Henry 217. Not discussed in Loth, Mots lat.

4. Goth. *ga-nanþjan* in *ganapþida* = *ἐπαύσατο* Lk. 5.4, but perh. to be read *ga-andida*, lit. 'ended'. Feist 174.

Goth. *sveiban* (in *svaif* = *διελεύειν* Lk. 7.45) : ON *svifa* 'turn, drift', refl. 'turn away from, shrink from', and perh. ultimately Grk. *σῑγᾶω, σιωπάω* 'be silent'. Walde-P. 2.534. Falk-Torp 1216 f. Feist 465.

ON *hatta*, prob. same word as *hatta* 'risk, stake', fr. **hantatjan* : Skt. *çank-* 'be in doubt', Lat. *cunctari* 'delay'. Walde-P. 1.461. Falk-Torp 448.

ON *lēta* (with dat. or af with dat.) also and orig. 'lighten, lift' fr. adj. *lēttir* 'light' = Goth. *leihts*, etc. id. (15.82). Falk-Torp 637.

Dan. *ophøre*, Sw. *upphöra*, fr. NHG *aufhören*, MLG *uphören* (below). Falk-Torp 796.

OE *geswiccan* : *swican* 'wander, depart', also sometimes 'cease', OHG *swih-* 'be weary, desert', ON *svíkja* 'be-

14.29 READY			
Grk. <i>ἐτοιμος</i>	Goth. <i>manivus</i>	Lith. <i>galavas</i>	
NG <i>ἐτοιμος</i>	ON <i>būinn</i>	Lett. <i>galas</i>	
Lat. <i>parātus, praestō</i>	Dan. <i>færdig</i>	ChSl. <i>gotovŭ</i>	
(adv.)	Sw. <i>färdig</i>	Boh. <i>gotovŭ</i>	
It. <i>pronto</i>	OE <i>gæro</i>	Pol. <i>gotowy</i>	
Fr. <i>prêt</i>	ME <i>radi(g), yare</i>	Russ. <i>gotovŭ</i>	
Sp. <i>pronto</i>	NE <i>ready</i>	Skt. <i>(upa-)kṛta-</i>	
Rum. <i>gata</i>	Du. <i>bereid, gereed</i>	Av.	
Ir. <i>airlam</i>	OHG <i>gato</i>		
Nir. <i>ullamh</i>	MHG <i>gare, bereite, gereite</i>		
W. <i>parod</i>	NHG <i>bereit, fertig</i>		
Br. <i>dare</i>			

Words for 'ready' are mostly based on notions like 'prepared, arranged', or 'at hand'.

1. Grk. *ἐτοιμος, έτοιμος*, (cf. Hdn. 2.938), etym.? Boisaq 292.

2. Lat. *parātus* 'prepared' and hence 'ready', pple. of *parāre* 'prepare'. Lat. *praestō* (adv.) 'at hand, ready', whence late adj. *praestus* (> Fr. *prêt* 'ready', It., Sp. *presto* 'quick, soon, at once'), fr. *prae* 'in front of, before', second part prob. : *stāre* 'stand' or *sinere* 'place, put' (i.e. **prae-sitō*, cf. *po-situs*). Ernout-M. 805 f.

Lat. *prōmptus* 'at hand, ready, prompt' (> It., Sp. *pronto*), pple. of *prōmere* 'produce'.

Rum. *gata*, fr. Slavic, ChSl. *gotovŭ*, etc. (below, 6).

3. Ir. *airlam* (*airlam, irlam, erlam*), Nir. *urllamh, ullamh*, fr. **ar-ro-lām*, lit. 'at hand' : *lām* 'hand'.

W. *parod*, fr. Lat. *parātus* (above, 2). Loth, Mots lat. 193.

Br. *dare*, older *darev* (also 'done' = 'cooked', as now), orig. 3sg. (= MV *derpō* 'happens') of *darbōt* 'be on the point of (doing something)', now *dar-*

'arrange, advise', etc. Walde-P. 1.75, 2.348. The development is clearly fr. 'arranged', like 'prepared', to 'ready'. There is no direct formal or semantic connection with OE *ridan*, OHG *ritan* 'ride' (as Falk-Torp, Weigand-H., Kluge-G.), even if the two groups are ultimately related.

NHG *fertig*, fr. MHG *vertic, vertec* 'ready', esp. 'mobile, skilful, dexterous' (as still in part NHG *fertig* and Du. (as still in part NHG *fertig* and Du. *vaardig*), OHG *fartig*, deriv. of *fart*, MHG *vart* 'journey', but prob. in the freq. special sense of 'military expedition'. Weigand-H. 1.522. Sperber, Einleitung 41. The present dominant sense of 'ready' = 'finished with preparations', whence even 'finished' in phrases like

14.31 ALWAYS			
Grk. <i>ἀεί, πάντοτε</i>	Goth. <i>sinteinō</i>	Lith. <i>visada, visados, vis</i>	
NG <i>πάντοτε, πάντα</i>	ON <i>alla tíð</i>	Lett. <i>visad</i>	
Lat. <i>semper</i>	Dan. <i>altid</i>	ChSl. <i>visegda</i>	
It. <i>sempre</i>	Sw. <i>alltid</i>	Scr. <i>uvijek</i>	
Fr. <i>sempre</i>	OE <i>syn(b)le, ā, āfre, eal-ne weg</i>	Boh. <i>uvždy, vždycky, stále</i>	
Sp. <i>siempre</i>	ME <i>ever(e), alweye</i>	Pol. <i>zawsze</i>	
Rum. <i>toldeauna</i>	NE <i>always</i>	Russ. <i>vsegda, vse</i>	
Ir. <i>choidche, caidche</i>	Du. <i>altijd</i>	Skt. <i>sarvadā</i>	
Nir. <i>choidche, riamh</i>	OHG <i>simbolon, iomēr</i>	Av.	
W. <i>bob amser</i>	MHG <i>i(m)mer</i>		
Br. <i>bepred</i>	NHG <i>immer, stels</i>		

Words for 'always' are most common-ly connected with those for 'all', either derivs. with adv. suffixes of time or cpds. with words for 'time' or the like. Several are derived from a form appearing in a numeral for 'one' and in words for 'together', the development here being probably through 'once for all'. Some are cognate with words for 'age, life-time'. More isolated semantic sources are 'until night' ('all day' > 'always'), 'steadily'.

1. Derivs. or cpds. of words for 'all' (13.14).

Grk. *πάντοτε*, formed fr. stem of *πᾶς*,

πάντος after temporal advs. like *δύε, τόρε*; NG pop. *πάντα*; Fr. *toujours*, fr. OFr. *toz jorz*, also *tozdīs*, lit. 'all days'; Rum. *toldeauna* fr. *tot* 'all', and *de-a-una* 'at once', phrase based on fem. of Lat. *ānus* 'one', like Rhaet. *adūna* 'always' (Tiktin 1628, REW 211); Nir. phrases with *cach, gach, gach uile* 'every' (Dinneen s.v. *gach*; McKenna s.v. *always*); W. *bob amser* (pob 'every', amser 'time', 14.11), Br. *bepred* (pēp 'every', pred 'time', 14.11); ON *alla tíð*, Dan. *altid*, Sw. *alltid*, Du. *altijd*, fr. words for 'all' and 'time' (14.11); OE *ealne weg*, phrase with *weg* 'way' (10.71) and presumably

at first spatial 'all the way' but in actual use temporal, hence ME *alweye, alweye*, NE *always* now displaced by *always* fr. ME *alweyees*, *alles weis* a gen. phrase (NED s.v.); Lith. *visada, visados*, ChSl. *visegda*, Boh. *vždy*, Russ. *vsegda*, derivs. with suffixes of temporal advs. (also Lith. *vis*, Russ. *vse*); Pol. *zawsze*, phrase with *za* 'in'; Skt. *sarvadā*, deriv. with suffix of temporal advs. like *ladā* 'then'.

2. Derivs. of **sem-* in Grk. *εἰς, μία, τῷ* 'one', Lat. *semel* 'once', etc. Walde-P. 488 f. Ernout-M. 922. Feist 423.

Lat. *semper* (> It., OFr. *sempre*, Sp. *siempre*); Goth. *sinteinō*, adv. fr. *sintēins* 'daily', cpd. with second part : ChSl. *dñti*, Skt. *dina*, etc. 'day' (14.31); OE *syn(b)le* (reg. for 'always' in Gospels), OHG *simbolon* (Goth. *simlē* 'once').

3. Grk. *ἀεί, fr. alpeī* (attested in dial.) : Grk. *αἰών*, Lat. *aevum*, Goth. *aivs* 'lifetime, eternity, age', Skt. *āyu-* 'life', etc. Walde-P. 1.6.

4. Ir. *do grēs* ('always' in pres., past, or fut.), phrase with *grēs* 'attack, onset' : *in-grēnn-* 'pursue', Lat. *gradī* 'step, go'. Pedersen 1.136.

Ir. *caidche*, Nir. *choidche* (of future time), orig. *c-aidche* 'until night' (*aidche* 'night' 14.42), Zimmer, KZ 30.55 ff. K. Meyer, Contrib. 299.

14.32 OFTEN			
Grk. <i>πολλάκις (συχνά, πυκνά)</i>	Goth. <i>uſta</i>	Lith. <i>dažnai, tankiai</i>	
NG <i>συχνά, πολλάκις</i>	ON <i>oft</i>	Lett. <i>bieži</i>	
Lat. <i>saepe (frequenter)</i>	Dan. <i>ofte</i>	ChSl. <i>često</i>	
It. <i>spesso (sovente)</i>	Sw. <i>ofta</i>	Scr. <i>često</i>	
Fr. <i>souvent (frequenter)</i>	ME <i>oft, ofte, often</i>	Boh. <i>často</i>	
Sp. <i>a menudo (frecuentamente)</i>	NE <i>often (oft), frequently</i>	Pol. <i>często</i>	
Rum. <i>adesea</i>	Du. <i>dikwijls</i>	Russ. <i>často</i>	
Ir. <i>in menice</i>	OHG <i>ofto</i>	Skt. <i>punah punar, asakṛt</i>	
Nir. <i>minic</i>	MHG <i>oft(e)</i>	Av.	
W. <i>yn fynych</i>	NHG <i>oft, häufig</i>		
Br. <i>alies</i>			

'Often' is equivalent to 'many times' and may be so expressed, at least alternatively, beside other terms. Otherwise the most striking semantic source is 'thick, dense, crowded together' or 'heap, mass', with shift from spatial to temporal notion.

1. From words for 'many' (13.15), either adv. derivs. or phrases for 'many times' parallel to those for 'three times' (13.44). Grk. *πολλάκις*, with same suffix as in *τρίς* 'three times', NG *πολλάκις*, Fr. *bien de fois*, Sp. *muchas veces*, W. *lawer gwaith*, Br. *alies* (i.e. a *lies*) and *lies gwech* (*lies* 'several' : Ir. *lia* 'more', etc. 13.16), NE *many times*, etc. Most of these and other similar phrases are omitted from the list. Cf. also Ir. *menic* (below, 4).

2. Grk. *συχνά*, sometimes 'often' and so reg. in NG (beside freq. *πολλάκις*), fr. *συχνός* 'abundant, long (in time), numerous, populous, many together', etc., prob. based on a common notion of 'compact' and perh. fr. a form of the same root as in *σάρνα* 'stuff full'. Boisaq 926.

Grk. *πυκνά*, sometimes 'often' (e.g. NT, Lk. 5.33) fr. *πυκνός* 'thick, compact' (12.64) and 'frequent'; cf. NG *συχνά* 'very frequently'.

3. Lat. *saepe*, neut. of an adj. **saepis*, prob. as orig. 'crowded together' : *saepēs* 'hedge, fence'. Walde-P. 2.445 f. Ernout-M. 885.

Lat. *subinde* 'immediately after', hence 'now and then, repeatedly, often' (> Fr. *souvent* > It. *sovente*). Ernout-M. 993. REW 8363.

Lat. *frequenter*, adv. fr. *frequēns, -entis* 'crowded, numerous' and 'frequent', prob. : *farctē* 'stuff, fill full'. Similarly Fr. *frequemment*, Sp. *frecuentemente*, NE *frequently*. Walde-P. 2.134. Ernout-M. 388 f. Walde-H. 1.456 f.

It. *spesso*, fr. adj. *spesso*, Lat. *spissus* 'thick, dense' (12.64). REW 8160.

Sp. *a menudo*, phrase with *menudo* 'small' (fr. Lat. *minutus*), with development through 'at short intervals, closely following'.

Rum. *adeseaorŭ, adesea, ades*, phrases with *des* 'thick', also adv. 'often', fr. Lat. *dēnsus* 'thick' (12.64). Tiktin 19, 524.

4. Ir. *menic* (adj. 'frequent', in *menice* adv. 'often'), Nir. *minic* (adj. and adv.), W. *mynych* (adj., *yn fynych* adv.) : Goth. *manags*, etc. 'much, many' (13.15). Pedersen 1.159.

Du. *dikwijls*, fr. MDu. *dicke wile(n)*, fr. *dicke* 'thick' (12.63) here 'abundant' and *wile* 'time' : Goth. *hweila*, etc. 14.11). Cf. MLG, MHG, and NHG dial. *dicke* 'often'. Franck-v. W. 117.

NHG *häufig* (adj. and adv.), first 'in heaps, crowds' (fr. *haufe* 'heap'), hence 'abundant(ly)', and later 'frequent(ly)' (12.64) and 'frequent'. Walde-P. 2.134. Paul, Deutsches Wtb. s.v. *häufig*.

5. Goth. *uſta*, ON *opt*, OE *oft*, OHG *ofto*, etc., general Gmc., but with no certain etym. Falk-Torp 788. Feist 513. Weigand-H. 2.333.

6. Lith. *dažnai*, fr. *dažnas* 'many a, frequent' : Lett. *dažs* 'many a', OPruss. *ko-desnimma* 'so often as', root connection? Leskien, Bildung d. Nom. 355.

Lith. *tankiai*, fr. *tankus* 'thick, dense' (12.64).

Lett. *bieži*, fr. *biezs* 'thick, dense' (12.64). Mühl.-Endz. 1.307.

7. ChSl. *često*, etc., general Slavic, fr. adj. ChSl. *čestŭ*, etc. orig. 'thick, dense' (12.64) but mostly 'frequent'. Berneker 154 f.

8. Skt. *punah punar* 'again and again' = 'often'.

Skt. *asakṛt*, cpd. of neg. *a-* and *akṛt* 'once'.

'Sometimes' is generally expressed either by temporal advs. formed from prons., esp. the indef. 'some', or by forms of, or phrases with, words for 'time', esp. 'at times, sometimes'.

Omitted here are those words which are used for the indef. 'at any time' mainly in neg., interrog., and subordinate clauses, rarely affirmative, such as Grk. *ποτε*, Lat. *umquam*, NE *ever*, NHG *je*, etc. But most such words are mentioned in the discussion, either here or in 14.31 or 14.34.

1. Pronominal advs. : Grk. *τιποτε, fr. phrase *ἐν ὅτε* = attested *ἐσθ' ὅτε*, lit. 'there are (times) when'. NG *kāros* fr. *kā-* (fr. *kāp*, *kai* *ās* in *kāros* 'some, somebody') and *potē* indef. beside *ποτε* 'when?'; Lat. *aliquandō*, fr. *aliqui* 'some' (Lat. also *nōnumquam* 'not never') ; Goth. *huan*, OHG *wanne* ('when' and indef.); OHG *sumes, sumenes*, Du. *soms* : Goth. *sums*, etc. 'some'; Lith. *kada nekada* (NSB 2.143; *kada* 'when' and indef.); ChSl. *někūgda* (cf. *ně-kūto* 'someone', positive fr. neg.; Brugmann, Grd. 2.2351 f.), Boh. *někdy*, Pol. *niekiedy*, SCR. *kad kad, kākada* (cf. *kada* and *dt* 'at').

2. Forms of, or phrases with, the usual words for 'time' (14.11) or those used in phrases like 'three times' (13.44).

It. *alle volte* (*qualche volta, talvolta*, etc.), Fr. *quelquefois, parfois*, Sp. *a veces, algunas veces*, Rum. *cleodată* (distributive *cite* and *odată* 'once', Tiktin 507 f.), *uneori* (Tiktin 1067, 1682); Ir. *tar n-āiirib, i n-āiirib* (Thes. 2.332.21, 23; *āar* 'hour, time', 14.51), Nir. *ar uaribh, amanna*, W. *weithiau, ambell*, Br. *a-vechou, gwechenmou*; ON, OE *stundum*, Dan., Sw., *stundom*, OE *hwilum, hwile*, ME *while* (cf. NED s.v. *whilom* and *while*, adv. 1), MHG *bi-wilen*, under *wilen*, NHG *biweilen*, *zuweilen*, Dan. *undertiden*, Du. *somtijds*, NE *sometimes*; Lith. *kartais, Lett. reizu reizem* (Mühl.-Endz. 3.507); Pol. *czasem*.

3. Sw. *ibland* 'among', also with time notion understood 'sometimes'. Similarly Sw. *emelland* fr. *emellan* 'between' and *dt* 'at'.

14.34 NEVER			
Grk. <i>olēore, olēore</i>	Goth. <i>ni hwanhun, ni aiw</i>	Lith. <i>niekad (-a, -os)</i>	
Lat. <i>nunquam</i>	ON <i>aldri</i>	Lett. <i>nekad</i>	
It. <i>giamaia</i>	Dan. <i>aldri</i>	ChSl. <i>nikolize, nikūdaže, nikūdaše</i>	
Fr. <i>jamais</i>	OE <i>aldre</i>	Scr. <i>nikada</i>	
Sp. <i>nunca, jamás</i>	ME <i>neuer(e)</i>	Boh. <i>nikdy</i>	
Rum. <i>nicădată</i>	NE <i>never</i>	Pol. <i>nigdy</i>	
Ir. <i>ni riam, ni caedche</i>	Du. <i>nooit, nimmer</i>	Russ. <i>nikogda</i>	
Nir. <i>ni riamh, ni choidheche</i>	OHG <i>nio, nioimr</i>	Skt. <i>(na) kadā cana, na kadācit</i>	
W. <i>ni, (ni) byth</i>	MHG <i>nie, nimmer</i>	Av. <i>....</i>	
Br. <i>nepre, biskoaz, bir- viken (birken)</i>	NHG <i>nie, niemals, nimmer</i>		

'Never' is expressed by combinations of the neg. with advs. for 'at any time, ever', many of these of pronominal origin, others cognate with words for 'time', 'age, lifetime', 'more', etc.

But in many cases the neg. sense has been absorbed and the formal neg. omitted—the familiar phenomenon observed in Fr. *pas* 'not', *rien* 'nothing', NG *niore* 'nothing', *kavinas* 'no one', etc.

1. Grk. *olēore, olēore*, neg. of *porē* 'at some time', indef. beside *porē* 'when'. NG *porē* with neg. notion absorbed.

2. Lat. *nunquam* (> Sp. *nunca*), fr. neg. *ne* and *unquam* 'at any time, ever'. Ernout-M. 1123.

It. *giamaia*, Fr. *jamais*, Sp. *jamás*, fr. Lat. *iam* 'already' and *magis* 'more'. Used orig. and still in part for 'at any time, ever', but mostly after neg. and with neg. notion absorbed.

Rum. *nicădată*, fr. *niel* 'not' (fr. Lat. *neque* and *odată* 'once'). Tiktin 507 f.

3. Ir. *ni caedche*, Nir. *ni choidheche* ('never' in future), Neg. of *caedche* 'always' (14.31).

Ir. *ni riam*, Nir. *ni riamh* ('never' in past time) neg. of Ir. *riam* 'formerly', Nir. *riamh* 'always, at any time' in past (14.31).

W. *ni byth*, neg. with *byth* 'ever' = Ir. *bith* 'world' used also in cpds. for 'ever' (K. Meyer, Contrib. 220. Pedersen 1.24). Also either *ni* alone or *byth* alone used for 'never'.

Br. *c'hoaz*, MBr. *hoaz* = Corn. *hweth* 'yet, again', etym. dub. Pedersen 1.379. Henry 170. Ernault, Dict. étym. 312.

4. Goth. *aftra* (reg. for *aftra*, but also 'backwards'), ON *aftr* ('backwards', late 'again'), Dan. *alter*, Sw. *äter*, OE *eft* (beside *aefter* 'after') : Goth. *astarō* 'behind', Skt. *apātaram* 'farther away', etc., derivs. of IE **apo* in Grk. *ἀπό*, Skt. *apa*, Lat. *ab*, etc. Walde-P. 1.49. Falk-Torp 36. Feist 12.

Dan., Sw. *igen* = ON *ī gegn* beside *gegn* 'against' = OHG *gegin* 'against', etc. Similarly OE *ongegn*, *ongean* 'back, against', whence ME *agen*, NE *again* 'again', but locally also 'back' or 'against' (cf. U.S. rural *I'm agin* it).

Falk-Torp 314. NED s.v. *again*.

Du. *weer*, OHG *widar*, MHG *wider*, also orig. 'against', like OE *wīper* : Goth. *wībra* 'opposite, in the presence of', Skt. *vīaram* 'further', fr. **vi-* 'apart', in Skt. *vi-*, etc., with suffix *-tero-* in words of contrasting relations. NHG *wieder*, *widerum*, with differentiated spelling for sense 'again' vs. *wider* 'against'. Walde-P. 1.312 f. Feist 570. Weigand-H. 1255.

NHG *nochmal*(s), fr. *noch* 'still' and *mal* as in *dreimal* 'three times', etc.

Br. *nepre* ('never' in pres.), neg. with *pred* 'time' (14.11).

Br. *biskoaz* ('never' in past), fr. *bis* = W. Corn. *byth* (above) and *choaz* 'still' = Corn. *whath*, *wheth* id., with neg. notion absorbed. Cf. M.Corn. *nythgueth* 'never'. Pedersen 1.379. Henry 36.

Br. *birviken*, *birken* ('never' in future), fr. MBr. *bishuyquen* = Corn. *bys* 'tycken' 'forever', with *bis* as in *biskoaz* (above) + *huy*, Corn. *vy* (form of the vb. 'be') + *quen* 'as much, so', the whole with neg. notion absorbed. Henry 36. Ernault, Glossaire 61, Dict. étym. s.v. *bishuyquen*.

4. Goth. *ni hwanhun*, neg. with deriv. of *hwan* 'when' and 'at any time', like *ni hwanhun* 'no one', etc. Feist 281.

Goth. *ni aiw*, neg. with *aiw* adv., orig. acc. of *aiws* 'age, eternity'. Cf. OE *ā*, OHG *eo* 'always, at any time' (14.31), and OHG *nio* 'never'.

ON *aldri*, *aldri*, Dan., Sw. *aldrig*, fr. dat. sg. of *aldr* 'age, lifetime' (14.12) + indef. particle *-gi*, and with neg. notion absorbed, so orig. '(not) in a lifetime'. Falk-Torp 20. Hellquist 10.

OE *nāfre*, ME *neuer(e)*, NE *never*, fr. neg. with OE *āfre*, etc., 'always' and 'at any time' (14.31).

Du. *nooit*, neg. with *ooit* 'at any time, ever', this fr. forms corresponding to OE *ā*, Goth. *aiw* and OE *giet* 'yet', and so like OE *nāfre giet* (NED s.v. *yet*, 4.a). Franck-v. W. 475.

OHG *nio*, MHG, NHG *nie* (NHG *niemal*, now *niemals*, with *mal* as in *dreimal* 'three times', etc.), fr. neg. with OHG *io*, etc., 'always, at any time' (14.31). Weigand-H. 2.297, 299.

OHG *nioimr*, MHG, NHG *nimmer*, fr. neg. with OHG *ioimr*, etc. 'always' (14.31). Similarly Du. *nimmer*. Weigand-H. 2.303.

5. Lith. *niekad* (or *-a, -os*, NSB 2.185), Lett. *nekad*, neg. with Lith. *kada*, Lett. *kad* 'when?' and indef. : Skt. *kadā* 'when?', fr. interrog.-indef. stem *ka-*, IE **k^o-*. Walde-P. 1.521, 571.

6. ChSl. *nikoli*, more commonly *nikoli-že* with indef. particle *-že*, neg. with *koli* 'at some time', deriv. of interrog.-indef. stem *ko-*. Berneker 673.

ChSl. *nikūda-že* (Supr.), Russ. *nikogda*, neg. with *kogda*, *kūda* 'when, at any time', fr. stem *ko-* (as above) with *-da* as in *togda*, *tūda* 'then', etc. Berneker 673.

ChSl. *nikūda-že*, Scr. *nikada*, neg. with ChSl. **kūda*, Scr. *kada* 'when, at any time' : Lith. *kada*, Skt. *kadā* id. (above, 5).

Boh. *nikdy*, Pol. *nigdy*, may belong in either of the two preceding groups. Berneker 675. Brückner 138, 363.

7. Skt. *na kadā cana*, neg. with *kadā* 'when?' (like Lith. *kada*, above, 6) and the indef. *cana*. Also with *na* omitted in same sense, as RV 1.150.2. Also *na kadācit* (cf. 14.33).

Several of the words for 'again' have such obvious semantic sources as 'another time, a second time', or 'anew'. But the most striking development is from the notion of 'back' or 'against', through 'back again, returning'.

1. Grk. *πάλιν*, in early use 'backwards', orig. acc. sg. of a **πάλιν* 'turn' : *πάλιν* 'pivot', etc. Walde-P. 1.515. Boisacq 743. NG *ἄνα*, fr. the freq. prefix *ἀνα-*, orig. *ἀνα-* denoting repetition.

2. Lat. *iterum*, fr. **i-tero-*, pron. stem *i-* of *is* and suffix *-tero-* of contrasting relation (*dexter*, etc.). Walde-P. 1.100. Ernout-M. 499. Walde-H. 1.723 f. Lat. *denuo* 'anew' and so freq. 'again',

fr. *dē novō* (*novus* 'new'). Cf. Fr. *de nouveau*, and similar phrases elsewhere (not entered in the list except where the usual term, as Pol. *znowu*).

Lat. *rūsum*, *rūsum* 'backwards, in return' and often (Plautus+) 'again', fr. pass. pple. of *revertere* 'turn back'.

OFr. *encore*, Fr. *encore* (> It. *ancora*), fr. *unquam hōra*. REW 4176, 9051. Sp. *otra vez*, lit. 'another time', like Fr. *autrefois* 'formerly'.

Rum. *iar*, *iard*, etym.? REW 2886. Tiktin 748. Pușcariu 756.

3. Ir. *arithissi*, *aris*, etym.? Macbain 292.

Gall. lat. (Calendar of Coligny) : ChSl. *lito* 'year, summer' (14.73). Walde-P. 2.427. Pedersen 1.133. Thurneysen, Gram. 35, 180. Pokorny KZ 50.43 f. (taking *lae* as of different orig., but cf. Vendryes, RC 42.234 f.).

4. Goth. *dags*, ON *dagr*, OE *dæg*, OHG *tag*, etc. general Gmc. (also derivs. Goth. *fidur-dōgs* 'of four days', OE *dōgor* 'day', ON *dagr* '12-hour period, day or night', Dan. *dagn*, Sw. *dygn* (the last two denoting the 24-hour day), etym. dub., but perh. (despite phonetic difficulties with the gutturals) : Lith. *dagas* '(summer-) heat', OPruss. *dagis* 'summer', Skt. *nidāgha-* 'heat, summer', fr. the root **dheg^h-* in Skt. *dah-*, Lith. *degti*, etc., 'burn', and also (with init. doublets, as Skt. *agru-*, Lith. *asūra* : Grk. *ἀκρυ* Goth. *tagr* 'tear', etc.), Skt. *ahan-*, Av. *azan* 'day'. Walde-P. 1.849 f. Walde-H. 1.467. Falk-Torp 133, 176. Feist 113.

5. Skt. *ahan-* (nom.-acc. sg. *ahar*, instr. sg. *ahnā*, etc.), Av. *azan-* (loc. sg. *asni*, etc.), see above, 4, with refs.

Av. *ayan-* (nom. sg. *ayara*, gen. sg. *ayara*, etc., neut. *r/n* stem like Skt. *ahan-*, above), prob. : Grk. *ἡμα* 'in the morning', Goth. *air*, ON *ār*, etc., 'early', Goth. *jēr*, Av. *yara* 'year', etc. Walde-P. 1.3.

OPers. *rauča* (*zārapant raučapativā* 'either by night or by day', 1 *rauča* 'one day', etc.) : Av. *raoča-* 'light', Skt. *ruc-* 'shine', Grk. *λευκός* 'bright', Lat. *lūx* 'light', etc. Walde-P. 2.308 ff.

14.35 AGAIN

Grk. <i>πάλιν</i>	Goth. <i>aftra</i>	Lith. <i>vėl</i>
NG <i>πάλιν</i> , <i>ἄνα</i>	ON <i>aptr</i>	Lett. <i>atkal</i>
Lat. <i>iterum, denuo, rursus</i>	Dan. <i>igen, aller</i>	ChSl. <i>paky</i>
It. <i>ancora</i>	Sw. <i>igen, åter</i>	Scr. <i>opet</i>
Fr. <i>encore</i>	OE <i>eft</i>	Boh. <i>opet</i>
Sp. <i>otra vez</i>	ME <i>again</i>	Pol. <i>znowu</i>
Rum. <i>iar</i>	NE <i>weer</i>	Russ. <i>opiat</i>
Ir. <i>arithissi</i> , <i>aris</i>	Du. <i>wider</i>	Skt. <i>punar</i>
Nir. <i>arithissi</i> , <i>aris</i>	OHG <i>wider</i>	Av. <i>....</i>
W. <i>eilwaith</i> , <i>drachefn</i>	MHG <i>wider</i>	
Br. <i>c'hoaz</i>	NHG <i>wieder(wm)</i> , <i>noch-mal(s)</i> , <i>obermal(s)</i>	

14.43 DAWN

Grk. <i>ἄνα</i> , <i>δρόπος</i>	Goth. <i>....</i>	Lith. <i>aušra, brėkšta</i>
NG <i>ἀνά</i> , <i>χάρματα</i> , <i>χαραυή</i>	ON <i>dagan, dagsbrūn</i>	Lett. <i>rija blāzma, rīta krēsla, ausma</i>
Lat. <i>aurora, prima lūx</i>	Dan. <i>dagning, dagry</i>	ChSl. <i>ranō(adv.)</i> , <i>-brėzgū, zore</i> (pl.)
It. <i>alba, aurora</i>	Sw. <i>dagning, gryning</i>	Scr. <i>zora, zoranice</i>
Fr. <i>aube, aurora</i>	OE <i>dagrad, degrima</i>	Boh. <i>svitlání, úsvit</i>
Sp. <i>alba, aurora</i>	ME <i>dagung</i>	Pol. <i>świt, brzask, zorza</i>
Rum. <i>zori, auroră</i>	NE <i>dagung, dawning</i>	Russ. <i>zaria, razsvet</i>
Ir. <i>deidil</i>	Du. <i>dagraad</i>	Skt. <i>uśas-, aruṣa-, prabhā-</i>
Nir. <i>fāinne an lae</i>	OHG <i>morgenrōt, -rōta, tagarōt</i>	Av. <i>ušah-, asūr-</i>
W. <i>gwawr</i>	MHG <i>morgenrōt, -rote, tagarōt</i>	
Br. <i>goulou-deiz, tarz an deiz</i>	NHG <i>morgenrōt, -rote, tagesanbruch, morgendämmerung</i>	

14.44 MORNING

Grk. <i>ἄνα</i> , <i>δρόπος</i>	Goth. <i>....</i>	Lith. <i>rytas</i>
NG <i>ἀνά</i> , <i>χάρματα</i> , <i>χαραυή</i>	ON <i>dagan, dagsbrūn</i>	Lett. <i>rija blāzma, rīta krēsla, ausma</i>
Lat. <i>aurora, prima lūx</i>	Dan. <i>dagning, dagry</i>	ChSl. <i>ranō(adv.)</i> , <i>-brėzgū, zore</i> (pl.)
It. <i>alba, aurora</i>	Sw. <i>dagning, gryning</i>	Scr. <i>zora, zoranice</i>
Fr. <i>aube, aurora</i>	OE <i>dagrad, degrima</i>	Boh. <i>svitlání, úsvit</i>
Sp. <i>alba, aurora</i>	ME <i>dagung</i>	Pol. <i>świt, brzask, zorza</i>
Rum. <i>zori, auroră</i>	NE <i>dagung, dawning</i>	Russ. <i>zaria, razsvet</i>
Ir. <i>deidil</i>	Du. <i>dagraad</i>	Skt. <i>uśas-, aruṣa-, prabhā-</i>
Nir. <i>fāinne an lae</i>	OHG <i>morgenrōt, -rōta, tagarōt</i>	Av. <i>ušah-, asūr-</i>
W. <i>gwawr</i>	MHG <i>morgenrōt, -rote, tagarōt</i>	
Br. <i>goulou-deiz, tarz an deiz</i>	NHG <i>morgenrōt, -rote, tagesanbruch, morgendämmerung</i>	

14.45 DAY

Grk. <i>ἡμέρα</i>	Goth. <i>dags</i>	Lith. <i>diena</i>
NG <i>ἡμέρα</i>	ON <i>dagr</i>	Lett. <i>diena</i>
Lat. <i>diēs</i>	Dan. <i>dag</i>	ChSl. <i>dnat</i>
It. <i>giorno (di)</i>	Sw. <i>dag</i>	Scr. <i>dan</i>
Fr. <i>jour</i>	OE <i>dæg, dōgor</i>	Boh. <i>den</i>
Sp. <i>día</i>	ME <i>day</i>	Pol. <i>dzień</i>
Rum. <i>zi</i>	NE <i>day</i>	Russ. <i>den'</i>
Ir. <i>lāa, laihe, dia</i>	Du. <i>dag</i>	Skt. <i>ahan-, dina-, diva(su-)</i>
Nir. <i>lāa, laihe, dia</i>	OHG <i>tag</i>	Av. <i>ayan-, azan-, OPers. rauča</i>
W. <i>dydd</i>	MHG <i>tac</i>	
Br. <i>deiz</i>	NHG <i>tag</i>	

14.46 NIGHT

Grk. <i>νύξ</i>	Goth. <i>nakht</i>	Lith. <i>naktis</i>
NG <i>νύξ</i>	ON <i>nōht</i>	Lett. <i>nakte</i>
Lat. <i>nox</i>	Dan. <i>nat</i>	ChSl. <i>nošt</i>
It. <i>notte</i>	Sw. <i>natt</i>	Scr. <i>noč</i>
Fr. <i>nuît</i>	OE <i>nihht</i>	Boh. <i>noc</i>
Sp. <i>noche</i>	ME <i>night</i>	Pol. <i>noc</i>
Rum. <i>noapte</i>	NE <i>night</i>	Russ. <i>noč'</i>
Ir. <i>adaig (nocht)</i>	Du. <i>nacht</i>	Skt. <i>rātri-, kṣap-, nakṣap-</i>
Nir. <i>oidheche</i>	OHG <i>nacht</i>	Av. OPers. <i>zšap-</i>
W. <i>nos</i>	MHG <i>nacht</i>	
Br. <i>noz</i>	NHG <i>nacht</i>	

14.47 DAWN

Grk. <i>ἄνα</i> , <i>δρόπος</i>	Goth. <i>....</i>	Lith. <i>aušra, brėkšta</i>
NG <i>ἀνά</i> , <i>χάρματα</i> , <i>χαραυή</i>	ON <i>dagan, dagsbrūn</i>	Lett. <i>rija blāzma, rīta krēsla, ausma</i>
Lat. <i>aurora, prima lūx</i>	Dan. <i>dagning, dagry</i>	ChSl. <i>ranō(adv.)</i> , <i>-brėzgū, zore</i> (pl.)
It. <i>alba, aurora</i>	Sw. <i>dagning, gryning</i>	Scr. <i>zora, zoranice</i>
Fr. <i>aube, aurora</i>	OE <i>dagrad, degrima</i>	Boh. <i>svitlání, úsvit</i>
Sp. <i>alba, aurora</i>	ME <i>dagung</i>	Pol. <i>świt, brzask, zorza</i>
Rum. <i>zori, auroră</i>	NE <i>dagung, dawning</i>	Russ. <i>zaria, razsvet</i>
Ir. <i>deidil</i>	Du. <i>dagraad</i>	Skt. <i>uśas-, aruṣa-, prabhā-</i>
Nir. <i>fāinne an lae</i>	OHG <i>morgenrōt, -rōta, tagarōt</i>	Av. <i>ušah-, asūr-</i>
W. <i>gwawr</i>	MHG <i>morgenrōt, -rote, tagarōt</i>	
Br. <i>goulou-deiz, tarz an deiz</i>	NHG <i>morgenrōt, -rote, tagesanbruch, morgendämmerung</i>	

14.48 NIGHT

Grk. <i>νύξ</i>	Goth. <i>nakht</i>	Lith. <i>naktis</i>
NG <i>νύξ</i>	ON <i>nōht</i>	Lett. <i>nakte</i>
Lat. <i>nox</i>	Dan. <i>nat</i>	ChSl. <i>nošt</i>
It. <i>notte</i>	Sw. <i>natt</i>	Scr. <i>noč</i>
Fr. <i>nuît</i>	OE <i>nihht</i>	Boh. <i>noc</i>
Sp. <i>noche</i>	ME <i>night</i>	Pol. <i>noc</i>
Rum. <i>noapte</i>	NE <i>night</i>	Russ. <i>noč'</i>
Ir. <i>adaig (nocht)</i>	Du. <i>nacht</i>	Skt. <i>rātri-, kṣap-, nakṣap-</i>
Nir. <i>oidheche</i>	OHG <i>nacht</i>	Av. OPers. <i>zšap-</i>
W. <i>nos</i>	MHG <i>nacht</i>	
Br. <i>noz</i>	NHG <i>nacht</i>	

14.49 NIGHT

Grk. <i>νύξ</i>	Goth. <i>nakht</i>	Lith. <i>naktis</i>
NG <i>νύξ</i>	ON <i>nōht</i>	Lett. <i>nakte</i>
Lat. <i>nox</i>	Dan. <i>nat</i>	ChSl. <i>nošt</i>
It. <i>notte</i>	Sw. <i>natt</i>	Scr. <i>noč</i>
Fr. <i>nuît</i>	OE <i>nihht</i>	Boh. <i>noc</i>
Sp. <i>noche</i>	ME <i>night</i>	Pol. <i>noc</i>
Rum. <i>noapte</i>	NE <i>night</i>	Russ. <i>noč'</i>
Ir. <i>adaig (nocht)</i>	Du. <i>nacht</i>	Skt. <i>rātri-, kṣap-, nakṣap-</i>
Nir. <i>oidheche</i>	OHG <i>nacht</i>	Av. OPers. <i>zšap-</i>
W. <i>nos</i>	MHG <i>nacht</i>	
Br. <i>noz</i>	NHG <i>nacht</i>	

14.50 NIGHT

Grk. <i>νύξ</i>	Goth. <i>nakht</i>	Lith. <i>naktis</i>
NG <i>νύξ</i>	ON <i>nōht</i>	Lett. <i>nakte</i>
Lat. <i>nox</i>	Dan. <i>nat</i>	ChSl. <i>nošt</i>
It. <i>notte</i>	Sw. <i>natt</i>	Scr. <i>noč</i>
Fr. <i>nuît</i>	OE <i>nihht</i>	Boh. <i>noc</i>
Sp. <i>noche</i>	ME <i>night</i>	Pol. <i>noc</i>
Rum. <i>noapte</i>	NE <i>night</i>	Russ. <i>noč'</i>
Ir. <i>adaig (nocht)</i>	Du. <i>nacht</i>	Skt. <i>rātri-, kṣap-, nakṣap-</i>
Nir. <i>oidheche</i>	OHG <i>nacht</i>	Av. OPers. <i>zšap-</i>
W. <i>nos</i>	MHG <i>nacht</i>	
Br. <i>noz</i>	NHG <i>nacht</i>	

14.45 NOON

Grk. <i>μεσημβρία</i>	Goth. <i>midr dagr, miðdegi</i>	Lith. <i>pietūs</i>
NG <i>meridiēs</i>	ON <i>hādēgi</i>	Let. <i>pusdiena, dienasvidus</i>
Lat. <i>meridiēs</i>	ChSl. <i>poledne</i>	ChSl. <i>poledne</i>
It. <i>mezzogiorno, mezzodì</i>	Dan. <i>middag</i>	Boh. <i>poledne</i>
Fr. <i>midi</i>	Sw. <i>middag</i>	Pol. <i>południe</i>
Sp. <i>mediodía</i>	OE <i>middag</i>	Russ. <i>poluden</i>
Rum. <i>amiază, miezul zilei</i>	ME <i>midday, none</i>	Skt. <i>madhyāhnan-, madhy-</i>
Ir. <i>medón lá</i>	NE <i>noon, midday</i>	Av. <i>arəm-piθwā-, ra-</i>
NlR. <i>medonh lae, eadradh</i>	Du. <i>middag, noon</i>	Av. <i>arəm-piθwā-, ra-</i>
W. <i>canol (hanner) dydd</i>	OHG <i>mittag</i>	Av. <i>arəm-piθwā-, ra-</i>
Br. <i>kreisteiz</i>	NHG <i>mit(te)tag</i>	Av. <i>arəm-piθwā-, ra-</i>

Most of the words for 'noon' are such as mean lit. 'mid-day', or in some cases 'half-day', rarely 'high-day'. A few orig. denoted the (principal, i.e. midday) 'meal'. Quite otherwise NE *noon* (see below, 5).

1. Combinations of words for 'middle' (12.37) and 'day' (14.41). Grk. *μεσημβρία* (: *hēpa* with reg. *μ* > *μ*βρ), NG *ro meσημβρία* (formed anew, with dim. type); Lat. *meridiēs* (for *medidiēs* by dissim.); It. *mezzogiorno, mezzodì*, Fr. *midi* (OFr. *di 'day'*), Sp. *mediodía*, Rum. *amiază, amiază* (Lat. *ad mediam diem*), *miezul zilei*; Ir. *medón lá* (*laihe*), NlR. *medonh lae*; W. *canol dydd*, Br. *kreisteiz*; ON *miðr dagr* (also cpd. *miðdagr*), *miðdegi*, OE *middeg*, OHG *mittag*, etc. (also two words as in ON, OE *mid dag*, OHG *mitti, mitter tag*, MHG *mitter tag*; Lett. *dienasvidus* (lit. 'day's middle'); Skt. *madhyāhnan-, madhyamādinā-*.

2. Combinations of words for 'half' (13.24) and 'day'. W. *hanner dydd*; Lett. *dienasvidus*; ChSl. *poludnie*, etc., general Slavic.

3. ON *hādēgi* (usual word in Nlcel.), lit. 'high-day' (cf. also early NE *high-day* in this sense, NED s.v. 2).

4. NlR. *eadradh*, gen. *eadartha* (Dinneen, McKenna), fr. *eadar* 'between', but perh. blended with a form like Ir. *aneirt*, W. *anterth* 'forenoon', fr. Lat. *ante* (or *inter*, *intrā*) *tertiam (hōram)*. Loth, Mots lat. 133.

5. ME *none*, NE *noon*, fr. Lat. *nōna* (sc. *hōra* 'ninth hour' (about 3:00 p.m.)), but since 14th cent. usually 'noon', owing to a change in the time of the eccl. office or a mealtime (cf. the shifts of time among terms for 'breakfast', 'lunch', and 'dinner', 5.42-5.44). NED s.v. Similarly, OFr. *none* (still dial. for 'mid-day meal'), Du. *noon* (now mostly obs.), and W. *naun* (as 'noon' prob. semantic borrowing fr. English).

6. Lith. *pietūs*, also and orig. 'the mid-day meal, dinner' (5.44). Cf. Av. *pitu-* 'food', whence *arəm-piθwā-, rapusdina*; ChSl. *poludnie*, etc., general Slavic.

14.46 EVENING

Grk. <i>ἑσπέρα, ἑσπέρα</i>	Goth. <i>andanahtis</i>	Lith. <i>vakaras</i>
NG <i>ἑσπέρα, ἑσπέρα</i>	ON <i>kveid, aptann</i>	Let. <i>vakars</i>
Lat. <i>vesper, vespera</i>	Dan. <i>aften (kvæld)</i>	ChSl. <i>večer</i>
It. <i>sera</i>	Sw. <i>aftron, kväll</i>	Scr. <i>večer</i>
Fr. <i>soir</i>	OE <i>æfen</i>	Boh. <i>večer</i>
Sp. <i>tarde</i>	ME <i>even, evening</i>	Pol. <i>wieczór</i>
Rum. <i>seară</i>	NE <i>evening</i>	Russ. <i>večer</i>
Ir. <i>fescor</i>	Du. <i>avond</i>	Skt. <i>dogā-, śdyā-</i>
NlR. <i>tridhōna</i>	OHG <i>aband</i>	Av. <i>arəzah-</i>
W. <i>min nos, hwytr</i>	MHG <i>abend</i>	
Br. <i>abardaez</i>	NHG <i>abend</i>	

Apart from an inherited group, of obscure relations, words for 'evening' are most commonly connected with words for 'late', these in part orig. 'slow'.

1. IE **wespero-* and **wekero-*, parallel forms with first part prob. **wes-* and **we-*: Skt. *awas, ava* 'down' and OE *west*, etc. 'west' (12.46). Walde-P. 1.15, 311. Falk-Torp 1371 f.

Grk. *ἑσπέρα* (sc. *ῥα*) fr. *ἑσπερος* 'of the evening', also as sb. 'evening' (Hom., etc.); Lat. *vesper* (> Ir. *fescor*, NlR. *feascar* now 'twilight'), and *vespera*; Lith. *vakaras*, Lett. *vakars*, ChSl. *večerā*, etc., general Slavic.

2. Grk. *ἑσπία* (sc. *ῥα*), fr. *ἑσπία* adj., *ἑσπία* 'late' adv. (14.17), cf. NG *ἑσπία* 'this evening, tonight'.

NG pop. *ῥο βράδυ*, fr. Grk. *βράδυ* 'slow' (14.22), through 'late'.

3. It. *sera*, Rum. *seară*, fr. late Lat. *sēra* 'evening' (freq. in Peregrinatio); Fr. *soir*, fr. Lat. *sēro* (adv.); both fr. Lat. *sērus* 'late' (14.17). Ernout-M. 933. REW 7841.

Sp. *tarde*, fr. Lat. *tarde* 'slowly', fr. *tardeus* 'slow'. REW 8573.

4. NlR. *trāthnōna*, properly the early evening (from three o'clock on, Dinneen), lit. 'time of the nones' (*nōin* 'nones, evening prayer'; *trāth*, 14.11).

W. *min nos*, lit. 'brink of night'.
W. *hwytr*, fr. Lat. *sērus* 'late' (cf. It.

6. Skt. *dogā-* (RV etc., AV also

14.48 TOMORROW

Grk. <i>αύριον</i>	Goth. <i>du maurgina (gistra-dagis)</i>	Lith. <i>ryto(j)</i>
NG <i>αύριον</i>	Let. <i>rit</i>	Let. <i>rit</i>
Lat. <i>crās</i>	ON <i>ā morgin</i>	ChSl. <i>utŕi</i>
It. <i>domani</i>	Dan. <i>i morgen</i>	Scr. <i>sjutra</i>
Fr. <i>demain</i>	Sw. <i>i morgon</i>	Boh. <i>zejtra</i>
Sp. <i>mañana</i>	OE <i>lō morgen(e)</i>	Pol. <i>jutro</i>
Rum. <i>mine</i>	ME <i>to morrow(n)</i>	Russ. <i>zavtra</i>
Ir. <i>imbārach</i>	NE <i>tomorrow</i>	Skt. <i>gvas</i>
NlR. <i>imbārach</i>	Du. <i>morgen</i>	Av.
W. <i>yfory</i>	OHG <i>morgane, in morgon</i>	
Br. <i>arc'hoaz</i>	MHG <i>morgen(e)</i>	
	NHG <i>morgen</i>	

Most of the expressions for 'tomorrow' are derived from words for 'morning' (14.44), the semantic development being 'in the morning' = 'on the following morning', whence with extension to the entire day 'tomorrow'.

1. Grk. *αύριον*, fr. **αύριον*: Lith. *aušra* 'dawn', etc. (14.43). Walde-P. 1.27. Schwyzer, Gr. Gram. 1.282.

2. Lat. *crās*, etym.? Ernout-M. 227 Walde-H. 1.285.

It. *domani*, Fr. *demain* fr. VLat. *dēmāne*, phrase cpd. of *māne* 'morning' (> Rum. *mîine* 'tomorrow'). REW 2548, 5294.

Sp. *mañana* = *mañana* 'morning'.

3. Ir. *imbārach*, NlR. *i mbāireach*, W. *yfory* = W. bore 'morning' (14.44). Peder- sen 1.99.

Br. *arc'hoaz* (also *ware'hoaz*, cpd. with *war* 'on'), MBr. *arhoaz* (beside *an hoaz*), cpd. ar- 'on' and *hoaz* (Br. *c'hoaz*) 'again' (14.35). Henry 277. Ernault, Dict. étym. s.v. *an hoaz*.

4. Goth. *du maurgina*, ON *ā morgin*, Dan. *i morgen*, Sw. *i morgon* (but ON *i morgin* 'this (last) morning'; change of

prep. in modern Scand. due to *i dag* 'to-

day', *i gār* 'yesterday?'), OE *lō morgen*

(also *on morgen*), ME *to morwen*, to

morwe, NE *tomorrow*, OHG *in morgon*,

phrases with prepositions 'to, in, on' and

'morning', beside adv. dat. in OHG *mor-*

gane, MHG *morgen(e)*, NHG, Du. *mor-*

gen. Weigand-H. 2.219. Franck-v. W.

422 f. NED s.v. *tomorrow*.

Goth. *gistradagis* (adv. gen.): OE

geostra-dag, etc. 'yesterday' (14.49),

renders *αύριον* Mt. 6.30, with puzzling

shift of meaning if not merely a blunder

in translating. Cf. Brugmann, op. cit.

p. 15.

5. Lith. *ryto(j)*, Lett. *rit, ritu, rīdā*,

orig. 'in the morning', fr. Lith. *rytas*,

Lett. *rits* 'morning'.

6. ChSl. *utŕi* loc. sing. (renders reg-

αύριον in Gospels), also phrase *za utŕi*

(but in Gospels only 'early in the morn-

ing, *ῥωτ*'), similarly Scr. *sjutra*, Boh.

zejtra, Russ. *zavtra*, but Pol. simply

jutro (acc. as adv.), all fr. ChSl. *utro*,

etc. 'morning'. Berneker 462.

7. Skt. *gvas*: Av. *sūr-* 'morning'.

Walde-P. 1.368. Walde-H. 1.285. Brug-

mann, op. cit., p. 17.

14.49 YESTERDAY

Grk. <i>χθις, χθες</i>	Goth.	Lith. <i>vakar</i>
NG <i>χθις, χθες, ψις</i>	ON <i>i gār</i>	Let. <i>vakar</i>
Lat. <i>heri</i>	Dan. <i>i gaar</i>	ChSl. <i>včera</i>
It. <i>ieri</i>	Sw. <i>i går</i>	Scr. <i>juber</i>
Fr. <i>hier</i>	OE <i>geostran dag</i>	Boh. <i>včera</i>
Sp. <i>ayer</i>	ME <i>giater(n)day</i>	Pol. <i>wczoraj</i>
Rum. <i>ieri</i>	NE <i>yesterday</i>	Russ. <i>včera</i>
Ir. <i>indih</i>	Du. <i>yesterday</i>	Skt. <i>hyas</i>
NlR. <i>indih inih</i>	OHG <i>gesteron</i>	Av.
W. <i>doe</i>	MHG <i>gestern</i>	
Br. <i>dec'h</i>	NHG <i>gestern</i>	

Most of the words for 'yesterday' belong to an inherited group, pointing clearly to an IE adv. of this meaning. The others (the Balto-Slavic, and pop. NG) meant orig. 'in the evening' or 'late', whence 'in the past evening', and with extension to the entire day 'yesterday'. Cf. the parallel but forward shift in the history of words for 'tomorrow' (14.48).

1. IE **ghes*, etc. (variant init. combinations). Walde-P. 1.664. Ernout-M. 449. Walde-H. 1.642 f. Falk-Torp 292.

Grk. *χθις*, and *χθες*, adj. *χθιςός, χθεςός*; Lat. *heri*, later *heri* (> Romance words), adj. *hesternus*; Ir. *in-dih*, NlR. *indih, inih*, W. *doe*, Br. *dec'h* (cf. Pedersen 1.67, 89, 2.25); (Goth. *gistra-dagis*, 11.48), OE *giestron*, usually *geostran, giostran dag* (with *geostra* adj.), ME *yister(n)day*, NE *yesterday*, OHG

gesteron, gesteren, gestre, MHG *gestern*), NHG *gestern*, Du. *gisteren*; without deriv. suffix and in ablaut ON *i gār, i gār*, Dan. *i gaar*, Sw. *i går*; Skt. *hyas* and adj. *hyastana-*, NPers. *di, dig, dīne*; Alb. *dje*. On the supposed meaning 'tomorrow' of ON *i gār*, and 'day after tomorrow' of OHG *giestron, i-gestra*, often quoted in connection with Goth. *gistra-dagis*, cf. Brugmann, op. cit. pp. 11 f.

2. NG pop. *ψις* (not fr. *χθις*, but) fr. *ἑσπία* 'late' (14.17), first specialized to 'late yesterday, yesterday evening' (as still in some dial.), then extended to 'yesterday'. Hatzidakis, *Mez.* 1.122.

3. Lith. *vakar* (orig. loc. sg.), ChSl. *včera, včera*, Scr. *juber*, etc., general Slavic (prob. old instr. sg.) fr. the Balto-Slavic word for 'evening' (14.46). Walde-P. 1.311. Vasmer, IF 42.179 ff. Mühl.-Endz. 4.446.

14.51 HOUR

Grk. <i>ῥα</i>	Goth. <i>hweila</i>	Lith. <i>valanda (adynda)</i>
NG <i>ῥα</i>	ON <i>tið, stund</i>	Let. <i>stunda</i>
Lat. <i>hōra</i>	Dan. <i>time</i>	ChSl. <i>godina (časū)</i>
It. <i>ora</i>	Sw. <i>timme</i>	Scr. <i>sāt, ura</i>
Fr. <i>heure</i>	OE <i>tid</i>	Boh. <i>hodina</i>
Sp. <i>hora</i>	ME <i>(h)oure, tide</i>	Pol. <i>godzina</i>
Rum. <i>ceas</i>	NE <i>hour</i>	Russ. <i>čas</i>
Ir. <i>ōr, ūar</i>	Du. <i>uur</i>	
NlR. <i>uair</i>	OHG <i>zit</i>	
W. <i>aur</i>	MHG <i>zit, ūr(e)</i>	
Br. <i>eur</i>	NHG <i>stunde</i>	

(cf. BR), is doubtful (i: *pālavi-* 'sort of dish', Lat. *pēlvīs* 'basin', etc.? Walde-P. 2.56).

For other systems (e.g. 30 *muhūrtas* in the day; *muhūrtā-* 'moment, instance': *muhur-* 'suddenly', Uhlenbeck 228), cf. Macdonell-Keith 1.49 f.; Zimmer, Altind. Leben 363 f.; Thibaut, Grd. d. indo-ar. Phil. 3.926 f.

14.52. Words for 'minute' and 'second'. These are so largely common Eur. words with slight variation that the lists are omitted.

There was no definite division of time within the hour among the Greeks and Romans. The Eur. terms for 'minute' and 'second' arise from the (medieval) application of the sexagesimal system (δ ἑκατοντάδος τῶντος Ptolemy, 2d cent. A.D.) to time division.

1. MLat. *pars minūta prima* is the smallest part of the first order of a whole, according to the sexagesimal system, the next division being the *pars minūta*

secunda. Hence, either fr. the abbreviated *minūta, secunda*, or fr. the neut. forms *minūtum, secundum* (so It., Sp., Port.), or by semantic borrowing, nearly all the Eur. terms. NED s.v. *minute*, second. Kluge-G. 392.

2. NG *λεπτό*, 'minute', fr. *λεπτός* 'fine, thin, minute', a modern translation 188 ff., 203 f.

3. NlR. *nōimeat, neomat* 'minute', also *noimeint*, prob. by dissim. fr. *mōimeint, mōimeid*, etc., loanword fr. Lat. *mōmentum* 'brief space of time, moment'. Vendryes, De hib. voc. 157. Pedersen 1.234 Ann. 3.

W. *eiliad*, 'second', fr. *ail* (ordinal) 'second' (as pref. *eil-*). Semantic borrowing fr. English (or Romance).

4. Boh. *vteřina* 'second': Pol. *wtory* 'other, second', ChSl. *vtorŭ* 'second'. Semantic borrowing fr. the general Eur. term.

5. For Sanskrit division of time, see under 'hour' (14.51).

14.53 CLOCK, WATCH

Grk. <i>ὥρολογιον</i>	Goth.	Lith. <i>laikrodas (ziegorius)</i>
NG <i>ὥρολογιον</i>	ON	Let. <i>pulkstens</i>
Lat. <i>orologio</i>	Dan. <i>ur (klokke)</i>	ChSl.
It. <i>orologio</i>	Sw. <i>klocka, ur</i>	Scr. <i>sāt, ura</i>
Fr. <i>horloge, pendule</i>	OE <i>dagmæl</i>	Boh. <i>hodiny</i>
Sp. <i>reloj</i>	ME <i>clock, orloge</i>	Pol. <i>zegar</i>
Rum. <i>orologiu</i>	NE <i>clock; watch</i>	Russ. <i>čas</i>
Ir. <i>uairle(i)</i>	Du. <i>klok; horloge</i>	Skt. <i>(chāyā-)yantra-, ambu-yantra-</i>
NlR. <i>clap; uairle(i)</i>	MHG <i>ŭr(o)lei, ŭr(e), seigere</i>	Av.
W. <i>uairle, clac</i>	NHG <i>uhr</i>	
Br. <i>horolaj</i>		

In early Greece there was no general term to designate the different devices for timekeeping. The earliest was, of course, the sundial, the *πρόσος* and *γνώμων*, the concave dial and the pointer, also called later *σκιάγραφος*, *σκιάθρον* 'shadow-catcher'. The usual name

among the Romans was *sōlārium* (: *sōl* 'sun'). The next common device among the ancients for measuring time (but not for telling the time of day) was the water-clock, the Grk. *κλεψύδρα* (lit. 'water-stealer', orig. applied to a sort of 'pipette'), or *ὕδροσκοπεῖον* (*σκοπέω* 'look

The Greeks borrowed the division of the day into hours from the Babylonians (cf. Hdt. 2.109). However, the hour of the Babylonians was actually a double hour, i.e., $\frac{1}{2}$ the entire day, whereas the Greeks divided only the period of light (day vs. night) into twelve parts. This system was adopted likewise by the Romans. Much later the night was divided in similar fashion. Consequently, the period of time covered by an hour was variable according to the length of the day, depending upon the seasons. This state of affairs lasted well up into the Middle Ages. Cf. Schrader, Reallex. s.v. *stunde*; Kubitschek, Grd. d. antik. Zeitrechnung 178.

The 'hour' was designated by words which were originally, and often continued to be, used as more general terms for 'time' or for various periods of time. But Grk. *ῥα*, through Lat. *hōra*, in its specialized sense, eventually spread over western Europe, either as 'hour' or as 'clock' (14.53).

1. Grk. *ῥα*, 'period of time, season', etc. (14.11), specialized to 'hour'. Hence Lat. *hōra*, whence It. *ora*, Sp. *hora*, (Rum. *ora* only dial. 'hour', or pl. *ori* in phrases for 'what time' or 'so many times'), Fr. *heure*, OFr. *(h)ure*, *(h)ore* > ME *(h)ure*, *(h)oure*, NE *hour*; also Ir. *ōr, ūar*, NlR. *uair*, W. *aur*, Br. *eur*, Du. *uur*, MDu. *MLG ūre* > MHG *ūr(e)*, NHG *uhr*. REW 4176. Loth, Mots lat. 135.

2. Rum. *ceas* fr. Slavic, cf. ChSl. *časū*, below 5.

3. Goth. *hweila* 'period of time' (14.11), but most commonly 'hour'. ON *tið*, OE *tid*, ME *tide*, OHG, MHG *zit*, general words for 'time' also (14.11).

ON *stund* (sometimes 'hour'), NHG *stunde* (as 'hour' since 15th cent.), orig. 'period of time' (14.11).

Dan. *time*, Sw. *timme* fr. ON *timi*

'time' (often also 'period of time, fixed time', but Nlcel. also 'hour'), see 14.11. 4. Lith. *valanda*, formerly 'a period of time, a while' (Kurschat), but now the standard word for 'hour' (cf. NSB. sv. *adynda*) : Lat. *volvendus* 'rolling on' (of years, months), *volvare* 'turn, roll', ChSl. *valiti* 'roll', etc. Semantic development through the notion of 'time'

ment of a tower-clock, fr. MHG *sigēn*, OHG *sigan* 'sink, drip down'. Weigand-H. 2.837 f. Grimm s.v.

5. Lith. *laikrodas*, cpd. of *laikas* 'time' (14.11) and *rodyti* 'show'. A new formation to replace older *ziegiorus* fr. Pol. *zegar*, fr. MHG *seigere* (above, 4). Fraenkel, Z. sl. Ph. 6.88.

Lett. *pulkstenis*(s), also 'bell' and 'pulse', fr. LG *puls* 'stroke of bell, pulse' (+ a form of *sist* 'strike?'). Mühl-Endz. 3.408.

6. SCr. *sāt* (also 'hour'), fr. Turk. *sāat* 'hour, clock' (14.51).

SCr. *ura* (also 'hour'), prob. fr. NHG *uhr*.

Boh. *hodiny*, pl. of *hodina* 'hour'.

Pol. *zegar*, fr. MHG *seigere* (above, 4). Brückner 651.

Russ. *čas*, pl. of *čas* 'hour'.

7. Skt. *chāyā-yāntṛa* 'sun-dial' and *ambu-yāntṛa* 'water-clock', cpds. of *chāyā* 'shadow' and *ambu* 'water' with *yāntṛa* 'instrument, machine'.

14.61 WEEK

Grk.	(late) <i>ἡβdomάς</i>	Goth.	<i>sabbatō</i>	Lith.	<i>savaitė (nedėlia)</i>
NG	<i>ἡβdomάδα</i>	ON	<i>vika</i>	Lett.	<i>nedēl'a</i>
Lat.	(late) <i>septimāna, hebdomas</i>	Dan.	<i>uge</i>	ChSl.	<i>sobota, nedēlja, sedmica</i>
It.	<i>settimana</i>	OE	<i>wece, wicu</i>	SCr.	<i>sedmica, nedjelja, tjedan</i>
Fr.	<i>semaine</i>	ME	<i>weke, wike</i>	Boh.	<i>tjeden, nedle</i>
Sp.	<i>semana</i>	NE	<i>week</i>	Pol.	<i>tydzień</i>
Rum.	<i>săptămână</i>	Du.	<i>weche, wocha</i>	Russ.	<i>nedelja</i>
Ir.	<i>seachtman</i>	OHG	<i>weche, wocha</i>		
Nir.	<i>seachtmhain</i>	MHG	<i>woche, wuche</i>		
W.	<i>uyhnos</i>	NHG	<i>woche</i>		
Br.	<i>sizun</i>				

On the much-discussed origin of the week and the names of the week days, cf. esp. the articles in Z. deutsch. Wortf. 1.150 ff.; F. H. Colson, The Week; Schrader, Reallex. 2.662 ff.; J. Melich, Die Namen der Wochentage im Slavischen, Jagić Festschrift 212 ff.

If any division of time intermediate between the month and the day was recognized in the IE period, it was no doubt the most obvious one according to the phases of the moon. The Hindus divided the month into two halves (*pakṣa* - 'wing'), that of the crescent moon (*pūrva* - 'earlier' or *chūla* - 'light') and the waning moon (*apara* - 'later' or *kṛṣṇa* - 'black'). Cf. Thibaut, Grd. d. indo-ar. Phil. 3.9.12. For the Celts the Calendar of Coligny attests an old division of the month into halves (Thurneysen, Z. deutsch. Wortf. 1.191). The times

of new moon and full moon were the occasion of folk-assemblies among the Germans (Tacitus, Germ. ch. 1) and of religious festivals among the Greeks.

The regular Greek division of the month was into three decades. The Romans had their market-day, *nūndinae* (cpd. of *novem* 'nine' and old word for 'day'), held every ninth day, the intervening period (really eight days if reckoned from a given point of the first to the ninth) being *nūndinum*.

The seven-day week was unknown in Europe until its importation from the East. Whatever its ultimate source and explanation, the seven-day week is definitely known as an ancient Jewish institution. Hence first the Jewish week and, somewhat later, with an admixture of oriental astrology, the planetary week became known to the Greeks and Ro-

mans. It spread to the rest of Europe, probably to some extent before but mostly with the spread of Christianity.

The adopted 'week' was expressed by coll. derivs. of the numeral for seven, by words for 'Saturday' (or later 'Sunday') extended to cover 'week' like the Hebrew Sabbath; as 'eight nights' or 'eight days'; in Gmc. by a native word denoting 'change, alternation' and perhaps previously employed for some other division of time.

1. Grk. *ἡβdomάς*, -άδος (NG *ἡβdomάδα*), coll. numeral used for a period of seven days, seven years, etc., hence also for the Jewish 'week' (LXX+; not in NT, where *σάββατον*).

Grk. *σάββατον*, like its Hebrew original, was used not only for the Sabbath but also for the week. So in NT *οἱ τοῦ σαββάτου* 'twice in the week' (Lk. 18.12), *πρώτη σαββάτου* or *μία σαββάτου* 'first day of the week', etc. Hence the partial coincidence of 'Sunday' and 'week' in Slavic (below, 7).

2. Lat. *hebdomas*, fr. Grk. *ἡβdomάς* and first used in the earlier sense of the latter, then for the fixed 'week'.

Lat. *septimāna*, fem. of adj. *septimānus* 'belonging to the number seven', translating the Grk. *ἡβdomάς* and much more common than *hebdomas* in eccl. writings (e.g. in the Peregrinatio about 27.3). Hence the Romance words (REW 7834), also (but influenced by the native word for 'seven'; Pedersen 1.236, Thurneysen, Z. deutsch. Wortf. 1.191) Ir. *sechtman*, Nir. *seachtmhain*, OCorn. *seithun*, Br. *sizun*.

3. W. *uyhnos*, lit. 'eight nights', like *pymthegnos*, *pythefnos* lit. 'fifteen nights' = 'fortnight'. Cf. Fr. *d'aujourd'hui* *en huit*, NHG *über acht tagen* 'a week hence' (similar phrases for 'a week ago'), Fr. *quinze jours* 'a fortnight', etc. The week, of course, generally (e.g. from Sunday

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noon to Sunday noon) covers parts of eight different days.

4. ON *vika*, OE *wece*, etc., general Gmc. (but Goth. *wiko* only in Lk. 1.8 in *wikōn* 'in the course of'; cf. also ON *vika* 'sea-mile' orig. 'change of oar', MLG *weke* ses 'sea-mile': ON *víkja*, *víkva* 'move, turn, veer, give way', OE *wican*, OHG *wikhan* 'yield, give way', etc. Walde-P. 1.235. Falk-Torp 1326. Meaning primarily 'change, alternation', the word may once have denoted some earlier time division, such as the 'change of moon, half-month' (cf. Schrader, Reallex. 2.665), but there is no positive evidence of this. Walde-P. 1.235. Falk-Torp 1326. NED s.v. *week*.

Goth. *sabbatō* fr. Grk. *σάββατον* and likewise 'Sabbath' and 'week'.

5. Lith. *savaitė* (neolog. to replace the loanword *nedėlia*) based on OPruss. *savayte* (cf. also possi-savaitė 'Wednesday': possi- 'half'), this through Pol. *sobota*, fr. Grk. *σάββατον* 'Sabbath' and 'week' (above, 1). Trautmann, Alt-preuss. 420. Fraenkel, Z. sl. Ph. 6.86.

Lith. *nedėlia*, *nedelė*, Lett. *nedēla*, fr. Slavic (below). Mühl-Endz. 2.710.

6. ChSl. *sobota*, *sabota*, fr. Grk. *σάββατον* and likewise used in Gospels for 'Sabbath' and 'week' (latter e.g. Lk. 18.12).

ChSl. *nedēlja*, SCr. *nedjelja*, Boh. *neděle*, Russ. *nedelja*, cpd. of neg. *ne* and *dělo* 'work', orig. 'day of rest', 'Sabbath' then 'Sunday', but like Grk. *σάββατον* (above, 1) also 'week'. Russ. *nedelja* now only 'week', as likewise the Baltic loanwords (above). Berneker 194.

ChSl. SCr. *sedmica*, fr. ChSl. *sedmī* 'seven', lit. translation of Grk. *ἡβdomάς*. SCr. *tjedan*, Boh. *tjeden*, Pol. *tydzień*, cpds. of pron. stem *to-* and word for 'day', lit. 'this day', with reference to the same day (cf. NE *this day week*). Berneker 253.

'first of the week' = 'Sunday'; likewise in later Christian writings *δευτέρα σαββάτον* 'Monday', *τρίτη σαββάτον* 'Tuesday', *τετάρτη σαββάτον* 'Wednesday', *πέμπτη τοῦ σαββάτου* 'Thursday'. The day before the Sabbath was called *παρασκευή* 'preparation' (Mt. 27.62, etc.). For *πρώτη σαββάτου*, was early substituted *κύριακῃ* 'Lord's day' (Rev. 1.10). The others remained without change (except for dropping of *σαββάτου*) until the present time in Greek.

These served as a model for the Christian Lat. terms, *diēs dominica*, or *diēs dominicus* (earlier *ūna sabbati* after *μία σαββάτου*, also *diēs prima*), *secunda sabbati*, *tertia sabbati*, etc.). Thereafter comes the Lat. *feria* (late sg. to *feriae* 'festival, holidays') in place of the Jewish word *sabbatum*, which was retained only for 'Saturday'. So in the Peregrinatio regularly *sabbatum* 'Saturday', *diēs dominica* 'Sunday', *secunda feria* 'Monday', etc., the full series being represented. Cf. also Isidor, Etym. 5.30, 9: *Secunda sabbati secunda feria quem saeculares diem Lunae vocant. Tertia sabbati, etc.*

Of the Romance languages, Port. preserves all the eccl. terms (*domingo*, *segunda feira*, etc., see list), while It., Fr., Sp., and Rum. retain only (*diēs*) *dominica* and *sabbatum*.

In Ir. (and Gaelic) four of the week-day names are eccl., only one of these, however, reflecting the Lat. name. Ir. *domnach*, Nir. *domhnach* (adv. *día domhnaigh*) 'Sunday', fr. Lat. *dominicus*; Ir. *céit-áin*, Nir. *céadaoin* (adv. *día céadaoin*) 'first fast, Wednesday'; Ir. *dardaín* (for *etar da áin*), Nir. *dardaoin* (adv. *diar-daoin*) 'between the two fasts, Thursday'; Ir. *óin didin* 'last fast' (Nir. simply *aoine* 'fast', adv. *día aoine*) 'Friday'. Cf. Thurneysen, Z. deutsch. Wortf. 1.190.

In Germanic the eccl. names prevailed

in Goth., and there are a few in West and North Gmc. amid the usual planetary names. Goth. *sabbatō* (mostly uninflected but also with *u-* and *i-* stem forms) with and without *dags* = Grk. *σάββατον* or *ἡμέρα σαββάτων* (but independently of the Grk. variation), *þis dagis afarsabbatē* = *της μίας σαββάτων* (Mk. 16.2), *frumin sabbatō* = *πρώτη σαββάτου* (Mk. 16.9), *fruma sabbatō* = *προσάββατον* (Mk. 15.42), beside the borrowed *paraskaiwē* = *παρασκευή* (Mt. 27.62, Mk. 15.42).

ON *dróttinsdagr* 'Sunday' (beside *sunnudagr*) translates Lat. *diēs dominica*. OHG *sambaz-tag* comes from a variant form of Grk. *σάββατον* (cf. below). OHG *mittwocha* (*mittaweche*, etc.), NHG *mittwoch* may reflect a MLat. *media hebdomas*, cf. It. dial. *mezzedima*. MHG *pfinztac*, through a Goth. **painēdags*, fr. Grk. *πέμπτη ἡμέρα* (Kluge-G. 110).

In Slavic the few names that occur in the ChSl. Gospels are directly after the Greek. Thus *sobota* (so reg. cod. Mar.), also Isidor, Etym. 5.30, 9: *Secunda sabbati secunda feria quem saeculares diem Lunae vocant. Tertia sabbati, etc.*

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In Germanic the eccl. names prevailed

The older Lith. names, *nedėlia*, *pane-dėlis*, etc. (entered in list in parentheses), which are still generally used among the immigrants in U.S. (Senn), are direct loanwords from Slavic. The new names were formed from native words according to the numeral system, as *pirmadienis* 'first day, Monday', etc. (see list) and were introduced in the standard language in imitation of the Lett. terms, which already followed the numeral system except for *svēdiena* 'holy day, Sunday'. Fraenkel, Z. sl. Ph. 6.86. Senn, The Lithuanian Language 43.

Beside Grk. *σάββατον* there must have been a colloq. form *σάμβατον*, with an intrusive nasal which is paralleled in some other words and in this case attested in deriv. forms like *σαμβάθικος* and *Σαμβάριος*. Cf. G. Meyer, IF 4.326 ff., W. Schulze, KZ 33.366 ff. Such a form is reflected in ChSl. *sabota* (beside *sobota*), SCr. *subota*, Russ. *subbota*, and, through Slavic, Rum. *smbătă*, Hung. *szombat*; OHG *sambaztag*, MHG *sames-tac*, NHG *samstag*; Fr. *samedi*.

2. Planetary system. Greek planetary names, *ἡμέρα* 'Hliou, etc. (see list), are attested for the early centuries of our era, but their use was apparently restricted to certain circles; at any rate they never became popular. In Rome, on the other hand, the planetary names became the established popular terms, too strongly entrenched to be displaced by the eccl. names, and spreading through most of western Europe. They remain in the Romance languages, except Port., with the substitution of the church name for Sunday and Saturday. They are preserved intact by the British

Cf. Stender-Petersen 435 ff.

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Celts, that is in W., Br., and Corn. (Corn. *de sil*, *de lun*, etc., Williams 88), but furnish only three of the Ir. names, namely *luan* 'Monday', *máirt* 'Tuesday', *satharn* 'Saturday'.

The Latin planetary names were also adopted by the Gmc. peoples (except the Goths in the East), only put into Gmc. form—a simple procedure in the case of *diēs Sōlis* and *diēs Lūnae*, but for the next four involving a somewhat less obvious identification of Roman and Germanic gods. For Saturday the Lat. *Saturnus* was retained, at least in Anglo-Frisian and Low German (OE *sater(n)-dag*, OFris. *saterdei*, Du. *zaterdag*). Scandinavian shows a native substitution, ON *laugardagr*, Dan. *lørdag*, Sw. *lördag*, lit. 'bathday' (: ON *laug* 'bath'), also ON *þváttdagr* 'washday' (: ON *þváttr* 'washing'), both referring to the same custom (Falk-Torp 682). High German has the eccl. name, OHG *sambaztag*, NHG *samstag* (cf. above), beside the new term OHG *sunnānaband*, NHG *sonnabend*, which orig. applied only to the eve preceding Sunday.

The planetary name for Wednesday is lacking in High German, where OHG *mittwocha*, NHG *mittwoch* is prob. of eccl. origin (cf. above). MHG *erintac*, *ertac* (Bavar. *ertag*) may represent a Goth. **areinsdags*, fr. Grk. **Apous ἡμέρα* (Kluge-G. 105).

Nicel. is peculiar among the Gmc. languages in retaining only two of the planetary names, *sunnudagr* and *mānudagr*, and in having two numeral names, *þriðjudagr* for Tuesday and *fimmtudagr* for Thursday. Wednesday is *miðvikudagr* like NHG *mittwoch*, Saturday is *laugardagr* 'washday' as in the other Scandinavian languages, and Friday is *föstudagr* 'fastday'.

	14.62 SUNDAY	14.63 MONDAY	14.64 TUESDAY	14.65 WEDNESDAY	14.66 THURSDAY	14.67 FRIDAY	14.68 SATURDAY
Grk.	<i>μία σαββάτων</i> , κυριακή, ἡμέρα Ἱλίου	<i>δευτέρα σαββάτου</i> , ἡμέρα Σελήνης	<i>τρίτη σαββάτου</i> , ἡμέρα Ἀρεως	<i>τετάρτη σαββάτου</i> , ἡμέρα Ἑρμού	<i>πέμπτη σαββάτου</i> , ἡμέρα Διός	<i>παρασκευή</i> , ἡμέρα Ἀφροδίτης	<i>σάββατον</i> , ἡμέρα Κρόνου
NG	<i>κυριακή</i>	<i>δευτέρα</i>	<i>τρίτη</i>	<i>τετάρτη</i>	<i>πέμπτη</i>	<i>παρασκευή</i>	<i>σάββατον</i> , <i>σαββάτο</i>
Lat.	<i>diēs Sōlis</i> , <i>diēs dominica</i>	<i>diēs Lūnae</i> , <i>secunda feria</i>	<i>diēs Martis</i> , <i>le tertia feria</i>	<i>diēs Mercuri</i> , <i>quarta feria</i>	<i>diēs Iovis</i> , <i>quinta feria</i>	<i>diēs Veneris</i> , <i>sexta feria</i>	<i>diēs Saturni</i> , <i>sabbatum</i>
It.	<i>domenica</i>	<i>lunedì</i>	<i>martedì</i>	<i>mercoledì</i>	<i>giovedì</i>	<i>venerdì</i>	<i>sabato</i>
Fr.	<i>dimanche</i>	<i>lundi</i>	<i>mardi</i>	<i>mercredi</i>	<i>jeudi</i>	<i>vendredi</i>	<i>samedi</i>
Sp.	<i>domingo</i>	<i>lunes</i>	<i>martes</i>	<i>miércoles</i>	<i>jueves</i>	<i>viernes</i>	<i>sábado</i>
Rum.	<i>duminică</i>	<i>luni</i>	<i>marți</i>	<i>miercuri</i>	<i>joi</i>	<i>vineri</i>	<i>sabado</i>
Port.	<i>domingo</i>	<i>segunda feira</i>	<i>terça feira</i>	<i>quarta feira</i>	<i>quinta feira</i>	<i>sexta feira</i>	<i>sabado</i>
Ir.	<i>domnach</i>	<i>luan</i>	<i>luan</i>	<i>céadaoin</i>	<i>dardaín</i>	<i>óin didin</i>	<i>satharn</i>
Nir.	<i>domnach</i>	<i>luan</i>	<i>luan</i>	<i>céadaoin</i>	<i>dardaoin</i>	<i>óin didin</i>	<i>satharn</i>
W.	<i>dydd sul</i>	<i>dydd llun</i>	<i>dydd mawrth</i>	<i>dydd mercher</i>	<i>dydd iau</i>	<i>dydd gwener</i>	<i>dydd sadwrn</i>
Br.	<i>disul</i>	<i>dydd llun</i>	<i>dydd mawrth</i>	<i>dydd mercher</i>	<i>dydd iau</i>	<i>dydd gwener</i>	<i>dydd sadwrn</i>
Goth.	<i>afarsabbatē dags</i>	<i>afarsabbatē dags</i>	<i>afarsabbatē dags</i>	<i>afarsabbatē dags</i>	<i>afarsabbatē dags</i>	<i>afarsabbatē dags</i>	<i>afarsabbatē dags</i>
ON	<i>sunnudagr</i> , <i>dróttinsdagr</i>	<i>mánudagr</i>	<i>þriðjudagr</i>	<i>miðvikudagr</i>	<i>þváttdagr</i>	<i>laugardagr</i> , <i>þváttdagr</i>	<i>laugardagr</i> , <i>þváttdagr</i>
Nicel.	<i>sunnudagr</i>	<i>mandag</i>	<i>tiðdag</i>	<i>onsdag</i>	<i>freðdag</i>	<i>freðdag</i>	<i>freðdag</i>
Dan.	<i>søndag</i>	<i>mandag</i>	<i>tiðdag</i>	<i>onsdag</i>	<i>freðdag</i>	<i>freðdag</i>	<i>freðdag</i>
Sw.	<i>söndag</i>	<i>mandag</i>	<i>tiðdag</i>	<i>onsdag</i>	<i>freðdag</i>	<i>freðdag</i>	<i>freðdag</i>
OE	<i>sunnandæg</i>	<i>mōnandæg</i>	<i>tīwesdæg</i>	<i>wōdnesdæg</i>	<i>thursdæg</i>	<i>frīdæg</i>	<i>sæter(n)dæg</i>
ME	<i>son(n)edag</i>	<i>mōne(n)day</i>	<i>tīwesday</i>	<i>wēdnesday</i>	<i>thursday</i>	<i>frīday</i>	<i>saterday</i>
NE	<i>sunday</i>	<i>monday</i>	<i>tuesday</i>	<i>wednesday</i>	<i>thursday</i>	<i>friday</i>	<i>saturnday</i>
Du.	<i>sonntag</i>	<i>montag</i>	<i>dinsdag</i>	<i>woensdag</i>	<i>doensdag</i>	<i>vrijdag</i>	<i>zaterdag</i>
OHG	<i>sunninlag</i>	<i>mānlag</i>	<i>zīostag</i>	<i>mittwocha</i> (<i>mittaweche</i>)	<i>domerstac</i> , <i>pfinztac</i>	<i>domerstac</i> , <i>pfinztac</i>	<i>sambaztag</i> , <i>sunnānaband</i>
MHG	<i>sun(nen)tag</i>	<i>māntag</i>	<i>zī(e)stac</i> , <i>erintac</i>	<i>mittwoch(e)</i> (<i>mitteche</i>)	<i>domerstac</i> , <i>pfinztac</i>	<i>domerstac</i> , <i>pfinztac</i>	<i>sambaztag</i> , <i>sunnānaband</i>
NHG	<i>sonntag</i>	<i>montag</i>	<i>zī(e)stac</i> , <i>erintac</i>	<i>mittwoch(e)</i> (<i>mitteche</i>)	<i>domerstac</i> , <i>pfinztac</i>	<i>domerstac</i> , <i>pfinztac</i>	<i>sambaztag</i> , <i>sunnānaband</i>
Lith.	<i>sekmadienis (nedėlia)</i>	<i>pirmadienis (pane-dėlis)</i>	<i>antradienis (utar-dėlis)</i>	<i>trečiadienis (sėreda)</i>	<i>ketvirtadienis (žetvėrgas)</i>	<i>penktadienis (pėitnyčia)</i>	<i>šeštadienis (subata)</i>
Lett.	<i>svētdiena</i>	<i>pirmadiena</i>	<i>otrdiena</i>	<i>trešdiena</i>	<i>ceturtdiena</i>	<i>piektdiena</i>	<i>sabota</i> , <i>sabota</i>
ChSl.	<i>nedēlja</i>	<i>ponedēlikū</i>	<i>vīstornikū</i>	<i>srījeda</i>	<i>četrītnikū</i>	<i>petītnikū</i>	<i>sabota</i> , <i>sabota</i>
SCr.	<i>nedjelja</i>	<i>ponedjeljak</i>	<i>utorak</i>	<i>srijeda</i>	<i>četvrtak</i>	<i>petak</i>	<i>sabota</i> , <i>sabota</i>
Boh.	<i>neděle</i>	<i>pondělí</i>	<i>úterý</i>	<i>středa</i>	<i>čtvrtek</i>	<i>pátek</i>	<i>sobota</i> , <i>sobota</i>
Pol.	<i>mediola</i>	<i>poniedziałek</i>	<i>wtorek</i>	<i>środa</i>	<i>czwartek</i>	<i>piątek</i>	<i>sobota</i> , <i>sobota</i>
Russ.	<i>voskresen'e</i>	<i>ponedel'nik</i>	<i>vtornik</i>	<i>sereda</i>	<i>chetverg</i>	<i>pyatnica</i>	<i>subbota</i>

14.52-14.58. Two systems are represented in the Eur. names of the days of the week: (1) the ecclesiastical, or as it is also called, the Jewish-Christian, being based on the Jewish and adopted by the Christian church, and (2) the planetary, based on astrology, though its more precise origin and the explanation of the peculiar order of the planet names is uncertain. In general, the ecclesiastical system prevailed in eastern Europe, the planetary, in part with some substitutions, in western Europe, except in Portuguese (wholly ecclesiastical) and Irish (only three planetary names).

Thus the complete set of Roman planetary names, reduced to five in the

Romance languages, is preserved in Breton and Welsh and in its Germanic form in English. The greatest mixture is in Irish, where there are three planetary names and four ecclesiastical, one of these old, the others special Irish terms. Cf. the references in 14.51.

1. Ecclesiastical system. The Jews named only one day of the week, namely, the last, the Sabbath, Grk. *σάββατον*. The other days were merely numbered. Since the Sabbath was the distinctive sign of the week, it came to be used also in the sense 'week' (cf. 14.51). Hence in the New Testament *μία σαββάτων* (Mk. 16.2, etc.), *ἡ μία τῶν σαββάτων* (Mk. 16.9),

	14.71 MONTH
Grk.	<i>μήν</i>
NG	<i>μήνας</i>
Lat.	<i>mensis</i>
It.	<i>mease</i>

Skt. *vatsa-* (only *tri-vatsa-* 'three years old', otherwise 'calf' = 'yearling'), usually *vatsara-*; Alb. *vjet*. Here prob. Lat. *vetus* 'old', etc. (14.15).

2. IE **yē-ro-*, **yō-ro-*, prob. fr. **yē-*, **yō-* beside **yā-* in Skt. *yā-* 'go', Lith. *joti* 'ride', extension of **ei-* 'go'. Walde-P. 1.105. Falk-Torp 6 f.

Goth. *jēr*, ON *ār*, OE *gēar*, etc., general Gmc.; Av. *yār-* (nom. sg. *yāra*); Grk. *ōpa* 'period of time' (14.11), 'hour'; Boh. *jaro*, etc. 'spring' (14.75).

3. IE **at-no-*, perh. fr. **at-* in Skt. *atati* 'goes, wanders' (cf. above, 2). Walde-P. 1.41 f. Ernout-M. 55. Walde-H. 1.51.

Lat. *annus* (> Romance words); Goth. *apn* (? only dat. pl. *apnam*) and *at-apni* (only gen. sg. *atapnis*) both for *ēnauvōs*. Here also (with *tn* > *kn*) Osc. *akenet* 'in anno', Umbr. *acnu* 'annos'.

4. Grk. *ēnauvōs*, orig. 'anniversary' as in Hom. and early inscriptions (Cretan law-code, etc.), but also (Hom.+) simply 'year', etym. disputed. Either fr. phrase *ἐν αὐτῷ* 'in the same (time)', for which cf. Boh. *tjden*, etc. 'week', fr. 'this day' (14.61); or perh. as orig. 'solstice, resting place of the sun', deriv. of *ἐναύω* 'rest, sleep in', cpd. of *ταύω* 'rest, sleep, pass the night'. Walde-P. 1.20. Brugmann IF 15.87 ff., 17.319.

Grk. *χρόνος* 'time' (14.11) is in pop. NG 'year', with new pl. *χρόνια* and new fem. coll. *χρονιά* 'space of a year' (Fr. *année*). But lit. *ēros* is also generally familiar.

5. Ir. *blíadain*, NIr. *blíadhain*, W. *blwyddyn*, OCorn. *blídhenn*, Br. dial. *blizenn*, all fem., fr. the shorter form

seen in Br. *bloaz* 'year', W. *blwydd* 'year of age', etym. dub.; perh. orig. mythological conception. Pedersen 1.113. Morris Jones 212 (fantastic; cf. Loth, RC 36.401). Stokes 188.

6. Lith. *metai*, pl. of *metas* 'time' (14.11).

Lett. *gads*, fr. Russ. *god* (below). Mühl-Endz. 1.582.

7. ChSl. *lěto* (= *ēros*, *ēnauvōs*, *χρόνος*, *καρπός*, Gospels, Supr.; also *ēpos* Ps. Sin.), modern Slavic 'summer', rarely also 'year': Sw. dial. *lōding* 'spring', Ir. *láihe* 'day'. Walde-P. 2.427. Berneker 713 f.

SCR. *godina* (rarely also 'hour') = ChSl. *godina*, Boh. *hodina*, Pol. *godzina* 'hour' (14.51), fr. ChSl. *godŭ* 'period of time' (14.11), as elsewhere in Slavic with various special applications, but Russ. *god* 'year'. Berneker 316 ff.

Boh., Pol. *rok* = Russ. *rok* 'fate, destiny', SCR. *rok* 'term, period', ChSl. *rokŭ* 'appointed time, goal', fr. the root of *rekā*, *rešti* 'say'. Walde-P. 2.362. Trautmann 243. Brückner 461.

8. Skt. *vatsara-*, above, 1. Skt. *varga-* 'rain' (1.75), also (the rainy season extended to) 'year'.

Skt. *hāyana-*: Av. *zaēn-* 'winter', *zayana-* 'wintry', (14.74).

Av. *yār-*, above, 2.

Av. *sarad-*, OPers. *šard-* (certainly 'year', not 'manner' as Barth. 1566), NPers. *sāl* 'year', Osset. *sārd* 'summer': Skt. *śarad-* 'autumn', also 'year' in RV, etc., perh. as orig. 'warm season': Lith. *šilius* 'August', *šilti* 'grow warm', Lat. *calēre* 'be warm', etc. Wood, AJPh. 21.182. Walde-P. 1.429. Walde-H. 1.137.

14.74 WINTER

Grk.	χειμών
NG	χειμῶνας
Lat.	hiems
It.	inverno
Fr.	hiver
Sp.	invierno
Rum.	iană
Ir.	gam, gemred
NIr.	geimhreadh
W.	gaoth
Br.	goaf
Goth.	wintrus
ON	vetr
Dan.	vinter
Sw.	vinter
OE	winter
ME	winter
NE	winter
Du.	winter
OHG	winter
MHG	winter
NHG	winter
Lith.	žiema
Lett.	ziema
ChSl.	zima
SCR.	zima
Boh.	zima
Pol.	zima
Russ.	zima
Skt.	hemanta-, himā-
Av.	zyam-, zaēn-, aiwiγāma-

14.75 SPRING

Grk.	ἄρ
NG	ἄνοιξη
Lat.	ver
It.	primavera
Fr.	printemps
Sp.	primavera
Rum.	primăvară
Ir.	iamad
NIr.	gam, gemred
W.	geimhreadh
Br.	gaoth
Goth.	wintrus
ON	vetr
Dan.	vinter
Sw.	vinter
OE	winter
ME	winter
NE	winter
Du.	winter
OHG	winter
MHG	winter
NHG	winter
Lith.	žiema
Lett.	ziema
ChSl.	zima
SCR.	zima
Boh.	zima
Pol.	zima
Russ.	zima
Skt.	hemanta-, himā-
Av.	zyam-, zaēn-, aiwiγāma-

14.76 SUMMER

Grk.	καλοκαίρι
NG	καλοκαίρι
Lat.	aestas
It.	estate
Fr.	été
Sp.	verano, estío
Rum.	vară
Ir.	sam, samrad
NIr.	samhradh
W.	haf
Br.	hañu
Goth.	asans
ON	sumar
Dan.	sommer
Sw.	sommar
OE	sumor
ME	summer
NE	summer
Du.	zomer
OHG	zomer
MHG	zomer
NHG	zomer
Lith.	vasara
Lett.	vasara
ChSl.	vasara
SCR.	vasara
Boh.	lěto
Pol.	leto
Russ.	lato
Skt.	grishma-, nīdāgha-
Av.	zayam-, zaēn-, aiwiγāma-

14.77 AUTUMN

Grk.	φθινόπωρον
NG	καλοκαίρι
Lat.	autumnus
It.	autunno
Fr.	automne
Sp.	otoño
Rum.	toamnă
Ir.	fog(i)mar
NIr.	foghmar
W.	hydref (cynhaef)
Br.	diskar-amzer, dilost-hañu
Goth.	asans
ON	sumar
Dan.	herbst
Sw.	höst
OE	harfest
ME	hervest, autumn(p)ne
NE	autumn, fall
Du.	herfst
OHG	herbst
MHG	herbst
NHG	herbst
Lith.	ruduo
Lett.	rudens
ChSl.	jesen
SCR.	jesen
Boh.	podzim, jeseň
Pol.	jesień
Russ.	osen'
Skt.	śarad-
Av.	šarad-

14.74-14.77. Of the now recognized four seasons of the year, the 'winter' is the one for which there is the most impressive agreement in the words denoting it, which in all the main branches of the IE family except Gmc. belong to an inherited group, pointing unmistakably to an IE word for 'winter'. For 'spring' and 'summer' there are less widespread cognate groups pointing to IE words which were probably used without precise separation of the two. The earliest division was presumably one of two seasons, 'winter' and 'non-winter' (or in some regions 'dry' and 'wet'; but this has no bearing on IE relations). Cf. Schrader, Reallex. 1.529 f., and, for the seasons in India (3 in the Vedic period,

later 5, 6, or even 7), Br. s.v. *rtu-*, Zimmer, Altind. Leben 371 f., Macdonell-Keith 1.110 f.

14.74. 'Winter'.

1. IE **gheim-*, **ghyem-*, etc., prob. with *m*-suffixes fr. **ghēi-*. Walde-P. 1.546 ff. Ernout-M. 451 f. Walde-H. 1.645 f. Pedersen 1.66.

Grk. *χειμών*, NG *χειμῶνας*; Lat. *hiems* (adj. *hibernus*, whence *hibernum* (*tempus*) > Romance words. REW 4126); Ir. *gem-red* (red: *rāithe* 'season'; Loth, RC 43.143 f.), NIr. *geimhreadh*, Ir. *gam* (for **gem*, after *sam* 'summer'), W. *gaoth*, Br. *gaoth*; Lith. *žiema*, Lett. *ziema*; ChSl. *zima*, etc., general Slavic; Ved. *himā-*, class. Skt. usually *hemanta-* (also

TIME

'energy, fire', Grk. *θερμός* 'warm', Skt. *gharma-* 'heat', etc. Walde-P. 1.687.

Byz. *καλοκαίριον*, NG *καλοκαίρι*, lit. 'good season' (*καλός* 'good' and *καίρος* 'time, season, weather').

3. Lat. *aestas* (> It. *estate*, Fr. *été*; adj. Lat. *aestivus* > Sp., Port. *estío*): *aestus* 'fire, glow, heat', fr. the root **aidh-* in Grk. *αἶθω* 'kindle, burn', etc. (1.85). Walde-P. 1.5. Ernout-M. 20. Walde-H. 1.20. REW 245, 248.

Rum. *vară*, fr. Lat. *vēr* 'spring' (14.75), and Sp. *verano*, fr. deriv. VLat. (gloss) *vērānum* (*tempus*). REW 9213, 9215.

4. Goth. *asans* (renders *θῆπος* 'summer' once Mk. 13.28, otherwise *θερισμός* 'harvest'): OHG *aran*, etc. 'harvest', SCR. *jesen*, etc., 'autumn' (14.77). Walde-P. 1.161. 'Summer' prob. semantic borrowing fr. Grk.

5. Lith., Lett. *vasara*: Grk. *ἔαρ*, Lat. *vēr*, etc., 'spring' (14.75).

6. ChSl. *žetva* (renders both *θῆπος* as 'summer' and *θερισμός* 'harvest'): *žeti* 'reap, harvest', etc. (8.32). 'Summer' prob. semantic borrowing fr. Grk.

ChSl. *lěto* ('summer' in Ps. Sin.; 'year' in Gospels and Supr.), etc., general modern Slavic for 'summer', see under 'year', 14.73.

7. Skt. *grishma-*, etym.? Uhlenbeck 84.

Skt. *nīdāgha-* (Ved. also *nāidāgha-*; Macdonell-Keith 1.449, 459), fr. *ni-dah-* 'burn down, consume'.

Av. *ham-*, above, 1.

14.77. Autumn. For 'autumn', unlike the names of the other seasons, there is no certain agreement between any of the branches of the IE family, but only within some of them, e.g. a common Gmc. and a common Slavic word. Besides the connection with 'harvest', words for 'autumn' may mean lit. 'be-

fore winter' or 'end of summer', or may refer to the fall or the redness of the leaves in autumn.

1. Grk. *φθινόπωρον* (rarely also *μερόπωρον*), cpd. of *φθίω* 'wane' (or *μερά* 'after' and *ὄσπαρα* 'late summer, fruit-season' (also sometimes used for 'summer' or 'autumn') and 'fruit' (see 5.71).

2. Lat. *autumnus* (> Romance words), etym. dub. Later spelling *autumnus* by popular (false) connection with *augere* 'increase'. Walde-P. 1.16. Ernout-M. 96. Walde-H. 1.87 f.

3. Ir. *fogamar*, *fogmar*, NIr. *foghmar*, cpd. of *fo-* 'under' (= 'before' and *gamar*: *gam*, *gem-red* 'winter' (14.74). Macbain 177.

W. *hydref* 'autumn' and 'October' (Br. here formerly 'autumn', now only 'October'), MBr. *heereff*, apparently fr. W. *hyd*, MBr. *heer* 'powerful', but semantically not clear (the suggested analogy of Lat. *autumnus* is based on its false etym.). Henry 161. Ernaut, RC 16.190, ftn.

W. *cynhaef* 'autumn' (obs. in this sense, Spurrell), 'harvest', cpd. of *cyn* 'preceding' and *gaoth* 'winter' (14.74). Morris Jones, 265.

Br. *diskar-amzer*, lit. 'fall-time' (*diskar* 'a fall'. Cf. NE *fall*, below, 4).

Br. *dilost-hañu* lit. 'end of summer' (*dilost*: *lost* 'tail', 4.18).

For a great variety of other Br. words for 'autumn', cf. Ernaut, RC 15.392 f.

4. ON *haust*, Dan. *høst* (mostly 'harvest, crop', but still dial. and poet. in this sense), Sw. *höst*, OE *harfest*, ME *hervest*, Du. *herfst*, OHG *herbst*, etc. (but NE *harvest* no longer as the season): Lat. *carpere* 'pluck', Grk. *καρπός* 'fruit', Ir. *corrán* 'sickle', etc. Walde-P. 2.581. Falk-Torp 454 f.

Dan. *efteraar*, lit. 'after-year'.

ME *autum(p)ne*, NE *autumn* fr. OFr. *autompne*, Fr. *automne* (above, 2).

NE *fall* (esp. U.S., where it is the usual pop. word), earlier in phrase 'fall of the leaf'. NED s.v. *fall*, sb. 1. 2.

5. Lith. *ruduo*, Lett. *rudens*, fr. Lith. *rudas*, Lett. *ruds* 'reddish, red-brown' (with reference to leaves, etc.). Mühl-Endz. 3.554.

6. ChSl. *jesen*, etc., general Slavic, also OFruss. *assanis*: Goth. *asans* 'harvest, summer', OHG *ar(a)n* 'harvest', etc. Walde-P. 1.161 f. Berneker 265.

Boh. *podzim*, lit. 'pre-winter' (*zima* 'winter', 14.74).

7. Skt. *śarad-* (also 'year', RV, etc.) = Av. *sarad-*, OPers. *šard-* 'year' (14.73).

14.78. The generic 'season' of the year (this sense most unambiguously in the pl. forms) is commonly expressed by words for 'time' (14.11) with, or sometimes without, those for 'year' (14.73). Thus Grk. *ώρα*, Lat. *tempus* (*anni*), NHG *jahreszeit* (hence by semantic borrowing Rum. *anotimp*, neolog.), Dan. *aarstid*, Sw. *årstid*, Du. *jaargetijde*, Lith. *metų*

laikas, Lett. *gada laiks*, SCR. *godisnje doba*, Boh. *roční počasí*, Pol. *pora roku* (*pora* 'fitting time', like Russ. *pora*, etc. = late ChSl. *pora* 'force': ChSl. *perja*, *pirati* 'h t, pound'; Brückner 431), Russ. *vremja goda*.

But the following are different: Grk. *ἐροχή* 'cessation, stoppage' (: *ἐρ-χῶ*), late 'position, fixed point of time' (source of NE *epoch*, etc.), in NG also 'season'.

It. *stagione*, Sp. *estación*, fr. Lat. *statio* 'station'. REW 8234.

Fr. *saison* (> ME *seson*, NE *season*), in OFr. also 'favorable time', through 'sowing-time' fr. Lat. *satio* 'sowing'. REW 7616. Gamillscheg 781.

Ir. *rāthe*, NIr. *rāithe* 'quarter of the year, season' (cf. also *gem-red* 'winter', *sam-rad* 'summer'): W. *rhawd* 'troop, course', fr. the root in Ir. *rethim* 'run', etc. Loth, RC 43.143 f.

Skt. *rtu-* 'definite or fitting time' and the reg. word for 'season' of the year (BR s.v.; Zimmer, Altind. Leben 373), beside *rtā-* 'right, proper, etc.', fr. the root seen in Grk. *ἀραρίσκω* 'fit', etc. Walde-P. 1.70.

CHAPTER 15

SENSE PERCEPTION

15.11 PERCEIVE BY THE SENSES; SENSE (sb.)	15.57 BRIGHT
15.21 SMELL (vb. subj.)	15.61 COLOR (sb.)
15.22 SMELL (vb. obj.)	15.62 LIGHT (in Color)
15.23 SMELL (sb. subj.)	15.63 DARK (in Color)
15.24 SMELL (sb. obj.)	15.64 WHITE
15.25 GOOD SMELLING, FRAGRANT	15.65 BLACK
15.26 BAD SMELLING, STINKING	15.66 RED
15.31 TASTE (vb. subj.)	15.67 BLUE
15.32 TASTE (vb. obj.)	15.68 GREEN
15.33 TASTE (sb. subj.)	15.69 YELLOW
15.34 TASTE (sb. obj.)	15.71 TOUCH (vb.)
15.35 SWEET	15.72 FEEL (vb.), FEEL OF
15.36 SALT (adj.)	15.73 TOUCH (sb. subj.)
15.37 BITTER	15.74 HARD
15.38 ACID, SOUR	15.75 SOFT
15.41 HEAR	15.76 ROUGH
15.42 LISTEN	15.77 SMOOTH
15.43 HEARING (sb.)	15.78 SHARP
15.44 SOUND (sb.)	15.79 BLUNT, DULL
15.45 LOUD	15.81 HEAVY
15.51 SEE	15.82 LIGHT (in Weight)
15.52 LOOK (vb.), LOOK AT	15.83 WET, DAMP
15.53 SIGHT (subj.)	15.84 DRY
15.54 SIGHT (obj.), LOOK (obj.), APPEAR-ANCE	15.85 HOT, WARM
15.55 SHOW (vb.)	15.86 COLD
15.56 SHINE	15.87 CLEAN
	15.88 DIRTY, SOILED

For the purposes of our discussion it is sufficient to follow the time-honored classification of the senses as smell, taste, hearing, sight, and touch, ignoring the modern technical elaboration of the old 'touch'.

Within the spheres of the several senses there are certain logical distinctions which find linguistic expression in some languages and not in others and which, moreover, work out differently for the several senses as regards linguistic consciousness of the relations.

First, the difference between the subjective and the objective notions. These terms (hereafter subj., obj.) apply to both the noun and the verb, and so are preferable to transitive and intransitive, which are applicable only to the verb. NE *smell* and *taste*, as verbs or nouns, are used both subjectively, with reference to the person perceiving, and objectively, with reference to the object which stimulates the sense. *I smell the rose*, *taste the apple* and *it smells sweet*, *tastes good*, and similarly a person's sense of

once RV; Macdonell-Keith, 1.110, 2.504, 507), Av. *zyam-*. Here also (fr. **ghēi-*) Av. *zaēn-* (NPers. *dai*) 'winter' and *zayana-* 'wintry', Skt. *hāyana-* 'year'.

2. Goth. *wintrus*, etc., general Gmc., etym. dub., but perh. as 'wet season': Goth. *watō*, ON *vatn*, OE *water*, Grk. *ὕδωρ*, etc. 'water' (*r/n*-stem; for nasalization cf. Lith. *vanduo*). Walde-P. 1.253. Falk-Torp 1385. Feist 566.

3. Av. *aiwiγāma-* (mostly 'winter', also 'year'), NPers. *hangām* 'time', etym.? Barth. 89. Horn 248.

14.75. 'Spring'. Apart from certain inherited groups, words for 'spring' are based on 'early, fore-, first' (time, year, summer), or 'opening, beginning'.

1. IE **wes-*, **wesn-* (*r/n*-stem neut.), whence perh. in part also IE **wēr-*. Walde-P. 1.310 f. Ernout-M. 1087. Falk-Torp 1340.

Grk. *ἔαρ*, Lat. *vēr* (cpds. > It., Sp. *primavera*, Rum. *primăvară*, OFr. *primevoire*; REW 6754); Ir. *errach*, NIr. *earrach* (**wes-āk-*, with loss of *w-* by sentence phonetics? Pedersen 1.82, 435), W. *gwanwyn* (Pedersen 1.74); ON *vār*, Sw. *vår* (Dan. *vaar*, poet.); Lith., Lett. *vasara* 'summer', hence *pa-vasaris* 'spring', lit. 'a kind of summer, quasi-summer' (cf. Lith. *pa-motė*, Lett. *pa-mātē* 'stepmother', etc.; Mühl-Endz. 3.3); ChSl., Boh., Russ. *vesna*, Pol. *wiosna*; Skt. *vasanta-*, Av. *vanhar-*; Arm. *garun*.

2. Grk. *ἀνοιξις* 'opening', hence (opening of the flowers, etc.), NG 'spring', pop. *ἀνοιξη*.

3. OFr. *tamps prim* (= Lat. *temp*

Most of the verbs listed are not restricted to the sense-perceptions but may be used also in a still wider sense for 'perceive' mentally or 'feel' emotionally. Many other words for 'perceive' that are not included in the list are also freely used with reference to sense-perception, as Fr. *percevoir*, NHG *wahrnehmen* (cf. *die sinnlichen Wahrnehmungen*), etc., and it is sometimes difficult to select the best terms belonging here, for one uses commonly the vb. for a particular sense, 'I see, smell', etc., rather than a generic term. A few of those listed are used of most, not all, of the senses. For the sb. the words chosen are those used in the phrase 'the five senses'.

1. Grk. αἰσθάνομαι (so in NG more commonly in this form, even among writers in the *δημοτική*, than αἰσθάνομαι), αἰσθάνομαι, fr. **ā-si-a-θ* : Skt. *āvis*, Av. *āvis* 'openly, manifestly', Skt. *āvir-bhū* 'become manifest, appear', *āvis-kr* 'make manifest, reveal', beside **aw*- in Grk. *āta* 'perceive, hear', ChSl. (*j*)*avē* 'openly', (*j*)*aviti* 'show', *umū* 'reason, understanding'; here also the IE word for 'ear', Grk. *ōs*, Lat. *auris*, etc. (4.22). Walde-P. 1.17 f. Walde-H. 1.80.

NG *uoiōthw* 'understand, perceive' (17.16), also 'feel' (pain, etc.).

2. Lat. *sensire* (> It. *sensire*, Fr., Sp. *sensir*, Rum. *sîmîti*), *sensus* (> It. *sensio*, Fr. *sens*; Sp. *sentido*, Rum. *sîmî*, fr. vb.), prob. as fig. use of 'find one's way' : Ir. *sét*, W. *hynt* 'way', Goth. *ga-sinþa* 'traveling companion', OHG *sind* 'way, journey', *sinnan* 'travel' (also 'strive for'), OE *sīþ* 'journey', also OHG *sīn*, NHG *sinn* 'sense, mind', etc. (below, 4), MHG, NHG *sinnen* 'think'. Walde-P. 2.496 f. Ernout-M. 923 f.

3. Ir. *cetabū* (3sg. *cetabī*), with sb. *cētbuid*, Nlr. *cēaldfadh*, cpd. of vb. for 'be' and *cila-*, *cēl-* : OW *cant* 'with', Grk.

kará, etc. Cf. also W. *canfod* 'perceive, see'. Pedersen 2.292, 442. Thurneysen, Gram. 501.

Ir. *airigim*, Nlr. *airighim*, orig. 'watch, give attention to', fr. *aire* 'heed, attention, notice', etym. dub. (Walde-P. 2.29).

Ir. *mothaigim*, vbl. n. *mothugud* (see RIA Contrib. s.v.v.), Nlr. *mothaighim*, vbl. n. *mothughadh*, etym. dub. Macbain 254 (: Lith. *matyti* 'see', Lett. *maīt* 'feel, perceive, notice').

W. *clwyed*, Br. *klevout*, 'hear' (15.41), but used in Welsh of all sense-perceptions except sight (cf. Evans, s.v., Loth, RC 40.359), in Br. also 'learn, understand' and 'smell' (Ernaut 15.41).

Br. *merzout*, : dial. *armerhein* 'manage', W. *armerthu*, 'provide, prepare', *darmerth* 'provision', Ir. *arbert* 'prepare', prob. fr. **emer-t* (cf. Gall. *Rosmerta*) : Lat. *merēre* 'earn, gain, deserve', Grk. *mēros* 'share', etc. Ernaut, Glossaire 409. Vendryes, Études celt. 2.133 f.

W. *synnwyr*, sb. (*y pump synnwyr* 'the five senses') : *synio* 'feel, think, consider', fr. Lat. *sensire* (above, 2). Pedersen 1.198. Loth, Mots lat. 209.

Br. *skiant*, sb., fr. Lat. *scientia* 'knowledge'. Loth, Mots lat. 205 f.

4. ON *kenna* (of sense-perception, esp. of smell, taste, and feeling), lit. 'know, recognize' : Goth. *kannjan* 'make known', OE *cennan* 'declare, relate', etc. Falk-Torp 516.

Dan. *fornemme*, Sw. *förnimma*, fr. MLG *vornehmen* 'notice, learn, understand' (= NHG *vernehmen*), cpd. of *nemen* (Dan. *nemme*, Sw. *nimma* 'take', etc.), in orig. prob. a translation of Lat. *percipere*. Falk-Torp 260.

OE *ongitan*, rarely *andgitan*, with sb. *andgit* (*þā fī andgitu* 'the five senses', cf. Bosworth-Toller s.v. III), cpds. of OE *gi(e)tan* in *begi(e)tan* 'get' (11.16).

ME *fele* 'feel' by sense of touch (15.72)

was used also of taste and smell, and so NE *feel* in dial. (NED s.v. 7), and Du. (*gevoelen* sometimes of other senses. But for the most part the expansion of application in this Gmc. group has been not to the other senses but to the emotions, as in NE *feel happy, sad, angry*, or trans. *feel anger, hate*, etc.

ME, NE *perceive* 'apprehend' with the mind or the 'senses', esp. those of sight or hearing, but now technical for all the senses, cf. *sense-perception*, fr. OFr. (North) **perceivre* = *percevoir*, Lat. *percipere* 'seize, get, perceive (by mind or senses of sight and hearing), feel (pain, joy, etc.)', cpd. of *capere* 'seize, take'. NED s.v.

OHG *intfindan*, MHG *entfinden*, *emphinden*, NHG *empfinden* : OE *onfindan* 'find out, discover, experience, be aware of', etc., cpd. of OHG, OE *findan* 'find'.

Du. *gewaar worden* 'become aware of', like NHG *wahrnehmen*.

ON *vit*, ME *wit* used in the expression 'five senses' = OE *with*, OHG *wizzi* 'understanding, knowledge, wit, etc.' (NE *wit*), fr. the vb. ON *vita*, OE *witan*, etc. 'know' (17.17). NED s.v. *wit*, sb. 3b.

Dan. *sans* (older *sens*; replacing *sind* in this sense), NE *sense*, fr. Fr. *sens* (above). Falk-Torp 951, 967.

OHG, MHG *sīn*, NHG *sinn*, Du. *zin*, MLG *sīn* (> Dan. *sind*, Sw. *sinne*), all also 'mind, understanding, meaning, etc.' : Lat. *sensire*, *sensus*, etc. (above, 2). Falk-Torp 967 f. Hellquist 911 f.

5. Lith. *jausti*, Lett. *jaust* (beside *justi*, just 'feel, notice'), with sbs. Lith. *jausmas*, Lett. *jūleklis*, prob. : Skt. *api-*

vat-, Av. *aipi-vat-* 'understand'. Walde-P. 1.216. Meillet, BSL 23.77.

6. ChSl. *počuti*, perfect. of *čuti* 'recognize, notice', SCr. *čuti* 'hear', Boh. *číti* 'perceive, notice, smell', Pol. *czuć* 'perceive, smell', with sbs. ChSl. *čuvstvo*, Russ. *čuvstvo* (SCr. *čuvstvo*, old in this sense), whence Russ. *čuvstvoval* 'feel, perceive' : Grk. *koíw* 'notice', Lat. *capere* 'be on one's guard, heed', Grk. *kaíwō*, Goth. *hauvsjan* 'hear', etc. (15.41). Bernker 162 f. Walde-P. 1.369.

SCr. *osjetiti*, with sb. *osjet*, cf. *do-sjecati* 'take notice of', cpds. of *sjetiti* se, late ChSl. *sjetiti se* 'remember' (17.31).

SCr. *čutjeti* (as 'perceive' dial.), Russ. *o-ščutiti*, with sb. SCr. *čut*, *čutilo* : ChSl. *štutiti* 'feel', etym.? Walde-P. 1.369. Osten-Sacken, IF 33.197. Miklosich 357.

Boh. *smysl*, Pol. *zmysł* (*mysł*), also 'meaning, mind' = SCr. *smisao*, Russ. *mysl* 'meaning', cpd. of ChSl. *mysliti* 'thought', etc. Miklosich 208. Brückner 350.

7. 'Perceive' in Skt. rendered usually by *grah-* 'seize' (with instr. of sense-organ, *cakṣuṣā*, etc.), or by *jñā-* 'know, be acquainted with' or *budh-* 'awake, become aware of'; also sometimes by *dr̥ṣ-* 'see', used for 'see with the (other) senses' (Kena Up. 1.6, Praṇa Up. 4.8; with *indriya*-Tattvas, 48.3.74).

Skt. *indriya* 'sense' or 'sense-organ', lit. 'vigor, energy', sb. fr. adj. *indriya-* 'belonging to Indra'.

Av. *bud-* (= Skt. *budh-*, above) 'become aware of', 'feel' (hunger and thirst), 'smell'. Barth. 918.

6. Lith. *uosti*, *uostyti*, Lett. *uost*, *uostīt*, see above, 1. Hence sbs. Lith. *uoslė* (also 'nostril'), Lett. *uoža*, *uožl'a*.

Lith. *kvapas*, vb. *kvapėti* : Grk. *καπνός* 'smoke', Lat. *vapor* 'steam, vapor', etc. Walde-P. 1.379 f.

Lett. *smaka*, vb. *smaknot*, fr. MLG *smak(e)* 'smell' and 'taste' (cf. 15.31). Mühl.-Endz. 3.950.

7. ChSl. *qchati*, sb. *qchanije* (both rare), *vonjati*, *obonjati*, sb. *vonja*, *obonjanije*, SCr. *vonjati*, *vonj*, *njuh*, Boh. *voněti*, *vāně*, Pol. *wąchać*, *węch*, *woń*,

pleasant smell or taste' : ON *hnita* 'to strike'. Some prefer to assume a more complicated development through 'break up into small particles, vaporize, exhale'. Walde-P. 2.617. Falk-Torp 1168. Franck-v. W. 667.

OE *sweacc*, *sweac* (also 'taste'), vb. *gesweccan*, OS *swecc*, OHG *sweche*, v. *swehhan* 'smell, stink' : W. *chweg* 'sweet, pleasant', *cwaeth* 'taste', etc. Walde-P. 2.521.

ME *smelle*, NE *smell*, sb. and vb. : LG *smelan*, Du. *smeulen* 'smolder', Flem. *smoll* 'hot', NE *smoulder*, outside connections dub., but English development through 'steam, vapor', as in NHG *riechen*. Walde-P. 2.691. Franck-v. W. 626.

OHG *riohhan* 'give forth smoke, steam or smell', sb. *rouh*, then for 'smell' also subj. MHG, NHG *riechen*, sb. MHG *geruch*, Du. *ruiken*, s. *reuk* : OE *rēc* 'smoke', *rēcōan* 'give forth smoke or steam', NE *reek*, outside connections dub. Weigand-H. 2.585. Franck-v. W. 562.

MHG *smecken*, *smacken*, sb. *smac* 'taste' (15.31-34) are also used for 'smell' (both subj. and obj.), and so formerly and still dial. NHG *schmecken*, *schmack*. Cf. Paul, Deutsches Wtb. s.v.

6. Lith. *uosti*, *uostyti*, Lett. *uost*, *uostīt*, see above, 1. Hence sbs. Lith. *uoslė* (also 'nostril'), Lett. *uoža*, *uožl'a*.

Lith. *kvapas*, vb. *kvapėti* : Grk. *καπνός* 'smoke', Lat. *vapor* 'steam, vapor', etc. Walde-P. 1.379 f.

Lett. *smaka*, vb. *smaknot*, fr. MLG *smak(e)* 'smell' and 'taste' (cf. 15.31). Mühl.-Endz. 3.950.

7. ChSl. *qchati*, sb. *qchanije* (both rare), *vonjati*, *obonjati*, sb. *vonja*, *obonjanije*, SCr. *vonjati*, *vonj*, *njuh*, Boh. *voněti*, *vāně*, Pol. *wąchać*, *węch*, *woń*,

Russ. *njuchal'*, *obonjanie* (*vonjat'* 'stink', *von'* 'stench'), all fr. **on-*, **on-s*, with or without the development of initial *v* (cf. Vondrák 1.214) : Skt. *an-* 'breathe', Grk. *ἀνεως* 'wind', Lat. *animus* 'mind', *halare* 'breathe', etc. Walde-P. 1.56 ff. Miklosich 222. Otherwise, separating into three groups, Brückner 364, 604, 630 f.

Boh. *páchnouti*, Pol. *pachnąć*, Russ. *pachnúť*, Boh., Pol., Russ. *zapach* : ChSl. *pachati* 'toss, fan', Russ. *páchnut'* 'blow', prob. fr. a root **pér-* 'blow', perh. seen in some Gmc. words, as OE *fās* 'fringe'. Walde-P. 2.67. Brückner 389.

Boh. *čichati*, sb. *čich* : *čiti* 'perceive, feel' (15.11), also with specialization to 'smell' (so freq. also Pol. *czuć*), as in Fr. *sentir*. Bernker 162.

8. Skt. *ghrā-*, with sb. *ghrāṇa-* (mostly obj., but also subj.; cf. Böhtlingk, Wtb. s.v.), see Grk. *σφραῖνομαι*, above, 1.

Skt. *gandha-* : Av. *ganti-* 'bad smell', OPers. *gasta-* 'offensive' (NPers. *gast* 'bad'), fr. a root seen in *gandh-* 'hit, injure', Lith. *gesti*, *gendu* 'spoil', etc. Walde-P. 1.672 f.

Av. *bud-* 'become aware of', 'feel' (hunger, etc.), and 'smell', sbs. *baōša-* 'good smell, fragrance' (cf. NPers. sb. *bā*, vb. *būdan* 'smell') : Skt. *budh-* 'be awake', 'become aware of'. Walde-P. 2.147. Barth. 917 f.

15.25, 26. Aristotle (De anim. 2.9) remarked on the lack of any independent classification of smells analogous to that of tastes (as 'sweet, bitter', etc.), and the situation is the same today. There is still neither an accepted scientific classification nor a popular classification reflected in common speech, that is truly distinctive of the sense of smell. The only widespread popular distinction is that of pleasant and unpleasant smells—good and bad smells, to use the briefest

terms—and this is linguistically more important than any similar distinction, that is, of good and bad, in the case of the other senses. Otherwise, we have recourse to terms belonging primarily to other senses, especially taste (the actual confusion of smell and taste, the fact that certain 'tastes' really depend upon smell, is hardly a factor in this, it is too little known), as *sweet*, *acid*, *pungent* (orig. of touch, 'pricking'), etc. Or else we describe the smell by naming the object which emits it, as the *smell of a rose*. Similar expressions are, of course, used of other senses, the *taste of an apple*, the *sound of a bell*, etc., but we are less dependent upon them, since there are at least some generic terms.

The Hindus enumerated nine kinds of smell, the Skt. terms (quoted in BR, s.v.

gandha-) meaning 'desirable, undesirable, sweet, sharp, diffusive, compressed, smooth, rough, soft', none of them primarily distinctive of smell.

It has been argued by some that the lack of classification is due to the lack of distinctive linguistic terms. Quite the opposite is true. Such terms would have arisen had there been an obvious basis of grouping. The lack of them reflects the inherent difficulty of classification, which even modern science has not overcome. Cf. also Kretschmer, Glotta 19.209 f., in review of Weisgerber, Der Geruchssinn in unseren Sprachen, IF 46.121 f.

To illustrate the words referring to good or bad smells the adjs. are chosen. The corresponding sbs. and vbs. are in most cases cognate with them.

15.25 GOOD SMELLING, FRAGRANT

Grk.	εὐωδής	Goth.	(<i>dauns wōpi</i> , sb.)	Lith.	<i>kvapas</i> , <i>kvapingas</i>
NG	μυρωδός	ON	<i>veþaþr</i> , <i>veþmaþr</i> , <i>þeþgōþr</i>	Lett.	<i>smaršains</i> , <i>smardigs</i>
Lat.	fragrans, odorifer			ChSl.	<i>blagovontnū</i>
	(<i>rudānia</i>)	Dan.	<i>vellugtende</i> , <i>duftende</i>	SCr.	<i>mirisav</i>
It.	olezzante, fragrante	Sw.	<i>valluktande</i> , <i>duftande</i>	Boh.	<i>vonný</i>
	(<i>olezzante</i>)	OE	<i>vel</i> , <i>svote stinkinge</i>	Pol.	<i>wonny</i>
Fr.	odoriferant	ME	<i>vel</i> , <i>svote stinkinge</i>	Russ.	<i>dušistij</i> , <i>blagovonnij</i>
Sp.	oloroso, fragante	NE	<i>fragrant</i>	Skt.	<i>sugandhi-</i>
Rum.	mirositor	Du.	<i>welriekend</i> , <i>gewirg</i>	Av.	<i>hubaoi-</i>
Nlr.	boladmar, cumra	OHG	<i>suazo stinkenti</i>		
W.	cumhra	MHG	<i>uol riechende</i>		
Br.	peraroglus	NHG	<i>wohlriechend</i> , <i>duftend</i>		

The majority of the words for 'fragrant' are derived from words for 'smell' (15.21-24), either with an adv. prefix 'well', 'sweet', or more often resting on a specialization of 'smell' to 'good smell'.

1. Grk. *εὐωδής*, cpd. of *eu-* 'well' and the root of *ōōw* 'smell'.

NG *μυρωδός*, deriv. of *μυρωδία* 'smell' (whence also *olezzo* 'fragrance'), as if VLat. **olidari* formed to *olere* after the analogy of forms like *baptidiāre* for Grk. *βαπτίζω*. REW 6055.

Lat. *odorifer* (> It. *odorifero*, Sp. *odorifero*, Fr. *odoriferant*), cpd. of *odor* 'smell' (15.21) and *ferre* 'bear', lit. 'smell-bearing', but mostly of good smells. Sp. *oloroso*, fr. VLat. **odorosus* (It. *odoroso*, OFr. *odoreux*, NE *odorous*), reformed fr. *olor* (15.21).

It. *olezzante*, fr. *olezzare* 'be fragrant' (whence also *olezzo* 'fragrance'), as if VLat. **olidari* formed to *olere* after the analogy of forms like *baptidiāre* for Grk. *βαπτίζω*. REW 6055.

2. Lat. *fragrans* (> It. *fragrante*, OFr., NE *fragrant*, Sp. *fragante*); pple. of *fragrare* 'emit a (good) smell'.

15.21	15.21-24	15.23	15.24
vb. subj.	vb. obj.	sb. subj.	sb. obj.
Grk.	ὀσφραίνομαι	ὀσφίζω	ὀσφίζω
NG	μυρίζω, -ομαι	μυρίζω	μυρωδία
Lat.	olfacere, odorāri	olfacere, odorare	odor
It.	sensire, odorare	sensire, flaire	odore
Fr.	sensir, flaire	oler	odeur
Rum.	oler	oler	olor
Sp.	mirosi	mirosi	miros
Ir.	bolnigur	bolnigur	bolad, boltnunad
Nlr.	bolnigur	bolnigur	bolad, boltnunad
W.	arogli	arogli	arogli
Br.	c'housa	c'housa	c'hous
Goth.	þeþja, þeþja(īma)	þeþja, þeþja(īma)	þeþja
ON	þeþja, þeþja(īma)	þeþja, þeþja(īma)	þeþja
Dan.	þeþja, þeþja(īma)	þeþja, þeþja(īma)	þeþja
Sw.	þeþja, þeþja(īma)	þeþja, þeþja(īma)	þeþja
OE	gestincan, gesweccan	stincan	stenc, swacc
ME	smelle	smelle	smelle
NE	smell	smell	smell, odor
Du.	ruiken	ruiken	reuk
OHG	stincan	stincan	stanc
MHG	riechen, smecken	riechen, smecken	geruch (stanc, touch, geruch (stanc, smac)
NHG	riechen	riechen	geruch
Lith.	uosti, uostyti	uosti, uostyti	kvapas
Lett.	uost, uostīt	uost, uostīt	smaka, uoža
ChSl.	obonjati, qchati	obonjati, qchati	vonja
SCr.	mirisati	mirisati, vonjati	miris, vonj
Boh.	čiti, čichati	páchnouti, voněti	zápach, vůně
Pol.	węchać	pachnąć	zapach, vůně
Russ.	njuchal'	pachnúť	zapach, vůně
Skt.	ghrā-	gandha-	gandha-, ghrāṇa-
Av.	bud-	gandha-	gandha-, ghrāṇa-

The distinction between the subj. and the obj. aspects (cf. above, pp. 1017 f.) is shown in the list and will generally not be noted again in the following. In the majority of cases the obj. use is the earlier. This most frequently rests on the notion of 'exhalation', the connections being with words for 'breath, steam, smoke', etc.; but in several cases apparently on the notion of something that 'hits one, strikes one forcibly'. Verbs in which the subj. use is earlier are in several cases specialized from 'perceive by the senses'.

Words for 'smell' are apt to carry a strong emotional value, which is felt to

a less degree in words for 'taste' and hardly at all in those for the other senses. According to circumstances and often with a difference of tone and facial expression, they are used with reference to smells that are pleasant or unpleasant. Some become definitely specialized in one direction or the other, as NE *fragrance* and *stench* (cf. 15.25-26). A converse generalization of 'good smell' to 'smell' is seen in NG *μυρίζω*, *μυρωδία*.

Some interchange between 'smell' and 'taste' is observed in cognate groups.

1. IE **od-*. Walde-P. 1.174, 697. Ernout-M. 698 f., 700 f.

Grk. *ōōw*, perf. *ōōōō*, sb. *ōōmē*, *ōōmē*

(regularly obj., but Democritus used *ōōmē* and vb. *ōōōō* for sense-perception; cf. Diel, Fragmenta der Vorsokratiker 1. p. 387), *ōōōō*, fut. *ōōōō*, aor. *ōōōō*, sb. *ōōmē*, fr. **ōō-*

phō-; second part : Skt. *ghrā-* 'smell'; Lat. *olere* (> OIt. *olere*, OFr. *oloir*, Sp. *oler*), with cpd. *odefacer* (Festus), *ol(e)facere*, sbs. *olfactus* (> Sp. *olfato*), *odor* (> It. *odore*, Fr. *odeur*; Sp. *olor* with l fr. vb.), whence *odorāri* (> It. *odorare*), *odoratus* (> It. *odorato*, Fr. *odorat*); Lith. *uosti* (1sg. *uodžiū*), Lett. *uost*; Arm. *hot* (sb., obj.), *hotim* (vb., subj.).

2. Grk. *μυρίζω</*

15.41-15.44. The verbs for 'hear', denoting the actual perception, may also be used for 'listen', especially in the imperative. But generally there are also distinctive words for 'listen'. Most of these are cognate with the words for 'hear', either those so used in the same language (NHG *hören* : *hören*, NE *harken* : *hear*, Russ. *slušať* : *slýšat'*) or in other languages (NE *listen*, etc. : Grk. *κλῶ*, etc.). In a Celtic group 'listen' rests on the notion of 'be silent, be still', which elsewhere is a secondary association of 'listen' (cf. below, 4). Other secondary developments of 'listen' are 'listen for' > 'watch for, wait for' (OE *hlōsman*) and 'be attentive to', esp. 'obey' (Lat. *auscultāre*, NHG *gehörchen*, Dan. *lyde*, Sw. *lyda*, Lith. *klausyti*, ChSl. *poslušati*, etc.).

The nouns for 'hearing' are all cognate with the verbs for 'hear' or 'listen'. The logical relation of 'sound' to 'hearing', parallel to that of obj. 'taste, smell' to subj. 'taste, smell', is partially reflected in speech, and some of the words for 'sound' are cognate with vbs. for 'hear'. But more often the sbs. derived from the latter reflect the use of 'hear' with reference to the hearing of speech and are restricted to articulate sound 'what is heard from speech', hence esp. 'report, news, fame' (Grk. *κλέος*, Skt. *gravas*, ChSl. *slava*) or 'word' (ChSl. *slovo*, Av. *sravah-*). The majority of the words for 'sound' are independent of the 'hear' groups, many of them of imitative origin. Out of the great wealth of words for 'sound' or some special kind of sound (ringing, rattling, vocal, etc.), it is intended to list those that are generic, covering both inarticulate and articulate sounds, or those that are the most nearly generic (in a few cases the selection is doubtful). Words like NE *noise* (though its use has extended to

cover most of the ground of *sound*, at least for inarticulate sound), Fr. *bruit*, NHG *geräusch*, *lärm*, etc., are not included.

Verbs for 'sound', parallel to those for the obj. 'smell' or 'taste', are not listed. Where they exist, they are obvious derivatives of the words for 'sound', as Grk. *φασέω*, Lat. *sonāre*, Fr. *sonner*, NE *sound*, NHG *lauten*, etc.

1. IE **kleu-*, **kleu-s-*. Widespread in vbs. for 'hear' or 'listen' (hence also 'obey', etc.), also 'be heard, be called, be famous', sbs. for 'hearing' and for what is heard, 'fame', 'word', etc. Walde-P. 1.494 f. Ernout-M. 192. Walde-H. 1.237 ff. Pedersen 2.494 f.

Grk. *κλῶ* 'hear' (poet.), *κλυτός* 'heard, famous', *κλέος* 'report, fame, glory' (fr. *κλέρος* = Skt. *gravas* - id., ChSl. *slovo* 'word'), *κλέω* 'make famous, celebrate', mid. 'be famous'.

Lat. *cluere* (later also *cluere*) 'be called, be famous', *inclutus* 'famous'. Ir. *ro-cluiníur*, *cluinim*, Nlr. also *cloisim* (re-formed fr. vbl. n. *clous*, Ir. dat. *cluas*, etc.), W. *clwyed*, Br. *kleuvut* 'hear', with sbs. W. *clwyd*, *clwybod*, Br. *kleo* 'hearing'.

Goth. *hlīuma* 'hearing' (= *ἀκοή* 2 Cor. 12.17; pl. = *ἀκοαί* 'ears'), ON *hljóð* 'a hearing' (but not for sense of hearing) and 'sound', *hljóða* 'listen', Dan. *lytte* 'listen' (for ODan. *lyde* now 'obey', as Sw. *lyda*; Falk-Torp 669, 672); for 'sound' Dan. *lyd*, Sw. *lyd*, OE *hlēoþor* (*gehlyd* 'tumult'), OHG (*h)lūta*, (*h)lōdar*, MHG *lūt*, NHG *laut*, Du. *geluid* (also OE *hlūd*, OHG (*h)lūt*, etc. 'loud', 15.45); OE *hlyst* 'hearing', and for 'listen' OE *hlystan* (*hlōsman* 'listen for, wait for'), ME *hlystne*, NE *listen*, MLG *lūsteren* (> Dan. *lystre* 'obey', Sw. *lystra* 'attend to'), Du. *luisteren*, Sw. *lyssna* (cf. Hellquist 601), OHG (*h)lōsēn*, MHG *losen*, OHG *lustrēn* (NHG dial. *laustern*; NHG

lauschen 'listen furtively' with sense influenced by another word; cf. Weigand-H. and Kluge-G. s.v.).

Lith. *klausyti*(s), Lett. *klausīt* 'listen'. ChSl. *slýšati* 'hear', *sluchŭ* 'hearing', whence *slušať* 'hear, listen', etc., general Slavic.

Skt. *śru-* (also *śruṣ-*), Av. *sru-* 'hear', with derivs. Skt. *śruti-*, *śrotra-*, 'hearing'.

Cf. also Toch. A *klots*, B *klotso* 'ear' (SSS 128 f.).

2. Grk. *ἀκοῖω* 'hear', sb. *ἀκοή*, Hom. *ἀκοή* 'hearing' and 'thing heard, report' (but not 'sound' in general), etym. much disputed. Prob. not *ἀκ-ov-* fr. *ἀκ-* 'sharp' and *ov-* 'ear' (Kretschmer, KZ. 33.565, Falk-Torp 454, etc.), but **ἀκ-ov-* : Goth. *hausjan* 'hear', and both : Grk. *κοῖω* 'perceive, notice', also 'hear', Lat. *cavēre* 'beware', ChSl. *čuti* 'recognize, notice', *po-čuti* 'perceive' (15.11), Skt. *kavi-* 'wise, a seer', etc. Walde-P. 1.369. Boisacq 37 f. Feist 252. Walde-H. 1.186.

Grk. *ἀκρόαομαι* 'listen', fr. **ἀκρ-ov-*, cpd. of *ἀκρος* orig. 'sharp' and *ov-* 'ear'. Kretschmer, KZ 33.566. Hence also *ἐπακρόαομαι*, whence (as if fr. *ἀπο-* and with *φ* by some analogy) NG *ἀπακράζομαι* with numerous local variants (cf. also Byz. *ἀπακράζομαι* in Chron. Mor.). 'Ist. Ae3. 3.311 f.

Byz., NG *γροικῶ* in earliest use 'perceive, understand, recognize' (so *γροικῶ*, *γροικῶ* in Chron. Mor.), now esp. 'hear', but also 'feel' (cold, etc.), fr. an adj. **ἀγροικός* 'knowing, understanding' (so *ἐγροικος* Chron. Mor. 1341), this fr. classic Grk. *ἀγροικος* (fr. *ἀγρός* 'field') 'rustic, boorish', hence also 'ignorant', in this latter sense felt as a neg. cpd., whence *(ἀ)γροικός* in the opposite sense. Hatzidakis, *Ἑρετηρίς* 9(1912-13). 47 ff. 'Ist. Ae3. 1.230 f.

Grk. *φῶσος*, the most generic class.

word for 'sound' (*ἀκοή* *φῶσος* parallel to *γεῖσος* *χυμοῖς*, Aristot., De anim. 2.6), prob. of imitative origin.

Grk. *ἤχη* 'sound' (usual word in Hom.), later *ἦχος* as NG (lit.) : Lat. *vāgīre* 'cry, squall', with different extensions of an imitative **uā-*. Walde-P. 1.215. Ernout-M. 1070.

Grk. *κρότος* 'a rattling or clashing sound', in NG the usual word for any inarticulate sound, perh. : OE *hrindan* 'strike, hit', ChSl. *krotiti* 'tame', etc. Walde-P. 1.484.

3. Lat. *audīre* 'hear' (> It. *udire*, Sp. *oír*, Rum. *auzi*; Fr. *ouír* now nearly obs.), sb. *auditus* 'hearing' (> It. *udito*, Fr. *ouïe*, Sp. *oido*; Rum. *auz*, back-formation fr. vb.), by itself most simply taken as fr. **aus-dh-* (cf. *auscultāre*) : Lat. *auris*, Grk. *oīs*, Lith. *ausis*, etc. 'ear' (4.22), but perh. better (to help explain the difficult cpd. *oboedīre*) fr. **avis-dh-* : Grk. *αἰσθάνομαι* 'perceive', Skt. *āvis* 'openly', etc. (15.11), belonging ultimately to the same group. Walde-P. 1.17 f. Walde-H. 1.80. Ernout-M. 86.

Lat. *auscultāre* 'listen', VLat. *ascultāre* (> the Romance forms listed), cpd. of **aus-* : Lat. *auris* 'ear', etc., second part prob. fr. **cultos* by metath. fr. **clutos* : IE **kleu-* (above, 1). Walde-H. 1.86 f. REW 802.

Lat. *sonus* 'sound' (> It. *suono*, Fr. *son*, OSp. *sueno*, Rum. *sun*; Sp. *sonido* new deriv.; Rum. *sunet* fr. Lat. *sonitus*), with vb. *sonere*, *sonāre* (> It. *suonare*, Fr. *sonner*, Sp. *sonar*, Rum. *sună*) : Skt. *svan-* 'to sound, make a noise', sb. *svana-*, *svāna-* 'sound', etc. Walde-P. 2.524 f. Ernout-M. 956 f.

Fr. *entendre* 'hear', fr. Lat. *intendere* 'stretch out, direct one's attention to', whence 'understand' (as It. *intendere*, Sp. *entender*, and still in part Fr. *entendre*), then 'hear', replacing the old *ouír*. REW 4483.

tain whether the subj. 'hearing' or the obj. 'sound' is the earlier. Walde-P. 1.569.

Skt. *śabda-* (the generic and technical word for 'sound'), perh. as *śab-da-* : Skt.

15.45 LOUD

Grk.	<i>μέγας</i>	Goth.	(<i>mīkils</i>)
NG	<i>ἄνατος</i>	ON	<i>hār</i>
Lat.	<i>magnus</i> , <i>clārus</i>	Dan.	<i>høj</i>
It.	<i>forte</i> , <i>alto</i>	Sw.	<i>hög</i>
Fr.	<i>fort</i> , <i>haut</i>	OE	<i>hlūd</i>
Sp.	<i>fuerte</i> , <i>alto</i>	ME	<i>loud(e)</i>
Rum.	<i>tare</i>	NE	<i>loud</i>
Ir.	<i>ardd</i>	Du.	<i>luid</i>
Nlr.	<i>ard</i>	OHG	(<i>h)lūt</i>
W.	<i>uchel</i>	MHG	<i>lūt</i> , <i>hel</i>
Br.	<i>uchel</i>	NHG	<i>laut</i>

Nearly all the adjs. that are used to describe sound are words which primarily apply to other senses or other notions in general and only secondarily to sound or voice. Thus NE *sharp*, *harsh*, *soft*, *piercing*, *sweet*, *high*, *low*, *deep*, *faint*, etc., and similarly in other languages.

An important exception is NE *loud*, with its Gmc. cognates, and some of the other words for 'loud', though many of these too are from notions applied only secondarily to sound, as 'great', 'strong', 'high'.

There are no strictly distinctive words for the opposite of 'loud', which is generally covered by words for 'low', 'faint', 'gentle' or the like. But NHG *leise* (OHG *liso* 'gently') has come to be used mainly in relation to sound, as the opposite of *laut*. Paul, Deutsches Wtb. s.v.

1. OE *hlūd*, OHG *hlūt*, *lūt*, etc., general Wgmc., fr. **klū-to-* orig. 'heard' or 'to be heard' beside **klu-to-* in Grk. *κλυτός* 'famous', Skt. *śru-ta-* 'heard', fr. **kleu-* 'hear' (15.41).

2. Lat. *clārus* ('clear, loud' of sound, hence also 'clear, bright' of vision) : *clāmāre* 'call, cry out', *calāre* 'proclaim,

cap- 'curse', ChSl. *sopici* 'flute-player', Russ. *sopel* 'snuffle', etc., an imitative group. Walde-P. 1.457.

Skt. *svana-*, *svāna-* 'sound' : Lat.

sonus (above, 3).

Lith.	<i>balsus</i> , <i>garsus</i> , <i>didis</i>
Let.	<i>skan's</i> , <i>skar's</i>
ChSl.	(<i>velgiti</i>)
SCR.	<i>glasas</i>
Boh.	<i>hlaviti</i>
Pol.	<i>głośny</i>
Russ.	<i>gromkij</i>
Skt.	<i>ucca-</i> , <i>mahan-</i> , <i>bhrant-</i> , <i>tāra-</i>
Av.	<i>berzant-</i>

summon', Grk. *καλέω* 'call, name', OE *hlāwan*, OHG (*h)lōian* 'bellow', etc., also OHG *gi-hel* 'consonants', MHG *hel* 'loud, resounding', also of vision 'clear, bright', NHG *hell*, with vbs. OHG *hellan* 'resound, echo', etc. Walde-P. 1.443 f. Ernout-M. 193.

3. Lett. *skal's* : Lith. *skalyti* 'bark, bay', ON *skjalla* 'clash, clatter', OE *scellan* 'sound, make a noise', etc. Walde-P. 1.445. Mühl.-Endz. 3.870.

4. Derivs. of sbs. for 'sound', 'voice' or some special sound.

Lith. *balsus*, fr. *balsas* 'voice' (18.11); Lith. *garsus*, fr. *garsas* 'sound' (15.44); Lett. *skan's*, fr. *skan'a* 'sound' (15.44); SCR. *glasas*, Boh. *hlaviti*, Pol. *głośny*, fr. Slavic *glas* 'voice' (18.11); Russ. *gromkij*, fr. *grom*, ChSl. *gromŭ* 'thunder' (1.56).

5. Words for 'great, large' (12.55). Grk. *μέγας*, Lat. *magnus* (rendered lit. in this sense in the Gospel translations, by Goth. *mīkils*, ChSl. *velgiti*, OE *mīcel*, OHG *mihhil*, perh. mere semantic borrowings); Lith. *didis*; Skt. *mahan-*.

6. Words for 'strong' (4.81). NG *ἄνατος*, It. *forte*, Sp. *fuerte*, Fr. *fort*, Rum. *tare*.

7. Words for 'high' (12.31). It. *alto*,

Fr. *haul*, Sp. *alto* (esp. of the voice, speech, etc.); Ir. *ardd*, Nlr. *ard*, W. *uchel*, Br. *uchel*; ON *hār*, Dan. *høj*, Sw. *hög*; Skt. *ucca-*, and *bhrant-*, Av. *berzant-*.

8. Skt. *tāra-* 'loud, shrill', also sb. 'a

loud, shrill tone', orig. 'piercing', fr. *tr-* 'pass, cross', like other derivs. of IE **ter-* applied to sound, as Grk. *ρορός* 'piercing' (of sound and sight), Ir. *tairm* 'noise', OPruss. *tārīn* 'voice', Lith. *tarti* 'say', etc. Walde-P. 1.744.

	15.51 SEE	15.52 LOOK (vb.), LOOK AT	15.53 SIGHT (subj.)	15.54 SIGHT (obj.), LOOK (obj.), APPEARANCE
Grk.	<i>δράω, δρῶμαι, εἶδον, δέσπομαι</i>	<i>βλέπω, σκέπτομαι</i>	<i>δῆμι, δρᾶσις</i>	<i>δῆμι, θεία</i>
NG	<i>βλέπω, εἶδα</i>	<i>κοιτάζω</i>	<i>δῆμι, δρᾶσις</i>	<i>δῆμι, θεία</i>
Lat.	<i>vidēre</i>	<i>aspicere</i>	<i>visus</i>	<i>aspectus, speculā</i>
It.	<i>vedere</i>	<i>guardare, mirare</i>	<i>vista</i>	<i>visita, aspetto, etc.</i>
Fr.	<i>voir</i>	<i>regarder (mirer)</i>	<i>vue</i>	<i>vue, aspect, etc.</i>
Sp.	<i>ver</i>	<i>mirar</i>	<i>vista</i>	<i>vista, aspecto, etc.</i>
Rum.	<i>vedea</i>	<i>se uita</i>	<i>vedere</i>	<i>vedere</i>
Ir.	<i>ad-ciu</i>	<i>disce, fēchaim, sellaim</i>	<i>rodare, imcaisiu</i>	<i>écosc</i>
Nlr.	(<i>do</i>)- <i>chim</i>	<i>fēchaim, dearcaim</i>	<i>radharc, amharc</i>	<i>fēchaim, radharc</i>
W.	<i>gweled</i>	<i>edrych, sylly</i>	<i>golwg</i>	<i>golwg, drych</i>
Goth.	<i>saihwān</i>	<i>sellet</i>	<i>guel(et)</i>	<i>guel(et)</i>
ON	<i>sja</i>	<i>saihwān(wlaitōn)</i>	<i>siuns</i>	<i>siuns</i>
Dan.	<i>se</i>	<i>lita</i>	<i>sijn</i>	<i>sijn</i>
Sw.	<i>se</i>	<i>se paa</i>	<i>syn</i>	<i>syn</i>
OE	<i>seon</i>	<i>se pā, blicka</i>	<i>gesiht, sijn</i>	<i>uiseende, syn</i>
ME	<i>seen</i>	<i>uhtian, locian, scawian</i>	<i>gesiht, sijn</i>	<i>uiseende, syn</i>
NE	<i>see</i>	<i>uhtian, locian, scawian</i>	<i>sight, vision</i>	<i>sight, look(es)</i>
Du.	<i>zien</i>	<i>aanzien, kijken</i>	<i>gesicht</i>	<i>appearance, look(s), sight</i>
OHG	<i>sehan</i>	<i>scouwen</i>	<i>gesicht</i>	<i>gesicht</i>
MHG	<i>sehen</i>	<i>schauen</i>	<i>gesicht</i>	<i>gesicht</i>
NHG	<i>sehen</i>	<i>schauen, blicken, ansehn</i>	<i>gesicht</i>	<i>aussehen</i>
Lith.	<i>matyti, regėti</i>	<i>žiūrėti (veizdėti)</i>	<i>matymas, regėjimas</i>	<i>tisvaizda</i>
Let.	<i>redzēt</i>	<i>skatīt, lūkot</i>	<i>redze</i>	<i>tiskats, veids</i>
ChSl.	<i>viděti, zřěti</i>	<i>žřěti, gledati, sŭmotriti</i>	<i>zřěnitje</i>	<i>zrakŭ, vidŭ</i>
SCR.	<i>viditi</i>	<i>gledati</i>	<i>vid</i>	<i>vid</i>
Boh.	<i>viděti</i>	<i>hleděti, patřiti, divati se</i>	<i>zrak</i>	<i>vid</i>
Pol.	<i>widzieć</i>	<i>patrzeć, spojrzeć</i>	<i>uwrak</i>	<i>wygląd</i>
Russ.	<i>videt'</i>	<i>smotret', gljadel'</i>	<i>zrenie</i>	<i>vygljad</i>
Skt.	<i>dr̥c-</i> , <i>paç-</i> , <i>ik̥s-</i>	<i>dr̥c-</i> , <i>ik̥s-</i> , <i>ava-lok-</i>	<i>dr̥ṣi-</i>	<i>dr̥ṣ-</i>
Av.	<i>vaç-</i> , <i>doras-</i>	<i>di-</i>		

15.51-15.54. The majority of the words for 'see' belong to certain inherited groups, pointing to a variety of IE roots used for 'see', but doubtless with some differentiation of application which is now beyond our ken.

The words for 'see', denoting the actual perception, may also be used for 'look, look at', especially in the imperative. But nearly always there are dis-

tinctive expressions for the latter notion, or at least such as are mainly so used. These are mostly different words, but in some cases only cpds. or phrases containing the words for 'see' (as NHG *ansehn*, Dan. *se paa*). However, the differentiation is not always so marked as in NE *see* and *look*. A gradual shift from 'look' to 'see' is observed in the history of Grk. *βλέπω*.

Russ. *vid* (Pol. *wid* obs. except in a phrase).

2. IE **derk-*. Walde-P. 1.806 f.

Grk. *δέσπομαι, δέδοκα, δέσπομαι* 'see, look, gaze', poet. only; Ir. *ad-con-dar*, used as perf. of *ad-ciu* 'see', Nlr. *dearcain*, W. *edrych* 'look, behold', Ir. *rodare* 'sight' (subj.), Nlr. *radharc* 'sight' (subj.), obj., W. *drych* 'sight' (obj.), appearance', here also Ir. *derc* 'eye'; Skt. *dr̥c-* reg. word for 'see' except in pres. (*paç-*), deriv. *dr̥ṣi-* 'sight' (subj.), *dr̥c-* 'sight' (obj.), look, appearance' (cf. *lād̥r̥c-* 'such, like'), Av. *doras-* 'see, gaze on' (much less common for 'see' than *vaç-*).

3. IE **spek-*. Walde-P. 2.659 f. Ernout-M. 960 ff.

Lat. *specere, spicere*, mostly in cpds., of which for simple 'look' esp. *aspicere*, whence *aspectus* sometimes for subj. 'sight', usually obj. 'look, appearance', as also *speciēs*; Grk. *σκέπτομαι* (for **σπέκτομαι*) 'look carefully', later 'consider'; OHG *spehōn* 'look at carefully', NHG *spāhen*, etc. (NE *spy* through OFr. *espier*); Skt. *paç-* (*paç-* in some forms), usual word for 'see' in present, Av. *spas-* 'look upon, observe, regard'.

4. IE **okw-*, much more widespread in words for 'eye' (Grk. *ὄσσε, ὄμμα*, etc., Lat. *oculus*, Skt. *ak̥ṣi*, etc., 4.21) than in vb. forms. Walde-P. 1.169 ff. Ernout-M. 697 f.

Grk. *δφμαι*, serving as reg. fut. to *δράω*, also perf. *δωπα* (poet.), with deriv. *δῆμι* 'sight' (subj. and obj.); Skt. *ik̥s-* 'see, look, observe' (desid. form), Av. *aivai-ak̥s-* 'watch over' (Barth. 311).

5. IE **leuk-*, ultimately the same as in words for 'light, bright', Lat. *lūx*, Grk. *λευκός*, etc. Walde-P. 2.411.

Grk. *λέσσω* 'look at, behold'; W. *golwg* 'sight' (**upo-luc-*, cf. Pedersen 1.122); Lett. *lūknot* 'look at, observe' (Lith. *laukti* 'wait for, expect', OPruss.

laukti 'seek'); Skt. *lok-* (esp. cpds.) 'look'.

6. Grk. *δράω*, 'see' and 'look', as orig. 'watch' : Hom. *ὄρπος* 'watcher, guard', Att. *φρουρός* 'guard' (**προ-φρος*), *έφρος* 'overseer, guardian, ruler', *ὥρα* 'care', *θυρωρός* 'doorkeeper', etc., these (either with secondary unexplained ' , or fr. **suer-* beside **wer-*) : OE *waru* 'guarding, care', *wer* on guard, careful' (NE *ware*, *aware*, *beware*, etc. large Gmc. group), Lat. *verēri* 'feel awe of, revere', etc. Walde-P. 1.284. Boisacq 709 f. Ernout-M. 1089.

Grk. *εἶδον*, above, 1; *δφμαι*, *δῆμι*, above, 4; *δέσπομαι*, above, 2.

Grk. *βλέπω* (derivs. *βλέμμα* 'look, glance', *βλέφαρον* 'eyelid', etc., and dial. forms *γλέπω*, *γλέφαρον*), mostly 'look', sometimes intr. 'see, have power of sight', later also trans. 'look at' and 'see' (all these uses in NT), now the reg. pres. for 'see' in NG, etym.? Boisacq 122 f. For detailed discussion of the preceding Grk. words (also those for 'eye'), cf. A. Prévot, Rev. de phil. 61.133 ff., 233 ff.

NG *konatāw* 'look, look at' (also spelled *konatāw*, based on a false etym.), in form = late *konatāw* 'put to bed', 'fold' (cattle), etc., deriv. of *konit* 'bed, lair', but in the meaning 'observe' (attested from 10th. cent. A.D.) reflecting forms. Walde-P. 1.169 ff. Ernout-M. 697 f.

Grk. *δφμαι*, serving as reg. fut. to *δράω*, also perf. *δωπα* (poet.), with deriv. *δῆμι* 'sight' (subj. and obj.); Skt. *ik̥s-* 'see, look, observe' (desid. form), Av. *aivai-ak̥s-* 'watch over' (Barth. 311).

5. IE **leuk-*, ultimately the same as in words for 'light, bright', Lat. *lūx*, Grk. *λευκός*, etc. Walde-P. 2.411.

Grk. *λέσσω* 'look at, behold'; W. *golwg* 'sight' (**upo-luc-*, cf. Pedersen 1.122);

visiō 'sight' (subj.) and esp. obj. 'vision, apparition'.
ME *apparance*, NE *appearance*, fr. OFr. *aparence*, late Lat. *apparentia* 'becoming visible', deriv. of *appāre* 'become visible, appear'. Cf. NED s.v., esp. 11.

Du. *kijken* 'peep, stare', but also commonly 'look': ME *kike* 'peep', NE dial. *keek* (cf. NED s.v.), etc., doubtless fr. an exclamatory syllable, as are also the similar, but not identical, NE *peep*, Dan. *titte*, Sw. *titta*, NHG *gucken* 'peep' and colloquial for 'look' (*guck mal hin!*). Hellquist 1192.

NHG *blicken* (NHG or LG > Sw. *blicka*, 'shine', fr. MHG *blicken*, OHG *blicchen* 'gleam, shine', beside sb. OHG *blicch*, MHG *blic* 'gleam, lightning', whence NHG *blick* 'glance, look', and through this the use of the vb. in sense of 'look'. Weigand-H. 1.253.

10. Lith. *matyti* 'see': Lett. *matīt* 'feel, perceive, notice', ChSl. *sūmotriti*, Russ. *smotret'* 'look at, regard, consider', perh. Grk. *μαρεύω* 'seek', etc. Walde-P. 2.239. Trautmann 171. Mühl.-Endz. 2.566.

Lith. *regėti*, Lett. *redzēt* 'see', with sbs. Lith. *regėjimas*, Lett. *redze* 'sight' (subj.), etym.? Walde-P. 2.366. Mühl.-Endz. 3.503.

Lith. *žiūrėti* 'look': Lett. *zvērs* 'flashing', *zvēruot* 'gleam, glow', etc. Cf. on NHG *blicken*, above. Walde-P. 1.643.

Lith. *veizdėti* 'look' (common in the Trowitsch NT, where Kurschat has *žiūrėti*, but now obs.), Lett. *veids* 'appearance', above, 1. Hence (like NHG *aussehen*) *išvaizda* 'look, appearance' (NSB, etc.).

Lith. *išrodyti* 'point out', also 'have the appearance' (sb. *išroda* 'appearance' (in NSB; "unsuccessful neolog." Senn),

OHG *wisan*, MHG *wisen*, NHG *weisen*, Du. *wijzen* 'show the way, direct, point', etc.), fr. adj. ON *viss*, OE, OHG *wis* 'wise' (17.21), hence orig. 'make one wise, knowing' (*put one wise* in U.S. slang). Falk-Torp 1387.

ON *sēna* (but most common in refl. for 'show itself, appear, seem'), fr. *sēnan* 'visible', *sēn* 'sight, appearance': Goth. *siuns* 'sight', etc., all derivs. of vb. for 'see', Goth. *saihan*, etc. (15.51). Falk-Torp 1227.

ME *sheu*, NE *show*, fr. OE *scēwian* 'look at' (15.52), with shift to caus. sense. NED s.v. *show*, vb.

6. Lith. (*pa*)*rodyti*, Lett. *rādīt*, perh.: ChSl. *raditi* 'care, be anxious', Goth.

15.56 SHINE

Grk.	λάμπω, φαίνω, στίλβω	Goth.	skēinan, liuhtjan, glitmunjan	Lith.	šviesti, žibėti, spindėti
NG	λάμπω, γαλιζω	ON	skina, ljisa, glita	Lett.	spīdēt, spīst
Lat.	lūcere, nitēre, splendēre, candēre	Dan.	skinne, lyse	ChSl.	svētiti, blīstati, sijati, liksiti se
It.	rilucere, (ri)spendere, brillare	Sw.	skina, lyssa, glänssa	ScR.	svijeltiti(še), blīstati, sijati
Fr.	briller, luire	OE	scinan, lihtan, līzan	Boh.	svititi, bljaskati
Sp.	lucir, brillar	NE	skine, lihte	Pol.	świecić, błyszczeć
Rum.	străluci, luci	Du.	schijnen, glansen	Russ.	svetiti'sja, blīstati
Nr.	as-toidi (3 sg.) taitnim	OHG	scinan, liuhten, glisan	Skt.	ruc, bhā-, dyut-, bhāṛj-, suc-
Nr.	soillishim	MHG	schinen, liuhten, glīzen	Av.	ruč-, brāč-, bā-
W.	disgleirio, llewyrchu	NHG	schienen, leuchten, glänzen		
Br.	lugerni, skedi				

The majority of the words listed under 'shine' are used primarily of luminous bodies (*the sun shines*, etc.), and then also of things with surfaces which 'shine, gleam, glisten' with reflected light. But some are used only or mainly with either the former or the latter application. The number of words that may be used for 'shine, gleam, glisten', etc. is appallingly large, and only those that seem the most important are considered.

1. IE **bhā-*. Walde-P. 2.123 f. Grk. *φαίνω* (partly 'shine', but esp. 'bring to light, show', mid. 'appear'),

with sb. *φάος* 'light', whence Hom. *φαίνω* 'shine', *φαεινός* 'bright', Att. *φῶς* (gen. *φωρός*) 'light' whence *φωρενός* 'bright' (*φωρίτω* mostly trans. 'light up'); Skt. *bhā-*, *bhās-*, Av. *bā-*.

2. IE **leuk-*, as in sbs. for 'light' (1.61). Walde-P. 2.408 f. Ernout-M. 570 ff. Walde-H. 1.823 f. REW 5136. Falk-Torp 670.

Latt. *lūcere* (> Oit. *lucere*, It. *rilucere*; VLat. **lūcere* > Fr. *luire*, Sp. *lucir*, Rum. *luci* and with strengthening prefix *străluci*); Nlr. *soillishim* (fr. *soilse* 'light', 1.61), Br. *lugerni* (fr. *lugern* 'radiance'); Goth. *liuhtjan*, OE *lihtan* (and

Pahl., Sogd., NPers., Afgh., Osset., etc.), prob.: Skt. *ven-* 'long for' (fr. 'look for?'), further connections dub. Walde-P. 1.229.

Av. *di-* 'look at, observe' (Barth.

15.55 SHOW (vb.)

Grk.	δείκνυμι, φαίω	Goth.	(at)außjan	Lith.	(pa)rodyti
NG	δείκνω	ON	visa, sýna	Lett.	rādīt
Lat.	mōnstrāre, ostendēre	Dan.	vise	ChSl.	pokazati, (j)aviti
It.	mostrare	Sw.	visa	ScR.	pokazati, ukazati
Fr.	montrer	OE	ðawan, ætowan	Boh.	okazati, pokazati
Rum.	arăta	ME	show	Pol.	okazati, pokazati
Sp.	mostrar	NE	show	Russ.	pokazati, ukazati
Ir.	taisfenim	Du.	toonen	Skt.	diç-, darçaya-
Nlr.	taishenaim	OHG	zeigēn, ougen	Av.	dis-
W.	dangos	MHG	zeigen, zougen, zounen		
Br.	diskouez	NHG	zeigen		

'Show' is virtually 'cause to be seen',

and, in fact, the most common relationship of the terms is with words for 'see, look, eye, appear, shine'. A few are connected with words for 'wise' or 'know', hence orig. 'cause one to know'. In one case the development is 'stretch' > 'spread out' > 'display, show'. In the one inherited group (below, 1), if one takes into account all the derivs. (e.g. Skt. *diç-* 'direction, cardinal point, region', Lat. *digitus* 'finger', etc.), it seems likely that the primary notion was 'point (as with the finger), point out'.

1. IE *deiç-*. Walde-P. 1.776. Ernout-M. 265 ff. Walde-H. 1.348 f.

Here as 'show'. Grk. *δείκνυμι*, NG pop. *δείκνω*; OHG *zeigēn*, MHG, NHG *zeigen*; Skt. *diç-*, Av. *dis-*; cf. in secondary senses Lat. *dicere* 'say' (earlier sense in *index* 'pointer', *iudex* 'judge', etc.),

Goth. *ga-teihan* 'announce', OE *tion*, OHG *zihan* 'accuse'.
2. Grk. *φαίω* 'bring to light, cause to appear, show', mid. 'appear': Skt. *bhā-* 'shine', etc. (15.56). Walde-P. 2.123 f.

3. Lat. *mōnstrāre* (> It. *mostrare*, Fr.

montrer, Sp. *mostrar*), fr. *mōnstrum* 'portent, monster', but through an earlier unrecorded sense like 'memorable object', fr. the root of *monēre* 'remind, advise', *memini* 'remember', Skt. *man-* 'think', etc. Ernout-M. 629. REW 5665.

Lat. *ostendere*, fr. **obs-tendere*, cpd. of *tendere* 'stretch, spread out' (9.32).
Rum. *arăta*, etym. dub. REW 671. Tiktin 91. Puscariu 108.

4. Ir. *taisfenim* (cf. *asfenim* 'testify'), Nlr. *taishenaim*, cpd. of *fen-* 'fād-' 'announce', *finn-* 'know', etc. Pedersen 2.517.

W. *dangos*, *dan-* as in *dan-fon* beside *an-fon* 'send' (Pedersen 2.302), but second part? Morris Jones 269 (very dub.).

Br. *diskouez*, fr. *dis-* and MBr. *goez* in *a-goez* 'publicly': Grk. *εἶδος* 'appearance', etc. Henry 101. Pedersen 1.58.

5. Goth. *außjan*, fr. *at-außjan*, OE *ðawan*, *æt-ðowan*, OHG *ougen*, OHG, MHG *z-ougen*, also MLG *z-ōnen*, Du. *toonen*, MHG *zounen*, all: Goth. *auðō* 'eye', etc. Walde-P. 1.171. Feist 64. Franck-v. W. 702.

ON *visa*, Dan. *vise*, Sw. *visa* (OE *wisian* 'show the way, guide, direct,'

leohlan), ME *lihte*, OHG, MHG *liuhten*, NHG *leuchten* (fr. a Gmc. **leuh-ta-* 'light'), ON *ljisa*, Dan. *lyse*, Sw. *lysa*, OE *līzan* (fr. **leuh-sa-*); ChSl. *lištati se* ('*lišk-* for '*lišk-* fr. **luk-sk-*, Berneker 750); Skt. *ruc-*, Av. *ruč-*.

3. Grk. *λάμπω* : *λαμπάς*, Lett. *lāpa* 'torch', OPRuss. *lopis* 'flame', Ir. *lassaim* 'blaze', *lassaim* 'flame', etc. Walde-P. 2.383. Boisacq 554.

Grk. *στίλβω* (of surfaces) with *στίλβη* 'lamp', *στίλβνός* 'glittering', etym. dub. (Ir. *sellaim* 'look at', etc.). Walde-P. 2.646.

NG *γαλιζω* 'shine, gleam' (of surfaces), fr. *θαλος* 'glass' (9.74).

4. Lat. *nitēre* (of surfaces), perh., beside *re-nidēre* 'glitter, glisten, beam with joy', fr. a root **nei-* in Ir. *niām* 'luster', W. *nyuyf* 'vivacity, animation', etc. Walde-P. 2.321. Ernout-M. 672.

Lat. *splendēre* (> It. (ri)*splendēre*) : O Lith. *splendēti* 'shine' (but not certainly attested), Mir. *liann* 'bright', W. *lathru* 'polish', fr. **(s)plēnd-*, perh. extension of **sp(h)el-* in Skt. *sphulīṅga* 'spark', etc. Walde-P. 2.679. Ernout-M. 966.

Lat. *candēre* (cf. the more common *candēns*, *candidus*) : Skt. (*ç*)*cand-* 'shine', (*ç*)*candra-* 'bright', etc. Walde-P. 1.352. Ernout-M. 442. Walde-H. 1.151.

It. *brillare* (> Fr. *briller*, Sp. *brillar*), Oit. 'turn, whirl', from an imitative *birl* (cf. NE *birl*, NED). REW 652b.

Otherwise (fr. the word for 'berry') Diez 67, Wartburg 1.339.

5. Ir. *as-toidi* (3sg.), etym. dub., perh. : W. *tywydd* 'weather', and formally possible as cpd. **to-wid-*, fr. IE **weid-* 'see'. Pedersen 2.651 f.

Ir. *taistnim* (Nlr. mostly 'please'), perh. fr. **to-aith-ten-* : *tene* 'fire' (1.81). Windisch 806. Macbain 358.

Nlr. *soillishim*, Br. *lugerni*, above, 2. W. *disgleirio*, fr. *disglair* 'bright' (15.57).

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Lat. *candēre* (cf. the more common *candēns*, *candidus*) : Skt. (*ç*)*cand-* 'shine', (*ç*)*candra-* 'bright', etc. Walde-P. 1.352. Ernout-M. 442. Walde-H. 1.151.

It. *brillare* (> Fr. *briller*, Sp. *brillar*), Oit. 'turn, whirl', from an imitative *birl* (cf. NE *birl*, NED). REW 652b.

Otherwise (fr. the word for 'berry') Diez 67, Wartburg 1.339.

5. Ir. *as-toidi* (3sg.), etym. dub., perh. : W. *tywydd* 'weather', and formally possible as cpd. **to-wid-*, fr. IE **weid-* 'see'. Pedersen 2.651 f.

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Nlr. *soillishim*, Br. *lugerni*, above, 2. W. *disgleirio*, fr. *disglair* 'bright' (15.57).

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8. ChSl. *svētiti*, above, 7.
ChSl. *blīstati*, etc., general Slavic : Lith. *blizgėti* 'glitter, flash', *blizgėti* 'turn pale', OE *bliscan* 'glitter, dazzle, sparkle', ON *bliska*, *bliska* 'gleam, twinkle', OHG *blīhhan* 'turn pale', etc. Walde-P. 2.212.

Berneker 63.
ChSl. *sijati*, ScR. *sjati*, Russ. *sjať* : Goth. *skeinan*, etc. (above, 6).

ChSl. *lištati se* (for *stīlβaw*, Mk. 9.3), above, 2.

9. Skt. *bhā-*, *bhās-*, Av. *bā-*, above, 1. Skt. *ruc-*, Av. *ruč-*, above, 2.

15.57 BRIGHT

Grk.	λαμπρός, φαεινός, φαιδρός	Goth.	bairhts	Lith.	šviesus
NG	φαιδρός, λαμπρός, γαλιζοτερός	ON	ljōss, skær, bjart	Lett.	gaišs, spuošs
Lat.	clārius, lūcidus, nīdus, splendīdus, candidus	Dan.	lys, blank	ChSl.	svētiti
It.	clarior, lucido, brillante, risplendente	Sw.	ljus, blank	ScR.	svijetiao, sjaian, jasan
Fr.	clair, brillant, luisant	OE	beorht, leoht, acir	Boh.	jasny, svetlý
Sp.	claro, luciente, brillante, lustrero	ME	bright, lighte	Pol.	jasny, jasny
Rum.	strălucitor, luminos	NE	bright	Russ.	svetlyj, jarkij
Ir.	solus, sorche	Du.	helder	Skt.	sveti-, sukra-, dyu-
Nlr.	soilseach, gleineach, geal	OHG	beraht, leoht	Av.	raozšna-, zšašna-, bānvan-, etc.
W.	goleu, disglair	MHG	hel, berht(elt), lieht		
Br.	sklaer, skedus, lugernus	NHG	hell, glänzend		

Many of the adjs. for 'bright', like the vbs. for 'shine', are used both of luminous bodies or of anything that is 'light, full of light' (as the *bright sun, sky*, etc.) and of things with surfaces reflecting light (as *bright silver*, etc.), not to speak of the varied secondary applications to intelligence or disposition. But some of those listed are used only with reference to actual light and some only with reference to 'bright' surfaces and with still further idiomatic preferences according to the object described.

The majority of the words are related to those for 'light' (1.61) or those for

'shine' (15.56). Some are simply pples. of the latter, and many other such words for 'shining' might have been included as virtually equivalent to 'bright'.

1. Grk. *λαμπρός* (NG pop. only in fig. sense 'splendid'; in lit. sense *λαμπρός*) : *λάμπω* 'shine' (15.56).

Grk., Ion. *φαεινός*, Lesb. *φάενος*, Att. *φάινος*, also *φωρενός*, derivs. of *φάος*, *φῶς* 'light' (1.61), like *φαίω* 'shine' (15.56).

Grk. *φαιδρός* (also 'gay, cheerful' as in NG) : Lith. *giedras* 'fair, clear, serene', *gaissas*, *gaiss*, Lett. *gaišs* 'reflected light in the sky', Lett. *dzidrumas* 'clearness',

'shine' (15.56). Some are simply pples. of the latter, and many other such words for 'shining' might have been included as virtually equivalent to 'bright'.

1. Grk. *λαμπρός* (NG pop. only in fig. sense 'splendid'; in lit. sense *λαμπρός*) : *λάμπω*

Most of the words for 'light' in color are the same as those for the broader 'light' = 'bright' (15.57), and this special use is mostly modern. So NE *light* in this sense from 15th cent., MHG *licht* rarely in cpds. as *liehtblā* 'light blue', NHG *licht* usual in Austria vs. *hell* with reference to color (Kretschmer, Wortgeogr. 234).

Other terms are:

1. Grk. λευκός, orig. 'bright', but mostly 'light in color', esp. 'white': Lat. *lūx*, OE *leoht* 'light', etc. (1.61).

2. NG ἀνοιχτός, lit. 'open', fr. ἀνοίγω 'open'. Similarly, and prob. by semantic borrowing, Rum. *deschis*, fr. *deschide* 'open' (12.24).

3. Nlr. *ēadtrom*, 'light' in weight are the same as those for the broader 'light' = 'bright' (15.57), and this special use is mostly modern. So NE *light* in this sense from 15th cent., MHG *licht* rarely in cpds. as *liehtblā* 'light blue', NHG *licht* usual in Austria vs. *hell* with reference to color (Kretschmer, Wortgeogr. 234).

ME *pale* (NE also sometimes in this sense, as *pale blue*, etc., cf. NED s.v.), fr. OFr. *pāle*, Lat. *pallidus* 'pallid, pale': Grk. πειλός 'livid', πολίος 'gray', Skt. *palīta* 'gray, hoary', *paṇḍu-* 'whitish yellow, white', OE *fealo*, OHG *falo*, Lith. *palvas* 'fallow' ('light brownish or reddish yellow'), ChSl. *plavŭ* (renders λευκός Jn. 4.35, but with reference to fields of grain, hence here also 'yellowish'). Walde-P. 2.53 f. Ernout-M. 725.

15.63 DARK (in Color)

Grk.	μέλας, κελευός	Goth.	....	Lith.	tamsus
NG	βαθύς, σκοῖρος	ON	dǫkkr	Lett.	tumšs
Lat.	fuscus, pullus	Dan.	mørk, dunkel	ChSl.	tīmnŭ
It.	scuro, cupro	Sw.	mörk, dunkel	Scr.	taman
Fr.	foncé, sombre	OE	wann (dear)	Boh.	temný
Sp.	obsucro	ME	dark, wan, dasc	Pol.	ciemnyj
Rum.	închis	NE	dark	Russ.	temnyj
Ir.	dorche, temen	Du.	donker	Skt.	kṛṣṇa-, cyāma-, tamasa-
Nlr.	dorcha	OHG	tunchal	Av.	azāta-
W.	tyuyll	MHG	tunkel		
Br.	du	NHG	dunkel		

Many of the words for 'dark' in color are the same as those for 'dark' = 'lacking light', these again mostly connected with the sbs. for 'darkness' already discussed in 1.62. Some are the same as, or derived from, those for 'black'; some rest on the notion of 'deep'; others are of various sources.

1. IE *tem-, etc., as in sbs. for 'darkness' (1.62). Walde-P. 1.720 f.

Ir. *temen*, *temnide* (here also W. *tyuyll* cf. ref. in 1.62); Lith. *tamsus*, Lett. *tumšs*; ChSl. *tīmnŭ*, Scr. *taman*, etc., general Slavic; Skt. *tamasa-* (AV 11.9.22).

2. Grk. μέλας, κελευός 'black' (15.65), also 'dark' in color.

NG βαθύς 'deep' (12.67), also 'dark' in color. Cf. It. *cupro*, Fr. *foncé*, and NE *deep* in *deep red*, *deep dyed*, etc.

NG σκοῖρος, fr. It. *scuro* (below).

3. Lat. *fuscus* = ME *dosc*, *dusk* 'dark, dark-colored' (NE *dusk* sb., *dusky* adj.), Skt. *dhusara-* 'dust-colored', etc., prob. fr. the root in Grk. θῶω 'blow, storm, rage', Skt. *dhañs-* 'go to pieces, fall in ruin', OHG *tunist*, *dunst* 'storm, vapor', OE *dāst* 'dust', etc. Semantic development from 'hazy, dusty, smoky' to 'dust-, smoke-colored', etc. Walde-P. 1.846. Ernout-M. 405. Walde-H. 1.572.

Lat. *pullus* = *pallēre* 'be pale', *pallidus*

'pale, pallid', etc. (see 15.62). Walde-P. 2.53. Ernout-M. 725, 823.

It. *scuro*, Sp. *o(b)scur*, fr. Lat. *obscurus* 'dark, lacking light', as orig. 'covered': OHG *scūr* 'shelter', etc. fr. the root in Skt. *sku-* 'cover'. Walde-P. 2.547. Ernout-M. 694.

It. *cupo*, lit. 'deep, hollow' (fr. Lat. *cūpa* 'tub, cask').

Fr. *foncé*, pple. of *foncer* 'deepen (a color), make darker', orig. 'furnish with a bottom', fr. *fond*, OFr. *fons* 'bottom', fr. Lat. *fundus* 'bottom'. REW 3585. Wartburg 3.870, 874.

Fr. *sombre*, prob. postverbal to an OFr. *sombrier*, fr. VLat. *subumbrāre*, fr. *umbra* 'shade'. REW 8405. Gamillscheg 806 f.

Rum. *închis*, lit. 'closed', pple. of *închide* 'shut, close', and so used as opposite of *deschis* 'open' and 'light' (15.62).

4. Ir. *dorche*, see under *sorche* 'bright' (15.57).

Ir. *temen*, W. *tyuyll*, above, 1.

Br. *du* 'black' (15.65), also 'dark', as *glas du* 'dark green'.

5. ON *dǫkkr*, OS *dunkar*, Du. *donker*, OHG *tunchal*, MHG *tunkel*, NHG *dunkel* (> Dan., Sw. *dunkel*), see under 'darkness' (1.62).

Dan. *mørk*, Sw. *mörk*: ON *myrkr*, OE *mirce* 'dark' and 'darkness', etc. (1.62).

OE *wann*, ME *wan* (NE *wan* now mostly 'pale, pallid'), etym.? NED s.v. *wan*.

OE *deorc* (but mostly of absence of light, not of color, except of clouds, water, etc.), ME, NE *dark*, see under 'darkness' (1.62).

ME *dosc* = Lat. *fuscus* (above, 3).

6. Skt. कृष्णः, *ṣyāma* 'black' (15.65), also 'dark' in color.

Av. *azāta-*, neg. cpd.: *xāšta-* 'bright' (15.57). Barth. 51.

15.64-15.69. Abstract color names are late in linguistic history. They are generally lacking in languages of primitive peoples, whose notion of color is closely bound up with that of a specific object, as, for example, 'white' with snow or milk, 'blue' with the sky, 'green' with plant life, etc. Many of the words discussed below, and others, like NE *orange*, *violet*, have just such an origin.

In the IE period the development had probably not advanced much beyond this stage, and even in historical times there is still much fluctuation and overlapping in the application of color words. There is only one group of cognates that is so widespread and consistent in meaning as to point clearly to an IE color name with definite application, namely the group for 'red'. There are some cases of agreement between two branches in words applied to the same color, and there are some extensive groups from a common root but applied to a variety of colors, so that the primary application is obscure. The most conspicuous interchange is in words for 'green' and 'yellow', perhaps because they were applied to vegetation like grass, cereals, etc., which changed from green to yellow.

For the Skt. terms, of Macdonell-Keith 2.246 f.

Wood's Color-Names (Halle, 1902) covers a vast range of material and deals with the remoter root connections.

Grk.	ἐρυθρός	Goth.	rauþs	Lith.	raudonas
NG	κόκκινος	ON	rauðr, rjóðr	Lett.	sarkans
Lat.	ruber (rufus, russus)	Dan.	rød	ChSl.	črāmŭnŭ (črāenŭ, rādrŭ)
It.	rosso	Sw.	röd	Scr.	crven
Fr.	rouge	OE	rēad, rēod	Boh.	červený
Sp.	rojo	ME	read	Pol.	czarny
Rum.	roșu	NE	red	Russ.	krasnyj
Ir.	dearg, rúad	Du.	rood	Skt.	rakta-, lohita-, rāśita-
Nlr.	dearg, ruadh	OHG	rōt	Av.	
W.	coch, rhudd	MHG	rot		
Br.	ru	NHG	rot		

The majority of the words for 'red' belong to an inherited group pointing to an IE word for 'red'. Several of the others are derived from names of vegetable or animal sources of red dye; some from 'rosy' or 'glowing'.

1. IE **reudh-*. Walde-P. 2.358 f. Ernout-M.872. REW 7408, 7465, 7466. Falk-Torp 932.

Grk. ἐρυθρός; Lat. *ruber*, and (dial.) *rufus* mostly 'light red' (esp. of hair), Umbr. *rufu* 'rubros', also Lat. *rubeus* 'reddish' (> Fr. *rouge*, etc.), and (**rudh-* *los*) russus (> It. *rosso*; Fr. *roux* of hair), whence *russeus* 'reddish' (> Sp. *rojo*, Port. *roxo*); Ir. *rúad*, Nlr. *ruadh*, W. *rhudd*, Br. *ru*; Goth. *rauþs*, ON *rauðr*, OE *rēad*, etc., general Gmc., also with different grade ON *rjóðr*, OE *rēod*; Lith. *raudas*, now usually *raudonas*, also *rudas* 'red-brown', Lett. *ruds* 'reddish'; late ChSl. *rādrŭ* (*ridrŭ*, *rodŭ*), *ryždŭ*, *ruměny* (Skt. *rumen*, Boh. *ruměný*, Pol. *rumiany*, Russ. *rumjanyj* 'flushed, red' of complexion), etc. (cf. Trautmann, 238 f.); Skt. (Vedic) *rohita-*, later *lohita-*, Av. *raśita-* (Skt. *rudhira-* 'bloody', exp. sb. 'blood').

2. NG κόκκινος, in class. Grk. 'scarlet', but now the pop. word for 'red', deriv. of Grk. κόκκος 'grain, seed', and esp. 'gall of the kermes oak' yielding scarlet dye. Hence Lat. *coccinus* and

RED	
<i>rjōðr</i>	Lith. <i>raudonas</i> Lett. <i>sarkans</i> ChSl. <i>črāmŭnŭ</i> (<i>črāwenŭ</i> , <i>rūdŭ</i>)
<i>ēod</i>	SCr. <i>crven</i> Boh. <i>červený</i> Pol. <i>czerwony</i> Russ. <i>krasnyj</i> Skt. <i>rakta-</i> , <i>lohita-</i> Av. <i>raoibišta-</i>

coccum (late *coccus*) used also for ‘scarlet (color)’ and ‘scarlet garments’.

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3. Rum. *roș(u)*, *roșiu*, fr. Lat. *roseus* 'rose-colored', deriv. of *rosa* 'rose'. REW 7379. Pușcariu 1475.

4. Ir. *dearg*, Nlr. *dearg*: OE *deorc* 'dark', etc. (15.63). Walde-P. 1.855.

W. *coch*, fr. Lat. *coccus* (above, 2). Loth, Mots lat. 150.

5. Lett. *sarkans*, deriv. of *sarks* 'slightly red', prob. fr. the same root as *sārts* 'red' (in the face): Lith. *sartas* 'sorrel', Lat. *sorbum* 'service berry', Skt. *sāra-* 'heart-wood' of a tree, *sāraṅga-* 'variegated'. Walde-P. 2.499. Mühl.-Endz. 3.721, 807.

6. ChSl. *črāmŭnŭ* (Russ. *černnyj* 'purple-red', fr. the ChSl. SCR. *old črman*), fr. **črmŭ* 'worm' (Slov. *črm* 'finger-worm, carbuncle', etc.): Skt. *kṛmī-* 'worm', etc. (3.84). Semantic development through the red dye obtained from various worms (cf. Fr. *vermeil*, fr. Lat. *vermiculus* 'little worm' and late = *coccum*). Berneker 169.

ChSl. *črāvenŭ* 'red', etc., general Slavic (Russ. *červenyyj* 'purple-red', fr. Pol.). fr. ChSl. *črāvŭ*, etc. 'worm'. Walde-P. 1.523. Berneker 169, 172 f.

Russ. *krasnyj*: ChSl. *krasŭnŭ* 'beautiful', etc. (general Slavic in this sense, but freq. also with special sense of 'shining, ruddy' and the like), deriv. of

(Wright-Wülcker 1.163, 29; ME *blew*, NE *blue*, fr. OFr. *bleu*, above, 2), prob.: Lat. *flāvus* 'yellow', and with different suffix Mir. *blā* 'yellow(?)', Ir. *blār*, W. *blawr* 'gray', Lat. *flōrus* 'blond' (of hair), prob. fr. the root **bhel-* 'shine', seen in Slavic *bělŭ*, Lith. *balta* 'white' (15.64). The exact color to which the Gmc. term applies varies in the older dialects; MHG *blā* is also 'yellow', whereas the Scandinavian words may refer esp. to a deep, swarthy black, e.g. ON *blāmaðr*, Nicel. *blāmaður* 'Negro'. Walde-P. 2.212. Walde-H. 1.513 f. Falk-Torp 78. NED s.v. *blue*.

OE *hæwen* (gl. *glaucaus*, *caeruleus*, *hyacinthinus*, *viridis*, etc.), also *hæwe* 'blue, gray': Ir. *ciar* 'dark, brown', ON *hār*, OE *hār* 'hoary'; ChSl. *sinŭ*, Russ. *sinij* '(dark)blue', Scr. *sinji* 'gray-blue, sea-green', etc.; Lith. *šyvas*, ChSl. *siwŭ*, Russ. *siwyy* 'gray', Skt. *cyāma-* 'black' (15.65). Walde-P. 1.360 f.

5. Lith. *mėlynas*: Lett. *melns*, Grk. μέλας 'black' (15.65). Walde-P. 2.294.

15.68 GREEN

Grk.	χλωρός	Goth.	....	Lith.	žalias
NG	πράσινος	ON	grænna	Lett.	zāl's
Lat.	viridis	Dan.	grøn	ChSl.	zelenŭ
It.	verde	Sw.	grön	Scr.	zelen
Fr.	vert	OE	grēne	Boh.	zeleny
Rum.	verde	ME	green	Pol.	zielony
Ir.	glas, uaine	NE	green	Russ.	zelenyy
Nlr.	glas, uaine	Du.	groen	Skt.	harita-
W.	gwyrd, glas	OHG	gruoni	Av.	
Br.	gwer, glas	MHG	gruene		
		NHG	grün		

Several of the words for 'green' are from a root that appears in names of other colors, especially 'yellow'. The others reflect the conspicuous green of plant life.

1. Derivs. of IE **ghel-* in words for 'bright, shining colors, esp. 'yellow,

Lett. *zils*: *zāl's*, ChSl. *zelenŭ* 'green', etc. (15.68).

6. ChSl. *sinŭ*, Russ. *sinij*: OE *hæwen*, etc. (above, 4). Walde-P. 1.361. Otherwise Brückner 491 (: ChSl. *sinŭ* 'shine'). SCR.-ChSl. *modrŭ* 'livid, bloodshot', SCR. *modar*, Boh. *modrŭ* 'blue', Pol. *modry* esp. 'dark-blue', perh.: Ice. *maðra* 'madder, goose grass', OHG *matara*, OE *mædere*, *mæðre* 'dyer's madder (rubia tinctorum)'. Walde-P. 2.305. Berneker 2.66 f.

Pol. *niebieski*, deriv. of *niebo* 'sky'. Russ. *goluboy* (Ukr. *hotubyy* 'sky-blue'): Russ. *golubŭ*, ChSl. *golabŭ* 'dove', this prob. in origin a color-name, cf. OPruss. *golimban* 'blue', and perh. fr. a root **g(h)el-* (in ChSl. *žlūtŭ*, etc., 'yellow', etc., 15.69), beside **ghel-* (in Lith. *žalias*, ChSl. *zelenŭ*, etc., 'green', 15.68). Berneker 322. Walde-P. 1.623.

7. Skt. *nīla-* ('dark-blue, bluish black', cf. *nīl-* 'indigo plant'; Macdonell-Keith 2.246), etym. dub. (: Lat. *niger* 'black'?). Walde-P. 2.322.

ChSl. *krasa* 'beauty', Russ. *krasa* 'beauty, adornment', etc. (Pol. *kras* 'color', esp. 'red color' also 'beauty', etc.), prob. as 'glow, splendor' (whence both 'red' and 'beautiful'): Lith. *karštas* 'hot',

kurti 'to heat', etc. Berneker 607 f. Walde-P. 1.418 f.

7. Skt. *rakta-*, lit. 'colored', pple. of *raj-* 'be colored' (esp. red), be excited', etc.: *raṅga-*, *rāga-* 'color', etc. (15.61).

15.67 BLUE

Grk.	κύανος	Goth.	....	Lith.	mėlynas
NG	γαλανός, γαλάζιος	ON	blār	Lett.	zils
Lat.	caeruleus	Dan.	blaa	ChSl.	siwŭ
It.	blu, azzurro	Sw.	blå	Scr.	modar
Fr.	bleu	OE	blæwen, hæwen	Boh.	modrŭ
Sp.	azul	ME	bleu	Pol.	niebieski
Rum.	albastru	NE	blue	Russ.	sinij, goluboj
Ir.	gorm, glass	Du.	blaww	Skt.	nīla-
Nlr.	gorm	OHG	blāo	Av.	
W.	glas	MHG	blā		
Br.	glas	NHG	blau		

Many of the words for 'blue' are from roots that appear in the names of other colors, as 'gray', 'black', 'yellow', 'green', the primary application of which is uncertain. Some are derived from names of the sky, lapis lazuli, etc.

1. Grk. κύανος, κυανός, fr. κύανος 'dark-blue enamel' used in adorning armor, 'lapis lazuli' (Theophr.), 'blue copper carbonate', etc. Prob. non-IE word. Boisacq 527.

NG γαλανός, etym. disputed. The old deriv. fr. a Doric form of γαλπρός 'calm' (esp. of the sea) is unconvincing. Perh. as orig. 'bluish-white' (on some of the islands γαλανός = ἄσπερος 'white') fr. γάλα 'milk', with suffix often the analogy of μελανός (really μελαν-ός) 'blue-black, livid'. From the same source (γάλα or otherwise) Byz., NG γαλάζιος with different suffix.

NG μαβίς, fr. Turk. *mavi* 'blue'.

2. Lat. *caeruleus*, and earlier *caerulus*, by dissim. for **caelo-*los, deriv. of *caelum* 'sky'. Walde-P. 1.420. Ernout-M. 131. Walde-H. 1.133.

Fr. *bleu* (> It. *blu*, NG μπλε), fr. a

Frank. form corresponding to OHG *blāo*, etc. (below, 3). REW 1153.

It. *azzurro*, Fr. *azur*, Sp. *azul*, through Arab. *lāzuwardi*, fr. Pers. *lāzuward* 'lapis lazuli, azure-colored'. REW 4959. Lothsch 1311.

Rum. *albastru*, orig. and still dial. 'whitish', deriv. of Lat. *albus* 'white', as if VLat. **albaster*, with suffix as in It. *biancastro* 'whitish', etc. REW 319. Tiktin s.v.

3. Ir. *gorm* (W. arch. *gurm* 'dusky, dim, dark blue'), etym. dub. (: Lat. *formus* 'warm', Skt. *gharma-* 'glow, heat', etc.). Walde-P. 1.688.

Ir. *glass* 'blue-gray, green-gray' (e.g. 'blue' of the eye, Windisch, Tain 1.5550; 'gray' of mist, id. 1.5042, 5058; 'green' of garlic, Anc. Laws 2.254, 1.9), Nlr. *glas* 'green, gray, bluish-gray' (Dinneen), W. *glas* 'blue', but also 'gray, green' (Spurroll), Br. *glas* 'green, blue, gray' (cf. Gall. *glastum* 'name of a plant'), see under 'green' (15.68).

4. ON *blār*, Dan. *blaa*, Sw. *blå*, Du. *blaww*, OHG *blāo*, MHG *blā*, NHG *blau*; OE *blāw* once gl. *blata*, *pigmentum*, and in deriv. *blæwen* gl. *perseus*

15.64 WHITE

Grk.	λευκός (ἀργός)	Goth.	hweitis
NG	ἄσπερος	ON	hutr
Lat.	albus, candidus	Dan.	hvid
It.	bianco	Sw.	hvit
Fr.	blanc	OE	hwit
Sp.	blanco	ME	whit
Rum.	alb	NE	white
Ir.	find, gel, bān	Du.	wit
Nl.	bān, geal, giomn	OHG	(h)wiz
W.	gwyn, can	MHG	wiz
Br.	gweinn, kann	NHG	weiss

15.71 TOUCH (vb.)	15.72 FEEL (vb.), FEEL OF	15.73 TOUCH (sb Act or Sense of Touch)
Grk. <i>ἀπτομαι, ψάω</i> NG <i>ἀγγίζω</i> Lat. <i>tangere</i> Fr. <i>toucher</i> Sp. <i>tocar</i> Rum. <i>atinge</i> Ir. <i>do-aideala</i> (3 sg.) Nl. <i>do-aideala</i> W. <i>cyffwrdd</i> Br. <i>touch, steki</i> Goth. <i>(at)lēkan</i> ON <i>smerta, koma við</i> Dan. <i>berøre, røre(-ed)</i> Sw. <i>(vid)röra, beröra</i> OE <i>hrīnan, hreppan</i> ME <i>touch, rine, repe</i> NE <i>touch</i> Du. <i>aanraken</i> OHG <i>(h)rinan, (h)ruoren</i> MHG <i>(be)rūren, (be)rinen</i> NHG <i>berühren</i> Lith. <i>liesti</i> Lett. <i>aiztikt, aizskart</i> ChSl. <i>kosnati, prikasati, prisēsti</i> ScR. <i>doticati, dirati</i> Boh. <i>dotknouti se</i> Pol. <i>dotknąć</i> Russ. <i>trogat'</i> Skt. <i>spṛṣ-</i>	Grk. <i>ψηλαφάω, ψάχω, πασπαρεύω</i> NG <i>tempirē (palpāre)</i> Lat. <i>palpare</i> Fr. <i>tâter, palpier</i> Sp. <i>palpar</i> Rum. <i>pipăi</i> Ir. <i>glacaim</i> Nl. <i>teimlo</i> W. <i>merat, downnata</i> Br. <i>touch, stek</i> Goth. <i>breifa</i> ON <i>fēle (paa), kanna (pā), treva</i> Dan. <i>fēlan, grāpian</i> Sw. <i>fēla, rine, repe</i> OE <i>feel (of)</i> ME <i>voelen, tasten</i> NE <i>fuolen, greifon</i> Du. <i>voelen, tasten</i> OHG <i>fuolen, greifon</i> MHG <i>fuolen, greifon</i> NHG <i>fühlen, tasten</i> Lith. <i>čiupinėti</i> Lett. <i>taustīt</i> ChSl. <i>osegnati, osežati</i> ScR. <i>pipati</i> Boh. <i>hmatati, makati</i> Pol. <i>dotknąć</i> Russ. <i>trōgat'</i> Skt. <i>spṛṣ-</i>	Grk. <i>ἀφή</i> NG <i>tactus</i> Lat. <i>tactus</i> Fr. <i>tact</i> Sp. <i>tacto</i> Rum. <i>atingere</i> Ir. <i>do-aideala</i> Nl. <i>do-aideala</i> W. <i>cyffwrdd</i> Br. <i>touch, steki</i> Goth. <i>(at)lēkan</i> ON <i>smerta, koma við</i> Dan. <i>berøre, røre(-ed)</i> Sw. <i>(vid)röra, beröra</i> OE <i>hrīnan, hreppan</i> ME <i>touch, rine, repe</i> NE <i>touch</i> Du. <i>aanraken</i> OHG <i>(h)rinan, (h)ruoren</i> MHG <i>(be)rūren, (be)rinen</i> NHG <i>berühren</i> Lith. <i>liesti</i> Lett. <i>aiztikt, aizskart</i> ChSl. <i>kosnati, prikasati, prisēsti</i> ScR. <i>doticati, dirati</i> Boh. <i>dotknouti se</i> Pol. <i>dotknąć</i> Russ. <i>trogat'</i> Skt. <i>spṛṣ-</i>

15.71-15.73. The arrangement here is different from that followed in the lists for the other senses. First place is given to the vbs. for touch, which, though the source of many of the sbs. for the 'sense of touch', are not themselves used for 'feel' = 'perceive by touch', but only for the antecedent action - and so are not co-ordinate with 'smell', 'taste', 'hear', 'see'. The vbs. listed in 15.72 are used for 'feel of' (as defined above, pp. 1018 f.) or 'feel about, feel one's way, grope', some mostly in the one or the other sense, some in both - but not for 'feel' = 'perceive by touch', except W. *teimlo*, and NE *feel* with its Gmc. cognates, which primarily belong to this group but came to be used also for 'perceive by touch'.

Generally there is no distinctive verb for 'perceive by touch', which is expressed by the generic words for 'perceive by the senses', so that a list of words for this notion would be virtually a repetition of that in 15.11 and is therefore omitted here.

The nouns for 'sense of touch', listed in 15.73, are all connected with the verbs listed in 15.71 or 15.72. Although some of the verbs and nouns are also used objectively (cf. NE *it feels soft*, the *feel of it*), the obj. notion is more often expressed by periphrasis and is ignored here.

In contrast to the words for the other senses, there is no important inherited group of cognates for 'touch' or 'feel'. The words reflect a great variety of no-

tions, such as 'grasp, seize, catch', 'strike', 'stroke', 'tear', 'adhere', 'approach', 'reach', involving contact or sudden motion, several of these of imitative orig., based on syllables symbolic of sudden motion.

1. Grk. *ἀπτομαι* 'fasten, grasp, touch' (act. *ἀπτω* less common), sb. *ἀφή* 'touch', perh. : Skt. *yabh-*. SCR. *jebati* 'have sexual intercourse', as orig. 'lay hands on, touch' (cf. the similar special use of *ἀπτομαι*, Lat. *tangere*, and NE *touch*). Walde-P. 1.198. Brugmann, IF 32.319 ff.

Grk. *ψάω* 'touch', whence *ψάωσις* 'sense of touch' (Democr., Diel, Fragm. 1.389), perh. fr. another extension of a root **bhes-*, parallel to that in *ψῆν* 'rub'. Boisacq 1076. Persson, Beiträge 655, 826.

Hence NG pop. *ψάχω* 'feel around for, search' (re-formed fr. aor. *ἔψαξα*, this by dissim. fr. *ἔψαψα*, i.e. old *ἔψαυα*). Hatzi-dakis, Einl. 403, 409.

Grk. *ψηλαφάω* 'feel', esp. 'feel around for, grope', NG *ψηλαφάω* id., fr. a cpd. of *ἀφή*, and a form of *ψάλλω*, aor. *ἔψηλα* 'touch sharply, pluck' (the hair, a bow-string, etc.), then esp. the strings of a harp, etc.), this perh. : Lat. *palpare* 'stroke', OE *fēlan* 'feel', etc. Walde-P. 2.6 f. Ernout-M. 726.

NG *ἀγγίζω* 'touch', fr. class. Grk. *ἐγγίζω* 'approach', deriv. of *ἐγγύς* 'near'.

NG pop. *πασπαρεύω* 'feel around, grope', perh. re-formed (after some vb. in *-ρεύω*) fr. a locally attested *πασπαλεύω* of similar meaning (: *πασπάλω* 'fine meal'). Hatzi-dakis, *Ἀθηνά* 29, παράρρ. 8.

2. Lat. *tangere* 'touch' (*attingere* > Rum. *atinge* 'touch'), sb. *tactus* (> It. *tatto*, Fr. *tact*, Sp. *tacto*; Rum. *atingere* old inf. of *atinge*) : Grk. *τεταγών* 'having seized', OE *pacian* 'stroke', further connections dub. Walde-P. 1.703. Ernout-M. 1017.

Lat. *tempirare* (*tentare*) 'feel of', also

'make trial of, try' (> It. *tentare*, Sp. *tentar* 'feel of', but mainly 'try' or 'tempt', as Fr. *tenter*), see 9.97.

It. *toccare*, Fr. *toucher* (> ME *touche*, NE *touch*), Sp. *tocar* 'touch', fr. VLat. *toccare* 'strike, hit, give a knock' (cf. Sp. *tocar* also 'knock' on a door, 'ring' a bell, Rum. *toacă* 'hack' and 'ring' a bell, It. *tocco* 'stroke' of a bell or knocker, etc.), deriv. of an imitative loc as in Fr. *loc toc*, NE *tick-tock*, etc. REW 8767.

Fr. *toucher* 'act of touching' (> ME *touche*, NE *touch* used also for the sense of touch), back-formation fr. *toucher*.

Fr. *toucher* sb. use of infin., now usual expression for sense of touch, rather than *tact*, which is now mostly 'sense of propriety'.

It. *tastare*, Fr. *tâter* 'feel of, feel about' (Ofr. *taster* > MHG, NHG *tasten* id., ME *taste* 'feel of' and 'taste'), fr. VLat. *tastāre*, this prob. fr. **tastidāre*, new frequent. to *tastāre* 'feel, handle', frequent. of *tangere*. But some assume a blend of Lat. *tangere* and *gustāre*. REW 8595. Gamillscheg 836.

Lat. *palpare* 'stroke, touch lightly', late 'feel one's way' and 'feel of' (e.g. Vulgate, Lk. 24.39; in this sense > It. *palpare*, Fr. *palper*, Sp. *palpar*) prob. : OE *fēlan*, etc. (see below, 4).

Rum. *pipăi* 'feel of, feel about', fr. Slav. ScR. *pipati*, etc. (below, 6). Tiktin s.v.

3. OIr. *do-aideala* (3sg.), lit. 'visit, approach', but usual also (cf. NG *ἀγγίζω*, above, 1) for 'touch' (e.g. *d-an-aideala Cú Chulainn iarum co fogaid in chlaideb* 'Cúchulainn touches him then with the edge of the sword', cf. LU 5678), vb. n. *tadall* ('visit'), Nl. *tadhall* ('sense of touch'), whence Ml. *taidlim*, Nl. *taidhlim* 'go up to, approach, visit, reach, touch, handle', etc. (Dinneen), fr. **to-ad-ell-*, c. *ad-ell-* (3sg. *ad-ella*) 'visit', cpd.

'touch', NHG *greifen* 'seize' (11.14). NED s.v. *grope*.

OE *gefēðan* 'feel, perceive, be sensible of' (hence *gefēðnes* 'sense of feeling', mentioned along with 'sight' and 'hearing', in quot. in Bosworth-Toller s.v.), ME *ivrede*, *frede* = OHG *fuoten* 'teach, make wise', fr. OE *frōt*, OHG *fruoit* 'wise, sagacious'. NED s.v. *frede*.

ME *touche*, NE *touch*, fr. Fr. *toucher* (above, 2).

ME *taste* (also 'taste' as NE), Du., MHG, NHG *tasten*, fr. Ofr. *taster* (above, 2).

Du. *aanraken* 'touch', in this sense less usually simple *raken* but this mostly 'hit' = MLG *rāken* 'hit, reach, fall upon', prob. : Du. *rekken*, OHG *recken* 'stretch out', OE *reccan* 'stretch, reach, direct', Goth. *ufrakjan* 'stretch up', etc. 'Touch' prob. fr. 'stretch out' (the arm) or 'reach'. Falk-Torp 870 f., 929. French-v. W. 532, 543.

OHG *(h)ruoren*, MHG *(be)rūeren* 'touch, move, stir', NHG *berühren* 'touch' (simple *rühren* now reserved for 'move, stir'), Dan. *røre*, Sw. *röra* (properly 'move'; 'touch' prob. in imitation of German, and in this sense more usually Dan. *berøre*, *røre ved*, Sw. *beröra*, *vidröra*) with derivs. for 'touch, sense of touch', OHG *gihrōrida* (also 'motion'), MHG *gerūerde*, *berūerde* : ON *hræra* 'move, stir', OE *hræran* 'move, stir, shake', prob. fr. the root in Grk. *κεράννμι* 'mix', Skt. *crā-* 'cook, bake' (fr. 'mix'). Walde-P. 1.419 f. Falk-Torp 937.

5. Lith. *liesti*, intens. *lytėti* 'touch' (NSB; Kurschat has *pakrutinti* 'touch' in Wtb. and NT) : Lett. *laist* 'stroke', fr. *lei-* (perh. in Grk. *λοιμαί, λίσσμαι* 'beseech', as orig. 'seek by caresses'), an extension of **lei-* in Lat. *linere* 'smear', etc. Walde-P. 2.391.

Lith. *čiupinėti* 'feel of', frequent. of tions, such as 'grasp, seize, catch', 'strike', 'stroke', 'tear', 'adhere', 'approach', 'reach', involving contact or sudden motion, several of these of imitative orig., based on syllables symbolic of sudden motion.

dirati, etc., general Slav. for 'tear, snatch', Goth. *tairan* 'tear', etc. (9.28). Berneker 201.

Boh. *hmatati* 'feel of', *hmat* 'sense of touch', prob. of imitative orig. Berneker 391.

Boh. *makati*, Pol. *macać* 'feel of', perh. : Boh. *mačkati* 'squeeze', both of imitative orig.? Berneker 2.1, 2. Brückner 316.

Russ. *trogat'* 'touch', given without any connections in Miklosich 362, but

15.74 HARD

Grk. <i>σκληρός</i> NG <i>σκληρός</i> Lat. <i>duro</i> It. <i>duro</i> Fr. <i>dur</i> Sp. <i>duro</i> Rum. <i>tare</i> Ir. <i>crúaid, calad</i> Nl. <i>crúaidh</i> W. <i>caled</i> Br. <i>kalet</i>	Goth. <i>hardus</i> ON <i>harðr</i> Dan. <i>haard</i> Sw. <i>hård</i> OE <i>heard</i> ME <i>hard</i> NE <i>hard</i> Du. <i>hard</i> OHG <i>harti, herti, hart</i> MHG <i>herle, hart</i> NHG <i>hart</i>
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'Hard' is understood here, of course, as 'hard, unyielding to the touch', and 'soft' (15.75) as its opposite, 'yielding to the touch'.

For the frequent use of words for 'hard' in the sense of 'difficult', see 9.97.

1. Grk. *σκληρός*, orig. 'dry' : *σκέλλω* 'dry up, parch', etc. Walde-P. 2.597. Boisacq 872.

2. Lat. *dūrus* (> It., Sp. *duro*, Fr. *dur*; also the rare Ir. *dūr*, and W. *dur*, Br. *dir* 'steel'), prob. fr. **drūros* : Grk. *δρῶν* *δρῶν* (Hesych.), Ir. *dron* 'solid', Lith. *drūtas* 'strong, solid', Skt. *dāruṇa-* 'rough, strong, hard', etc., and in the names of the 'oak tree', Grk. *δρῦς*, Ir. *daur*, etc. The root perh. orig. designated the ('hard') oak wood', whence the general 'hard'. Walde-P. 1.805. Ernout-M. 291. Walde-H. 1.384 f.

Rum. *tare* (also 'strong'), fr. Lat. *tālis* 'such a', with meliorative develop-

ment = 'such an excellent'. REW 8431. Tiktin 1562 f.

3. Ir. *crúaid*, Nl. *crúaidh* : Lat. *crūdus* 'raw, crude, cruel', Av. *zraōzda-*, *zrāzdra-* 'hard', Skt. *krād-* 'thicken, make firm', fr. the root in Skt. *kravis-* 'raw flesh', Grk. *κρέας* 'flesh', Lat. *cruur*, Ir. *cró* 'blood, gore', etc. Walde-P. 1.479.

Ir. *calad*, W. *caled*, Br. *kalet*, cf. Gall. *Caletes, Caleti*, perh. : ChSl. *kakiti* 'become cold, harden' (of iron), Lett. *kalst* 'dry out', and also Lat. *callum, callus* 'hard, thick skin'. Walde-P. 1.357. Walde-H. 1.141.

4. Goth. *hardus*, ON *harðr*, OE *heard*, etc., general Gmc. : Grk. *σπάρῖς* 'strong', *κράτος, κάρος* 'strength', etc., with *-i-* suffix fr. the root **kar-* in Skt. *karkara-* 'rough, hard' (cf. *κάρκαρος* *τραχείς* Hesych.), etc. Walde-P. 1.354. Falk-Torp 370. Feist 246.

5. Lith. *kietas*, Lett. *ciets* (OPruss.

prob. in *keylaro* 'hail'), perh. : Bulg., SCR. *čítav* 'whole, uninjured'; root connection? Mühl-Endz. 1.396. Berneker 158.

6. ChSl. *žestokŭ* (renders *σκληρός* 'harsh', of a person Mt. 25. 24, of words Jn. 6.60), Russ. *žestkij* mostly 'harsh', SCR. *žestok* 'vehement, fiery' : ChSl. *žega, žešti* 'burn'. Miklosich 410.

ChSl. *trvādŭ* 'firm, steady, stable' (Supr.), SCR. *tvrd*, etc., general modern

15.75 SOFT

Grk. <i>μαλακός</i> NG <i>μαλακός</i> Lat. <i>mollis</i> It. <i>morbido, molle</i> Fr. <i>mou (mol)</i> Sp. <i>blando, muelle</i> Rum. <i>moale</i> Ir. <i>boc, móith</i> Nl. <i>bog</i> W. <i>meddal</i> Br. <i>bouk, gwak</i>	Goth. <i>hnasqus</i> ON <i>mjakr, blaur</i> Dan. <i>blød</i> Lett. <i>mīksts</i> ChSl. <i>mekŭkŭ</i> Boh. <i>mekŭkŭ</i> Pol. <i>mięki</i> Russ. <i>mjagkij</i> Skt. <i>mṛdu-</i> Av. <i>varadva-</i>	Lith. <i>minkštas</i> Lett. <i>mīksts</i> ChSl. <i>mekŭkŭ</i> Boh. <i>mekŭkŭ</i> Pol. <i>mięki</i> Russ. <i>mjagkij</i> Skt. <i>mṛdu-</i> Av. <i>varadva-</i>
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Several of the words for 'soft', as appears from their probable root connections, are based on what is 'crushed, rubbed, bent' or 'moistened'. Or 'soft' and 'weak' may rest on the common notion of 'yielding'. In a few, 'soft' is secondary to 'pleasant'.

1. Grk. *μαλακός* : *βλάξ* 'stolid, stupid', *βληκρός* 'faint, gentle', fr. a guttural extension of the root **mel-* in Lat. *molere*, etc. 'grind'. Cf. Lat. *mollis*, etc. (below). Walde-P. 2.290. Boisacq 604.

2. Lat. *mollis* (> It. *molle*, Fr. *mou*, Sp. *muelle*, Rum. *moale*), fr. **moldwis* : Skt. *mṛdu-* 'soft, tender', Grk. *ἀμαλδῶνω* 'weaken, destroy', W. *blydd* 'sappy, soft, tender', ChSl. *mladŭ* 'young, tender', etc., fr. an extension of the root **mel-* in Lat. *molere*, etc. 'grind' (orig. 'crush'). Walde-P. 2.288. Ernout-M. 626.

It. *morbido*, fr. Lat. *morbidus* 'sickly, diseased' (: *morbus* 'sickness'). REW 5677.

splashing out', fr. the root of Lat. *spernere* 'reject, despise', Skt. *sphur-* 'spurn, dart, spring', etc. Walde-P. 2.669. Walde-H. 1.73.

It. *ruvido*, fr. Lat. *rūgidus* (gl.) = *rūgōsus* 'wrinkled' (> Fr. *rugueux*), deriv. of Lat. *rūga* 'wrinkle'. REW 7427. Gamillscheg 776. Ernout-M. 874.

It., Fr. *rude*, Sp. *rudo*, fr. Lat. *rudis* 'raw, crude, coarse (of cloth), green (of fruit)'. REW 7420.

Sp., Port. *tosco*, Cat. *tosc*, beside Cat. *tosca* 'crust formed by a liquid in a vessel', orig.? REW 9013.

3. Ir. *garb*, Nl. *garbh*, W. *garw*, Br. *garo*, prob. deriv. of the root **gher-* beside *ghers-* in Lat. *horreare* 'stand on end, bristle, be rough', Skt. *hṛṣ-* 'bristle, stand erect', etc. Walde-P. 1.610. Stokes 107.

4. Goth. *usdrusts*, only in nom. pl. *usdrusteis* = *τραχείαι* (sc. *δοί*), Lk. 3.5. fr. *us-driusan* 'fall out', hence perh. 'fallen to pieces' of 'rough' roads, but no evidence whether the word was used for 'rough' in general. Feist 530.

ON *aslēttr*, lit. 'unsmooth' (15.77). ON *hrjúfr* 'rough', but esp. of the body 'scabby' (sometimes with *līkbrār* 'leprous'), Norw. *ry* 'rough', OE *hrēof* 'rough (of stone), scabby (of body), leprous', OHG *hriob* 'leprous' : ON *hrufa* 'crust, scab', *hrufra* 'scratch', OE *hrēof* 'leprous', Lith. *kraupus* 'easily frightened, fearful, horrid', also 'rough', Lett. 1370.

15.76 ROUGH

Grk. <i>τράχης</i> NG <i>τραχὴς</i> Lat. <i>asper</i> It. <i>ruvido, aspro, rude</i> Fr. <i>rude, âpre, rugueux</i> Sp. <i>áspero, tosco, rudo</i> Rum. <i>aspru</i> Ir. <i>garb</i> Nl. <i>garbh</i> W. <i>garo</i> Br. <i>gao</i>	Goth. <i>(us)drusta</i> ON <i>aslēttr, hrjúfr</i> Dan. <i>ujavn, ru</i> Sw. <i>ojämn, skrovlig</i> OE <i>unsmēþe, rūh</i> ME <i>rughe, uneven</i> NE <i>rough, uneven</i> Du. <i>ruw, oneffen</i> OHG <i>uneban</i> MHG <i>rūch, uneben</i> NHG <i>rauht, uneben</i>	Lith. <i>grubluotas, šiurkštus</i> Lett. <i>nelīdzens, grubulains</i> ChSl. <i>(arūchikŭ)</i> Boh. <i>hrapav</i> Pol. <i>szorstki, chropawy</i> Russ. <i>šerokhatyj</i> Skt. <i>śarṣapa-</i> Av.
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Words for 'rough' were doubtless all orig. used with some more specific application, as to the sea, the hair, the skin, etc. In some cases this is apparent from the etymology.

'Rough' may always be expressed as 'uneven' or 'not smooth', and for some languages or periods such terms are more common than any others.

1. Grk. *τράχης* : *θράσσω, τράσσω* 'stir,

disturb, trouble', this prob. : ON *dreggjar* 'dregs', Olith. *dragis* 'dregs', etc. Walde-P. 1.854 f. Boisacq 981. 'Rough' prob. first of the sea that is 'stirred up, made rough'. Cf. *ἐράπαξ δὲ πόντος* (Hom.), *κύμασιν ταρασσεται πόντος* (Archil.), etc.

2. Lat. *asper* (> It. *aspro*, Fr. *âpre*, Sp. *áspero*, Rum. *aspru*), prob. fr. **ap(o)-spero-* : Skt. *apa-sphur-* 'bursting forth,

1.482, 2.587. Falk-Torp 1030. Hellquist 951.

OE *unsmēþe*, *unsmōþe*, lit. 'unsmooth' (15.77).

OE *rūh*, *rūg*, ME *rughe*, *rught*, etc., NE *rough*, Du. *ruw* (MLG *rūch*, *rū* > Dan. *ru*), MHG *rūch*, NHG *rauht*, in the older languages also largely 'hairy, bushy, etc.' and in this sense only OHG *rūh* (NHG *rūch*, now differentiated from *rauht*), orig. 'plucked out (of hair), shaggy, rough-haired' : Skt. *luñc-* 'pluck, pull out', Lat. *runcāre* 'root out, weed out', Grk. *δρῶσω* 'dig, scrape', etc. Walde-P. 2.353. Falk-Torp 915.

5. Lith. *grubluotas, grublus*, Lett. *grubulains* : Lith. *grubus* 'stiff' and 'rough', *grubti* 'grow stiff or rough', prob. (*grub-* for **grumb-*) : ChSl. *grābŭ* 'simple, foolish, ignorant', Russ. *grubij* 'coarse, rough, rude', etc. (general Slav. for some uses of NE *rough*); ChSl. *grūbŭ* 'back; convulsion', Ir. *gerbach* 'wrinkly', OHG *krimpfan* 'draw together, wrinkle', etc. The earlier meaning of these Balto-Slavic words for 'rough', 'stiff', 'coarse' was prob. 'wrinkled' (cf. Lat. *rūgidus* > It. *ruvido*, etc., above, 2). Walde-P. 1.596. Berneker 355, 368.

Lith. *šiurkštus*, fr. Slav. (cf. Pol. *szorstki*, etc., below, 6). Lett. *nelīdzens*, also Lith. *nelygus*, lit. 'not smooth' (15.77).

6. Russ.-ChSl. *srūchikŭ*, Pol. *szorstki*, Russ. *šerokhatyj* fr. the same root as ChSl. *sr*

with *g-*, Slov. *grapast* 'rough', Bulg. *grapav* 'pock-marked', etc., perh. : Lith. *karpa* 'wart', OE *scurf* 'scurf', etc. Berneker 674 f. Brückner 184.

Boh. *drsný*, *drsnatý*, old *drstný*, *drstnatý* : (old) *drst* 'rubbish', Slov. *drstev*

'gravel, sand', Pol. *dziarszwo* 'gravel', etc., prob. fr. the root in ChSl. *derq*, *dirati* 'tear, flay'. Berneker 256. 'Rough' perh. directly fr. 'gritty'.

7. Skt. *viṣama-*, lit. 'uneven' : *samanatý* : (old) *drst* 'rubbish', Slov. *drstev*

'even, smooth, level' (15.77).

15.77 SMOOTH

Grk.	λεῖος	Goth.	slaihts	Lith.	lygus, gludus
NG	λεῖος	ON	slēitr	Lett.	līdzens, gluds
Lat.	liscio	Dan.	glat, jævn	ChSl.	gladükü
It.	liscio	Sw.	slat, jämn, glatt	SCR.	gladak
Fr.	lisse, uni	OE	smēpe	Boh.	hladkj
Sp.	liso	ME	smothe, smethe, sleghte	Pol.	gladki
Rum.	neted	NE	smooth	Russ.	gladki
Ir.	rēid, min	Du.	glad, effen	Skt.	sama-, ślakṣṇa-
Nir.	rēidh, min	OHG	sleht, eban	Av.	....
W.	llyfn	MHG	glaf, sleht, eben		
Br.	kompez	NHG	glatt, eben		

Words for 'smooth' reflect such notions as 'slippery', 'even, level' (and so ultimately 'like, equal'), or 'bright, shining', all of which are naturally associated with smooth surfaces.

1. IE **lei-*, **slei-* (with various formations) in words for 'slimy, slippery' substances and in vbs. for 'slip, smear, stick, etc.', cf. Lat. *limus* 'mud, mire', OE *lām*, OHG *leim* 'clay', ON, OE *slīm* 'slime', etc.; Grk. *ἀλτνω* 'smear, anoint', Lat. *linere* 'smear', etc. Walde-P. 2.389 ff. Ernout-M. 542. Walde-H. 1.782. Falk-Torp 1061 f.

Here as 'smooth', Grk. *λεῖος*, Lat. *levis*, W. *llyfn* (: Ir. *slemun* 'slick, slippery'); Goth. *slaihts*, ON *slēitr*, Sw. *slat*, ME *sleghte*, *slichte* (NE *slicht* now 'slender, small in quantity', etc.), OHG, MHG *sleht* (NHG *schlecht* now 'plain, bad'); ON *shkr* (rare).

2. IE *liscio*, Fr. *lisse*, Sp. *liso*, prob. fr. Gmc., cf. MHG *līse*, NHG *leise* 'low, soft, gentle'. REW 5081. Bloch 2.19.

Fr. *uni*, lit. 'joined', hence as 'joined closely') also 'smooth' (so also sometimes It. *unito* of road, land, etc.), ppl. of *unir*, It. *unire*, etc. 'join, unite'.

Rum. *neted*, fr. Lat. *nitidus* 'bright, shining' (15.57). REW 5929.

3. Ir. *rēid*, Nir. *rēidh*, also 'open, clear, level, flat', prob. orig. of a way 'passable' : Ir. *riadaim*, OE *riðan* 'ride', etc. (cf. with similar development W. *rhyddad* 'free, easy, fluent, ready'). Walde-P. 2.349. Pedersen 1.58.

Ir. *min*, also 'gentle, tender, fine' : W. *mywn* 'kind, gentle, dear', fr. an extension of the root **mei-* in Lat. *mitis* 'mild', Ir. *mōith* 'soft, tender' (15.75). Walde-P. 2.244. Pedersen 1.51.

W. *llyfn*, above, 1.

Br. *kompez*, fr. MBr. *compoes* 'equal' : W. *cymmwys* 'of the same weight, proper, meet', prob. fr. VLat. **com-pensum*, fr. *com-pensare* 'weigh together, equalize', or else an independent Britanic cpd. of the same elements (Br. *poez*, W. *pweys* 'weight', fr. Lat. *pensum*). Loth, Mots lat. 156. Henry 75, 226.

4. Goth. *slaihts*, ON *slēitr*, etc., above, 1.

Dan. *jævn*, Sw. *jämn*, ME (NE) *even*, Du. *effen*, OHG *eban*, MHG, NHG *eben*, all also and orig. 'even, level, flat' (12.71).

OE *smēpe*, ME *smethe* (NE dial. *smeeht*), beside OE *smōp* (rare), ME *smothe*, NE *smooth*, etym.? Walde-P. 2.491. NED s.v. *smeeht*, *smooth*, adj.

Du. *glad*, MHG *glat*, NHG *glatt* (> Dan. *glat*, Sw. *glatt*), but OHG *glat* mostly 'shining' = ON *gladr*, OE *glad* 'shining, bright, joyous' (NE *glad*) : Lat. *glaber* 'hairless, bald', Lith. *glodus*, *glodnas* 'lying smoothly, rubbed smooth, etc.', ChSl. *gladükü* 'smooth', etc., fr. IE **ghlād-*, **ghlād-*, prob. extension of **ghel-* 'shine'. Walde-P. 1.625 f. Walde-H. 1.603. Falk-Torp 324.

5. Lith. *lygus*, Lett. *līdzens*, older *līdzs*, orig. 'like, equal', whence 'flat, level' and 'smooth' : Goth. *galeiks* 'like', ON *(g)līkr*, OE *gelic* 'like', etc., Goth.

leik, etc. 'body, corpse'. Walde-P. 2.398 f. Mühl-Endz. 2.479. Lith. *gludus*, Lett. *gluds*, *gludens* : Lith. *gludoti*, *gludėti* 'lie close, snug', Lith. *glauti* 'press close', Lett. *glautis* 'stroke, caress', cf. Russ. dial. *ghudkiy* 'slippery, smooth', further connections dub. Mühl-Endz. 1.623. Walde-P. 1.618 f. Berneker 308.

6. ChSl. *gladükü*, etc., general Slavic : Du. *glad*, etc. (above, 4).

7. Skt. *sama-* 'even, smooth, level' : Av. *hama-* 'like, same', Grk. *ὁμός* 'the same, common', *ὁμαλός* 'even, level', etc. Walde-P. 2.489.

Skt. *ślakṣṇa-* 'slippery, smooth, polished', etym.? Uhlenbeck 321.

15.78 SHARP

(In part differentiated; a, of a Point; b, of an Edge)

Grk.	ἀξής	Goth.	*hwass (sb. <i>hwassai</i>)	Lith.	aštrus
NG	μυρρός (a); κοφρε- pis (b)	ON	hwass, <i>sharp</i>	Lett.	ass
Lat.	acūtus	Dan.	skarp	ChSl.	ostrū
It.	acuto (a); tagliente (b)	Sw.	skarp, <i>hwass</i>	SCR.	oštār
Fr.	aigu (a); tran- chant (b)	OE	scarp, <i>hwass</i>	Boh.	ostrý
Sp.	agudo (a, b); cor- lante (b)	ME	sharp	Pol.	ostrý
Rum.	ascuțit (a, b); tă- ios (b)	NE	sharp	Russ.	ostrýj
Ir.	gēr, áith	Du.	scherp	Skt.	ślakṣṇa-
Nir.	gēr, áith	OHG	s(c)arf, (h)was	Av.	laēya-, tīzi-, tīya-
W.	llym, siarp	MHG	scharf, was		
Br.	lemm	NHG	scharf		

Most of the words listed are used both of a 'sharp' point and a 'sharp' edge, but some only in the former (a) or the latter (b) sense. Apart from the large inherited group, the usual connection is with words for 'cut' (so all those used only in sense b, and some of the others) or 'prick'.

1. IE **ak-*, **ok-* in words for 'sharp, pointed', 'edge, point', etc., cf. Skt. *agri-* 'edge', Grk. *ἀκρος* 'topmost', *ἀκρον* 'peak,

highest point', Lat. *acer* 'sharp' in secondary senses, etc. Walde-P. 1.28 ff. Ernout-M. 7 ff. Walde-H. 1.7.

Here as 'sharp' : Grk. *ἀξής* (NG mostly in secondary senses); Lat. *acūtus* (> It. *acuto*, Fr. *aigu*, Sp. *agudo*); Lith. *aštrus*, Lett. *ass*, ChSl. *ostrū*, etc., general Balto-Slavic.

2. NG *μυρρός*, fr. *μύρρ* 'snout, nose' (4.23) also 'point, tip'.

émousser 'to dull', ppl. *émoussé*, deriv. of Fr. *mousse* 'blunt, hornless' (not common). It. *mozzo* 'cut off, shortened', fr. a VLat. **mutios* beside *mutilis* 'cut off, shortened, mutilated'. REW 5792. Ernout-M. 648.

Sp., Port. *boto* (Sp. *embotar* 'to dull', ppl. *embotado*), Fr. *bot* in *piedbot* 'club-foot', loanword fr. Gmc., cf. Du. *bot*, LG *but* 'blunt', NE *butt* 'thick end', belonging to the same group as OFr. *bouter* 'strike', etc. fr. Frank. **bōtan* or **butan* : OE *bēatan* 'beat', etc. (9.21). REW 1228 c. Wartburg, 1.455 ff.

Rum. *locit*, fr. *loci* 'make blunt, dull', this fr. Slavic, cf. SCR. *točiti* 'whet, grind off the edge', etc. : Skt. *tij-* 'be sharp, sharpen', Grk. *στίχ* 'prick, tat-too', Lat. *in-stigare* 'incite, instigate', OE *stician* 'prick, stick', etc. Walde-P. 2.612 f. Walde-H. 1.707. Barth. 623, 651, 653 f.

3. Ir. *mael*, Nir. *maol*, also 'bald, hornless' : OW *mail* 'mutilum', W. *moel* 'bare, bald, hornless', fr. the root **mai-* in Goth. *mailan* 'cut, hew', etc. Walde-P. 2.222.

W. *pwl*, origin? Br. *souc'h* : Ir. *socc* 'snout'. Thurneysen ap. Ernault, Diet. étym. 382.

Br. *dall*, lit. 'blind' (W., Ir. *dall* 'blind', cf. ME *dul*(l), below).

Br. *tougn* also 'shortened, snub-nosed', MBr. *tougn*, fr. *touigna* 'make blunt', fr. Lat. *tundere* (cf. above). Ernault, Glossaire 703. Henry 268.

4. ON *sljōr*, *slēr*, Dan. *slø*, Sw. *slō*, OHG *slō* (also 'weak, tepid'), MHG *slē* (-*wes*) = OE *slaw* 'dull (of persons), sluggish, lazy' (ME *slaw* 'dull' in one quot. in NED, NE *slow* in dial. also 'dull'), root connection dub. Walde-P. 2.378. Falk-Torp 1075. Hellquist 998.

OE *astynl* : (ā)stytlan, *for-stytlan* 'make blunt' (NE *stint*), ON *styttla* 'shorten', fr. OE *stunt* 'foolish', ON *stult* 'short', etc., prob. fr. the root of Goth. *stautan* 'shove', Lat. *tundere* 'beat, pound'. Ernout-M. 1064.

'weak, tender', prob. fr. the root in Lat. *mollis*, Grk. *μαλακός* 'soft', etc. (15.75). Walde-P. 2.285, 292).

2. Lat. *hebes*, beside *hebere* 'be blunt', etym. dub. Walde 1.349. Ernout-M. 447 (suggesting borrowing). Walde-H. 1.637 f.

Lat. *obtūsus* (> It. *ottuso*), fr. *obtundere* 'beat', of a weapon 'beat back the point, dull', cpd. of *tundere* 'beat, pound'. Ernout-M. 1064.

It. *smussato*, ppl. of *smussare*, fr. Fr.

15.81 HEAVY

Grk.	βαρὺς	Goth.	kaurus	Lith.	sunkus
NG	βαρὺς	ON	þungr, <i>hǫfu</i> gr (snǫrr)	Let.	smags
Lat.	gravis	Dan.	tung, <i>svær</i>	ChSl.	težikü
It.	pesante (grave)	Sw.	tung	SCR.	težak
Fr.	lourd, pesant	OE	swētr, <i>hefig</i>	Boh.	těžký
Sp.	pesado, grave	ME	hevi	Pol.	ciężki
Rum.	greu	NE	heavy	Russ.	тяжелый
Ir.	tromm	Du.	zwaar	Skt.	guru-
Nir.	trom	OHG	swāri, <i>hebig</i>	Av.	gouru-
W.	trum	MHG	swære		
Br.	ponner	NHG	schwer		

Apart from the inherited group, words for 'heavy' are mostly connected with others for 'lift', 'weigh', 'pull', etc. In a few cases the application to mentality, usually secondary, appears to be the earlier.

1. IE **g^hru-*, **g^hru-*, etc. Walde-P. 1.684 ff. Ernout-M. 434. Walde-H. 1.620 f.

Grk. *βαρὺς*; Lat. *gravis* (> It., Sp. *grave*, but mostly 'grave', etc.), VLat. (after *levis* 'light') **grevis* (> Rum. *greu*); perh. the rare Ir. *bair* (Stokes, RC 27.85); Goth. *kaurus*; Skt. *guru-*, Av. *gouru-* (in *gouru-zaōtra-* 'having heavy libations'); here also Lett. *grūls* 'difficult, wretched, pregnant' and locally 'heavy' (cf. Mühl-Endz. 1.669 f.); Lat. *brūtus* 'cumbbersome, dull, stupid', arch. 'heavy' (Paul. Fest.), loanword fr. Osc-Umb. (Ernout-M. 119. Walde-H. 1.117).

2. It. *pesante*, Sp. *pesado*, Fr. *pesant* fr. It. *pesare*, Sp. *pesar*, Fr. *peser* 'weigh' (Lat. *pēnsāre*). REW 6391. Fr. *lourd*, Prov. *lord*, fr. OFr., OProv. *lōrd*, heavy of mind' (physical sense in Fr. from 17th cent.), cf. Lyon. *lord* 'dizzy', prob. fr. Lat. *lūridus* 'pale yellow, ghastly'. Semantic development from 'pale' to 'dizzy', whence 'heavy' of mind, later in physical sense. REW 5176. Bloch 2.24. Otherwise Gamillscheg 571.

3. Ir. *tromm*, Nir. *trom*, W. *trum*, highest point', Lat. *acer* 'sharp' in secondary senses, etc. Walde-P. 1.28 ff. Ernout-M. 7 ff. Walde-H. 1.7.

Here as 'sharp' : Grk. *ἀξής* (NG mostly in secondary senses); Lat. *acūtus* (> It. *acuto*, Fr. *aigu*, Sp. *agudo*); Lith. *aštrus*, Lett. *ass*, ChSl. *ostrū*, etc., general Balto-Slavic.

2. NG *μυρρός*, fr. *μύρρ* 'snout, nose' (4.23) also 'point, tip'.

3. Ir. *tromm*, Nir. *trom*, W. *trum*,

15.83 WET, DAMP

Grk.	ὕγρὸς, <i>vorepós</i>	Goth.	(<i>naftan</i> , vb.)	Lith.	šlapias, <i>drėgnas</i>
NG	ὕγρὸς, <i>βρεγμένος</i> (<i>vorepós</i>)	ON	vātr, <i>vōtr</i>	Let.	slapys, <i>mikls</i> , <i>mītrs</i> , <i>drėgns</i>
Lat.	ūmidus, <i>madidus</i>	Dan.	uget, <i>fugtig</i>	ChSl.	mokrū
It.	uivido	Sw.	våt, <i>fuktig</i>	SCR.	mokar, <i>vlažan</i>
Fr.	bagnato, <i>umido</i>	OE	wæt, <i>fūht</i>	Boh.	mokry, <i>vlhkyj</i>
Sp.	mouillé, <i>humide</i>	ME	wet, <i>moyste</i>	Pol.	mokry, <i>wilgotnyj</i>
Rum.	moite	NE	wet, <i>damp</i> , <i>moist</i>	Russ.	mokryj, <i>syroj</i> , <i>vlažnyj</i>
Ir.	mojado, <i>húmedo</i>	Du.	nat, <i>vochtig</i>	Skt.	ārdra-
Nir.	ud, <i>umed</i>	MHG	naz, <i>fūht</i>	Av.	napla-
W.	fiuch	OHG	naz, <i>viuhle</i>		
Br.	fiuch	NHG	nass, <i>feucht</i>		

It is impossible to draw a sharp line between 'wet' and 'damp'. The distinction according to the degree of wetness, as in the current use of NE *wet* and *damp*, holds also in the main for the Gmc. and Balto-Slavic words. But elsewhere this is ignored, and where several words are in use, as in Latin and the Romance languages, the choice depends on the kind of object described, the ground, a rag, etc., whether naturally wet or made wet, etc., all too diverse and complicated to be noted here.

Apart from the inherited group, the words are connected with others for 'water', 'bathe', 'leak', 'melt', 'vapor', 'soften', 'mire, filth'(?).

1. IE **weg-*. Walde-P. 1.248. Ernout-M. 1123. REW 4233, 9030. Grk. *ὕγρὸς*; Lat. *ūmidus*, and (by association with *humus* 'earth') *hūmidus* (> It. *umido*, Rum. *umed*, Fr. *humide*, Sp. *húmedo*), and *ūvidus*, whence *āvidus* (> Rum. *ud*); ON *vgr*.

2. Grk. (Hom.) *βόριος*, Att. *vorepós*, beside *voris* 'moisture', *βόριος* 'south wind' (= 'damp'), prob. : Arm. *na* 'wet, liquid', Lat. *natāre* 'swim', fr. an extension of the root **s(n)ā-* in Grk. *νημα*, Lat. *nāre* (cf. Umbr. *veska snata* 'vessels for liquids'), Skt. *snā-* 'swim', etc. Walde-P. 2.692 f.

NG *βρεγμένος*, ppl. of *βρέχω* 'wet, moisten', intr. 'rain', class. Grk. 'wet,

MBr. *tromm*, prob. (**trud-smo-*) fr. the root of Lat. *trudere* 'push, shove', Goth. *us-þriutan* 'trouble, vex', ChSl. *truditi* 'toil', etc. Walde-P. 1.755. Pedersen 1.362. Stokes 139.

Br. *ponner*, prob. fr. an oblique case of Lat. *pondus*, gen. *ponderis* 'weight'. Loth, Mots lat. 197.

4. Goth. *kaurus*, above, 1.

ON *þungr*, Dan., Sw. *tung* : ChSl. *težikü* 'heavy', *tegosli* 'burden', Lith. *tingus* 'lazy', fr. the root in ChSl. *tegnati* 'pull'. Walde-P. 1.726 f. Falk-Torp 1299. Brückner 64.

ON *swātr* (poet. and here in fig. sense; cf. Sw. *svår* 'difficult'), OE *swētr* (ME *swere*, but never in physical sense), Du. *zwaar*, OHG *swāri*, MHG *swære*, NHG *schwer* (> Dan. *svær*) = Goth. *swētrs* only 'honored' : Lith. *svėrtis* 'weigh', *svorius* 'weighty, ponderous', *svoras* 'pound', etc., prob. fr. **swēr-*, beside **wer-* in Grk. *ἀείρω* 'lift'. Walde-P. 1.265. Falk-Torp 1222 f.

ON *hǫfu*gr, OHG *hebig*, OE *hefig*, ME *hevi*, NE *heavy* : Goth. *haffjan*, OE *hebban*, OHG *heffen*, *heben* 'lift' (10.21). Walde-P. 1.343 (but not necessarily as orig. 'capax'). The natural association between 'lift' and 'heavy' is sufficient). NED s.v. *heavy*.

5. Lith. *sunkus* : *sunkti* 'grow heavy', older Lith. *sunkinga* 'pregnant', fr. **sunk-* beside **suenk-* in OE *svangor* 'heavy of movement, slow, sluggish',

NHG *schwanger* 'pregnant'. Walde-P. 2.525.

Lett. *smags* : Lith. dial. *smagus* 'heavy to carry or pull', Grk. *μόγος* 'toil', *μογερός* 'laborious', etc. Walde-P. 2.692. Mühl-Endz. 3.928.

6. ChSl. *težikü*, general Slavic (but Russ. *težikij* in physical sense mostly replaced by new formation *тяжелый*) : ChSl. *tegnati* 'pull', ON *þungr* 'heavy', etc. (above, 4).

7. Skt. *guru-*, Av. *gouru-*, above, 1.

15.82 LIGHT (in Weight)

Grk.	λαφρός (κοῖφος)	Goth.	leihts	Lith.	lengvas
NG	λαφρός	ON	lǫttir	Let.	viegls
Lat.	levis	Dan.	let	ChSl.	līgākū
It.	leggero (liene)	Sw.	lätt	SCR.	lak
Fr.	léger	OE	lēoht	Boh.	lehký
Sp.	legero (leve)	ME	light	Pol.	lekki
Rum.	ușor	NE	light	Russ.	legkiy
Ir.	ētromm	Du.	licht	Skt.	laghu-
NIr.	ēadrom	OHG	līht		
W.	yagafrn	MHG	līht(e)		
Br.	skarfr	NHG	leicht	Av.	...

In the principal inherited groups and in most of the other words one cannot go behind the sense of 'dry'. A few are from the notion of 'extract the juice', and in a Gmc. group 'dry' is probably associated with 'firm', as sometimes 'wet' with 'soft'.

1. IE *saus-, *sus-. Walde-P. 2.447. Grk. (Hom.) *abos*, Att. *abos*; OE *sēar*, ME (NE) *sere* (esp. 'withered'), MLG *sōr*; Lith. *sausas*, Lett. *sauss*, ChSl. *sukhū*, etc., general Balto-Slavic; Skt. *guṣka-* (for **suṣka-*), Av. *huška-*, OPers. *uška-*.

2. IE *ters- in words for 'dry', 'be dry', (dry) 'land' (1.21), 'thirst' (5.15), etc. Walde-P. 1.737 f. Ernout-M. 1048. Falk-Torp 1318.

Here as adj. 'dry'. Ir. *ṡr* (rare), usually *ṡrim*, Nl. *ṡrim*, trim; Goth. *ṡaur-sus*, ON *ṡurr*, Dan. *ṡør*, Sw. *ṡorr*, OE *ṡyrr*, OHG *ṡurri*, MHG *ṡürre*, NHG *ṡürr*.

3. Grk. *ṡepós*, NG pop. *ṡepós* (*ṡp* > *ep* reg., as in *ṡepó* 'water', etc.) prob. : Lat. *serēscere* 'become dry', *serēnus* 'fair' (of weather), OHG *serawēn* 'become dry, wither'. Walde-P. 1.503 Ernout-M. 928.

NG *στεγνός*, fr. class. Grk. *στεγνός* 'waterproof', this fr. *στéγω* 'cover'.

4. Lat. *siccus* (> It. *secco*, Fr. *sec*, Sp. *seco*, Rum. *sec*), etym. disputed; perh. : Av. *hiku-* 'dry', *haṡlah-* 'dryness', these : Av. Skt. *sic-*, *hiṡ-* 'pour out'. Ernout-M. 937. Barth. 1812. Otherwise, fr. **sit(i)-co-s* : *sitis* 'thirst', Walde-P. 1.506, etc.

Lat. *aridus* (> It., Sp. *arido*, OFr. *are*, Fr. *aride*), with *arēre* 'be dry' : Skt. *āsa-* 'ashes, dust', Toch. A *āsar* 'dry', root **ās-*, with guttural extension in

Goth. *azgō*, OHG *asca* 'ashes', Arm. *azazem* 'I dry', dental in Grk. *āzō* 'dry up', etc. Walde-H. 1.65. Ernout-M. 70.

It. *asciutto*, fr. Lat. *exsūctus*, pple. of *exsūgere* 'suck out', cpd. of *sūgere* 'suck'. REW 3074.

Rum. *uscāt*, pple. of *usca* 'to dry' (= It. *asciugare*, Fr. *essuyer* 'dry, wipe dry'), fr. VLat. **ex-sūcāre* 'extract the juice' (*sūcus* 'juice'). REW 3073. Pušcariu 1841.

5. Ir. *ṡrim*, etc., above, 2. W. *sydh*, Br. *sec'h*, also Mir. *secc*. (Cormac), fr. Lat. *siccus* (above, 4). Loth, Mots lat. 209. Vendryes, De hib. voc. 176.

Br. *krin* : W. *crin* 'withered, sere', Ir. *crin*, Nl. *crion* 'worn out, withered, old', Ir. *air-crinim* 'disappear, perish', root connection? Pedersen 2.498.

6. Goth. *ṡaurus*, OE *ṡyrr*, etc., above, 2.

OE *drīge*, ME *drīe*, NE *dry*, Du. *droog*, and with *n*-suffix OHG *truchan*, MHG *trucken*, NHG *trocken*; cf. ON *draugr* 'dry log', prob. : OPruss *drāktai* (of weather), OHG *serawēn* 'become dry, wither'. Walde-P. 1.503 Ernout-M. 928.

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CHAPTER 16

EMOTION (WITH SOME PHYSICAL EXPRESSIONS OF EMOTION); TEMPERAMENTAL, MORAL, AND AESTHETIC NOTIONS

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In this chapter we need not be concerned with such moot questions as the definition and precise character of emotions; the differentiation of emotions, passions, moods, etc.; the selection of certain emotions as primary; the division into pleasant and unpleasant or other types of classification. The rela-

tions are so complex that no rigid classification has proved acceptable to psychologists generally; and there is certainly none which it would be profitable to impose upon our study, in which we are dealing with unsophisticated and often overlapping notions.

While attempting to bring into con-

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version by *bowels* (lit. 'intestines', fr. OFr. *bol*, Lat. *botellus*, dim. of *botulus* 'sausage'), connoted esp. 'pity, compassion' (NED s.v. *bowel*, sb. 1 3).

Yet relatively few of the usual words for a given emotion, as included in our lists, are of such origin.

Words for a great variety of physical actions or conditions came to be used for emotions, sometimes with an obvious logical relation, as between 'trembling' and 'fear' or between 'bright' and 'joyful', but more often without any compelling ground for the specialization. Especially words that denote some form of physical agitation are used of mental agitation and then may be specialized in different directions, e.g. to 'fear', 'anger', or 'joy'.

Many of the words are connected with others for sense-perceptions or thought processes, so that members of the same group of cognates appear in all three chapters (15, 16, 17).

Among the IE roots that are conspicuous in words of emotion are, for example, the following:

IE **men-*, covering mental processes in the widest sense, both thought and emotion, the former dominant ('mind, think, remember', etc.) but the latter also in words for 'soul, spirit', 'desire', 'love', 'anger, wrath'. IE **dheu-*, primarily of physical agitation in words for 'shake', 'rage', 'smoke, vapor', etc., secondarily (esp. Grk. *thymós*) 'soul, spirit', 'courage' and 'anger'. IE **wel-* in words for 'wish, will', 'pleasure', and 'hope'. IE **gher-* in words for 'wish, will', 'desire', 'joy', and 'thanks'. IE **wen-* in words for 'strive for, gain, win',

and here) 'wish', 'love', 'hope', 'passion', 'suffering'.

But, despite such cognate groups with variously developed emotional sense, it is rare that the usual words for a particular emotion are common to two or more of the main branches of IE. For notions included in this chapter but only on the border line of emotion, we have widespread agreement in words for a 'tear' (but not for 'weep'), 'smile' (Grk., Gmc., Balto-Slavic, Skt.), 'dare' (Grk., Gmc., Baltic, Indo-Iranian), more limited groups for 'true' (one in Lat., Celt., Gmc., also 'faith, faithful' in Slavic; another in Gmc., Skt.), 'lie' (Gmc., Slavic, traces in Celtic), 'trust, faithful' (Grk., Lat.).

For more strictly emotional notions, the most notable cases of agreement are between two branches, as for 'will, wish' (Lat., Gmc.), 'love' (Gmc., Slavic; elsewhere in related senses but not the common word for 'love'), 'fear' (Balto-Slavic, Indo-Iranian), 'anger' (Grk., Ir.), 'hate' (Celtic, Gmc.).

All this, of course, does not prove that the primitive IE lacked expressions of emotional reaction or some terms for particular emotions like 'love', 'hate', or 'anger'. But it is probable that the IE vocabulary in this field was of an ill-defined character.

Cf. H. Kurath, *The Semantic Sources of the Words for the Emotions in Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, and the Germanic Languages* (Chicago dissertation, 1921). F. Warfelmann, *Die althochdeutschen Bezeichnungen für die Gefühle der Lust und der Unlust* (Greifswald dissertation, 1906).

junction certain obviously related emotions, we lay no emphasis on the arrangement adopted. Some of the items, if taken by themselves, would seem to have no proper place in a chapter on emotions but are most conveniently brought into a series with others of distinctly emotional value. So especially are certain situations or objective notions which inspire emotional reactions. Thus 'danger' may lead to 'fear'; 'what is wonderful, a wonder' to the feeling of 'wonder, astonishment'; 'fame, renown' to the highly emotional 'glory'; a 'shameful act, disgrace' to the feeling of 'shame'; 'care' as 'attention' to 'anxiety, grief, sorrow', sometimes 'danger' or 'hate' and 'fondness, love'; 'distress, trouble' may lead to 'anger'; objects of repulsion provoke 'disgust' and then 'hate' and similarly in other cases, while the opposite shift from subjective to objective ('fear' to 'danger', etc.) is, of course, also attested.

Words for certain actions that are expressive of emotion, whether or not they lead to actual names of emotions, are included, as 'laugh, smile', 'weep', 'kiss'. In a few cases the emotion is antecedent to its expression ('love' > 'kiss' in Grk. *phileō*, 16.29). Or there may be a shift of meaning from one physical act to another, when both are expressive of the same emotion ('beat the breast' > 'weep').

Some moral and aesthetic notions are also included for convenience, as 'good', 'bad', 'sin' (with the overlapping 'fault', 'error', 'blame'); and 'beautiful', 'ugly'. It must be assumed, of course, that all expressions of emotion, as well as those for sense-perceptions and thought processes, rest ultimately on physical actions or situations. In large measure this is shown in the history of the words, either in a shift of application observable within

the historical period of a given language or by the cognates in other languages. But in some groups of cognates an emotional value is so widespread that no certain trace is left of the underlying physical value, so that its determination is highly speculative or hopeless.

Many parts of the body or bodily actions are associated with emotions. Notably the heart, the words for which are universally used to denote the seat of emotion or 'temperament, disposition', and in part (alone or in derivs. or cpds.) for special emotions such as 'courage', 'fondness, love', 'sympathy, pity', and (in Balto-Slavic) 'anger'. Bristling of the hair may indicate 'horror' (Lat. *horror*; cf. NE adj. *hair-raising*) or pleasurable excitement, 'joy' (Skt. *harṣa*, 16.22). To lower or wrinkle the eyebrows, 'frown, scowl', usually shows displeasure, but also arrogance (cf. numerous Grk. phrases with *ὀφθαλμοί*, LS s.v.; NE *supercilious*). Not only tears but also downcast eyes indicate 'grief, sadness' (NG *καρτερή* 'sad', 16.36). Laughter may show pleasure or ridicule. Puffing out the chest suggests 'pride' (cf. NG *καυχήσιμος* etc., 16.48), as does also strutting or a stiff bearing. Words for 'breath' are the most common source of those for 'soul, spirit', and heavy breathing may indicate 'hate' (OE *anda*, 16.41) or 'anger' (Lett. *dusmas*, 16.42). The bile or gall is associated with bitter anger (Grk. *χολός*, 16.42; NE gall in U.S. slang 'excessive assurance, impudence'; cf. also Grk. *μελαγχολία* 'black gall, melancholy'; the spleen with a variety of quite disparate emotions (NED s.v. *spleen*). A Greek word for the principal internal organs (*σπλάγχνα*) was felt as the seat of various emotions (cf. LS s.v.), and later, through its use in the LXX and NT to translate a certain Hebrew word and rendered in our

16.11 SOUL, SPIRIT

Grk.	ψυχή, θύμος, πνεῦμα	Goth.	saiwala, ahma	Lith.	dūšia, dvasia
NG	ψυχή, πνεῦμα	ON	and, sál(a), andi	Lett.	dvešele, gars
Lat.	anima, animus, spiritus	Dan.	sjæl, aand	ChSl.	duša, duchū
It.	anima, spirito, animo	Sw.	själ, ande	SCR.	duša, duch
Fr.	âme, esprit	OE	sæwel, gæt	Boh.	duše, duch
Sp.	alma, espíritu, animo	ME	soules, spirít, goot	Pol.	duśa, duch
Rum.	suflet, spirit	NE	soul, spirit (ghost)	Russ.	duša, duch
Ir.	anim, spirít	Du.	ziel, geest	Skt.	ātman-, prāṇa-
Nir.	anam, spiorad	OHG	sēla, geist	Av.	urvan-, mainyu-
W.	enaid, ysbrýd	MHG	sēle, geist		
Br.	ene, spereid	NHG	seele, geist		

Under 'soul, spirit' it is intended to group the main words that are used for the seat of emotion, as contrasted with 'mind' for the seat of intelligence (17.11). But there is no hard-and-fast line between the two groups. Several of the words listed here carry over into the field of intelligence (so Lat. *animus* also 'mind', Fr. *esprit* in which the intellectual element is now dominant, and imitated in NHG *geist*), as, conversely, several of those listed under 'mind' are also used with reference to feelings.

The distinction between 'soul' and 'spirit' (or NE *ghost* in *Holy Ghost*), which became current in Christian terminology (Grk. *ψυχή* vs. *πνεῦμα*, Lat. *anima* vs. *spiritus*), is without significance for earlier periods, but the Eur. words are listed in accordance with this order.

The most usual semantic source is 'breath', hence first 'breath of life, vital principle'. But some are from (physical > mental) 'agitation' or other sources. Besides the words listed, those for 'heart' are often used fig. in a similar sense. Likewise not included are certain words that are more nearly 'mood, temperament', as NHM *gemüt*.

1. Grk. *ψυχή*, also and orig. 'breath of life' (Hom., etc.): *ψέχω* 'breath, blow' (Hom.), whence commonly 'make cool' (cf. *ψύχος* 'cold'), further connection

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Lat. *spiritus* (> It. *spirito*, Fr. *esprit*, Sp. *espíritu*, Rum. *spirit*), usually in class. Lat. 'breath' (4.51), replaces *animus* in the sense 'spirit' in the imperial period and is used in Christian writings as the usual equivalent of Grk. *πνεῦμα*. Ernout-M. 966.

Rum. *suflet*, orig. 'breath', but not used in this sense now except in certain locations: *suflet* 'blow', *răsuflet* 'breathe', etc. (4.51). Tiktin 1526 f.

3. Ir. *anim*, Nir. *anam*, Br. *anaon* (only 'souls of the dead'): Lat. *anima* (above); fr. the same root with different suffix (**ana-ti*) W. *enaid*; Br. *ene*, MBr. *eneff*, Corn. *enef* loanwords fr. Lat. *animat* Walde-P. 1.57. Pedersen 1.170.

Ir. *spirít*, Nir. *spiorad*, W. *ysbrýd*, Br. *spereid*, fr. Lat. *spiritus*. Pedersen 1.211.

4. Goth. *saiwala*, OE *sæwel* (> ON *sála*, *sál*), ME *soule*, NE *soul*, OS *siala* (> Dan. *sjæl*, Sw. *själ*), Du. *ziel*, OHG *sēla*, *sēula*, MHG *sēle*, NHG *seele* (in Gospel translations the usual renderings of Grk. *ψυχή* or Lat. *anima*), etym. dub. (: Grk. *αἰσλος* 'quick moving' or ChSl. *duša* 'power'). Falk-Torp 974. Feist 406. Weigand-H. 2.832.

Goth. *ahma* (= *πνεῦμα*) : *aha* 'mind', etc. (17.11). Feist 16 f.

ON *and*, *andi*, both lit. 'breath' (4.51), whence 'breath of life, soul, spirit', as 'soul' more frequently in early ecd. writings *and* (replaced by *sála* in this sense, and *sál*, not *and* is the usual Nicel. word), *andi* esp. 'spirit, spiritual being', and so in Nicel., as also Dan. *aand* (distinguished fr. *aande* 'breath'), Sw. *ande*. Falk-Torp 5. Hellquist 20.

OE *gast*, ME *gost* (NE *ghost* in *Holy Ghost*), OS *gēst*, Du. *geest*, OHG-NHG *geist*, the usual rendering of Lat. *spiritus*, but also old and general for a 'supernatural being': OE *gæstan* 'frighten', Skt. *hēḍa* 'anger, wrath', Av. *zōiḍišta* 'most frightful', fr. IE **ghēizd-*, extension of **ghēis-* in Goth. *us-gaisjan* 'frighten', Av. *zašša* 'horrible'. Walde-P. 1.554. Feist 531. NED s.v. *ghost*.

ME, NE *spirit*, fr. Anglo-Fr. *spirit* = OFr. *esp(e)rit*, Fr. *esprit* (above, 2).

5. Lith. *dūšia* 'soul', fr. Slavic *duša* (below). Brückner, Sl. Fremdwörter 82.

Lith. *dvasia* 'spirit', dial. still 'breath', Lett. *dvešele* 'soul' also 'breath': Lett. *duša* 'breath', *dušaut*, *dvest* 'breathe' (4.51) and the Slavic group below.

Lett. *gars* 'steam' and 'spirit, soul, intellect': Lith. *garas* 'steam', ChSl. *gorēti* 'burn', Grk. *θερμός* 'hot', etc. Walde-P. 1.688. Berneker 234. Mühl-Endz 1.604.

6. ChSl. *duša*, etc., general Slavic for 'soul': ChSl. *duchū* 'breath' and 'spirit' (*πνεῦμα*), but in modern Slavic usual only in the latter sense: ChSl. *dychati*, *duchati* 'breathe', etc. (4.51). Walde-P. 1.846. Berneker 234 f., 239.

7. Skt. *ātman-*, orig. 'breath': OHG *ātum* 'breath', etc. (4.51).

Skt. *prāṇa-*, orig. 'breath', and esp. 'inhalation', fr. *pra-an-*, cpd. of *an-* 'breathe' (4.51).

Av. *urvan-*, the usual term for 'soul, spirit', etym.? Barth. 1537 ff.

Av. *mainyu-* 'spirit' in various applications, partly personified = Skt. *manu-* 'spirit, mood, anger' = Skt., Av. *man-* 'think', etc. (17.13). Barth. 1136 ff.

cent.) in current sense, prob. fr. Fr. *émotion* (above, 2). Otherwise (as independently coined) NED s.v.

Du. *aandoening*, deriv. of *aandoen* 'touch upon, cause, affect', semantic borrowing fr. Lat. *adfectus*, *adficere* (above, 2). Franck-v. W. 3.

5. Lith. *jausmas*, Lett. *jūtas*, *jūsma* : Lith. *jausti*, Lett. *jaust* 'perceive by the senses, feel' (15.11).

6. ChSl. *čuvstvo*, SCR., Russ. *čuvstvo*, Pol. *czucie*, *uczucie* : ChSl. *po-čuti*, etc. 'feel, perceive by the senses' (15.11). Berneker 162.

Boh. *cit* : SCR. *čut* 'sense', *čutjeti* 'perceive by the senses', etc. (15.11). Gebauer 1.273, 384.

7. Skt. *bhāva-*, lit. 'becoming, being', whence 'state' of anything, and 'state of mind or body', 'way of thinking, feeling, sentiment' : *bhū-* 'become, be'.

NE *emotion*, in earliest use 'a moving out, migration', then 'agitation' (physical or mental), finally (since early 18th

'Passion' is understood here as a generic word for violent emotion. But the distinction from 'emotion' in general is lacking in some languages (Grk. *πάθος*) and incomplete in others (e.g. NE *passions*, sometimes = *emotions*; cf. NED s.v., 6). Most of the words meant originally 'suffering', with generalization in imitation of Grk. *πάθος* : *πάσχω* 'suffer'.

A few are from other sources, as 'disturbance', 'inflammation', 'enmity'.

1. Grk. *πάθος*, *πάθημα*, see 16.12.

2. Lat. *perturbatio* 'disturbance', used by Cicero to render Grk. *πάθος*, deriv. of *perturbare* 'throw into confusion, disorder', cpd. of *turbare* 'disturb, agitate'.

Late Lat. *passio*, deriv. of *pati* 'suffer' (like Grk. *πάθος* : *πάσχω*). Used in ecd. Lat. esp. to render the 'passion' of Christ. Borrowed in It. *passione*, Fr. *passion*, Sp. *pasión*. Ernout-M. 741.

Rum. *patimă*, fr. Grk. *πάθημα* 'emotion' (16.12). Tiktin 1133.

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16.12 EMOTION, FEELING

Grk.	πάθος, πάθημα	Dan.	fjlelse	Lith.	jausmas
NG	πάθος	Sw.	känsla	Lett.	jūtas, jūsma
Lat.	mōtus animi, sēnatus	NE	emotion, feeling	ChSl.	čuvstvo
It.	sentimento, emozione	Du.	gevoel, aandoening	SCR.	čuvstvo
Fr.	sentiment, émotion	NHG	gefühl	Boh.	cit
Sp.	sentimiento, emoción			Pol.	(u)czucie
Rum.	simțire, emoțiune			Russ.	čuvstvo
Ir.	céibuid(?)			Skt.	bhāva-
Nir.	mothughadh				
W.	teimlad				
Br.	(trivliad)				

The majority of words for 'emotion, feeling', that is, generic terms covering the emotions of 'love, joy, anger, hate', etc., are derived from verbs for 'feel', which are either 'perceive by the senses' (15.11), or else originally denoted 'feel' by the sense of touch (15.72). Some are based on the notion of 'movement' (of the mind) or 'experience'.

In technical language there are many other terms, not included in the list, either loanwords or semantic borrowings, as NHG *affekt* fr. Lat. *affectus*, or OE *mōdes styrung*, NHG *gemütsbewegung*, Dan. *sindsbewægelse*, Sw. *sinnesorörelse* in imitation of Lat. *mōtus animi*.

1. Grk. *πάθος*, *πάθημα* 'what befalls one, experience, suffering, misfortune', but also generic 'emotion' (*πάθημα* Plato +; *πάθος* more common in Aristot., e.g. EN 1105^b 21 ff.; NG *πάθος* 'disease, misfortune, malice', also 'passion'), beside *πένθος* 'grief, sorrow', *πάσχω* 'suffer, experience', prob. : Ir. *céssaim*, Lith. *kenčiu*, *kesti* 'suffer', etc. Walde-P. 1.513. Boisacq 766. Otherwise ultimately : Lat. *pati* 'suffer' Ernout-M. 741.

Grk. *αἰσθημα* 'object of sensation' (: *αἰσθάνομαι* 'perceive by the senses', 15.11), in NG 'feeling, emotion'.

2. Lat. *mōtus animi* (cf. *ira et metus*

et reliqui mōtus animi, Cic.), lit. 'movement of the spirit'.

Lat. *sēnatus*, orig. 'sense, power of feeling', fr. *sentire* 'feel, perceive by the senses' (15.11), whence also the vbs. It. *sentire*, etc. and their new derivs. It. *sentimento*, Fr. *sentiment*, Sp. *sentimiento*, Rum. *simțire*.

Lat. *adfectus* (*affectus*), like *adfectio*, orig. translation of *διάθεσις* '(bodily) state or condition, disposition', later in the sense of *πάθος* (*adfectio* in that of *στροφή*), fr. *adficere* 'exert an influence on (body or mind), put in a certain disposition', cpd. of *facere* 'do, make'. Ernout-M. 323 f.

Fr. *émotion* (> It. *emozione*, Sp. *emoción*, Rum. *emoțiune*), deriv. of *émouvoir* 'stir, agitate, move' (orig. in physical sense); formation after *motion* 'movement'. Gamillscheg 352.

3. Ir. *céibuid* (Mir. *céifaid*), the usual word for 'sense' (15.11), but prob. also 'feeling', cf. *Passions and Homilies* l. 722 (*in gentiilecht*) *formuchaid na céifada* ('paganism') stifles the senses' (but trans. p. 301 'opinions'), l. 6868 *hu dunmait-ne ar céifade fria cech n-ole* 'sensibus nostris contra mala obduratis' (trans. p. 469), where the reference is certainly not to physical feelings.

Ir. *mothughadh*, Nir. *mothughadh* 'perception, sense' and 'feeling', see 15.11.

W. *teimlad*, also of physical feeling,

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MHG *liden*, NHG *leiden*, etc. 'suffer' (see under NHG *leiden*, etc. 'suffering' 16.31). Translations of Lat. *passio* and Fr. *passion* (above, 2). Falk-Torp 641.

Weigand-H. 2.47.

ME, NE *passion*, fr. OFr. *passion*, Lat. *passio* (above, 2).

Du. *hartsicht*, cpd. of *hart* 'heart' and *trocht* 'pull, tug'. Franck-v. W. 234.

Br. *choantidigez*, deriv. of *choant* 'desire' (16.62).

4. Goth. *gairuni* (*gairunja lustaus* = *πάθος* *ἐπιθυμία*, 1 Thess. 4. 5) : *gairnei* 'desire', vb. *gairnjan*, OE *giernan* 'desire', etc. (16.62).

Goth. *winno*, *winna*

1. Grk. *μέλει* : *μέλω* (esp. 3sg. *μέλει*) 'be an object of care', root connection dub. (: *μάλα* 'very', Lat. *melior* 'better'). Walde-P. 2.292 (top). NG *μελήτης* is 'study', but cf. *τί με μέλει*; 'what do I care?', etc.

Grk. *φρονίς* 'earnest thought' and so 'care' : *φρονέω* 'think' (17.14).

Grk. *μνήμω* (in class. Grk. mostly poet., but freq. in NT) : Lat. *memor* 'mindful', Skt. *smar-* 'remember', etc. Walde-P. 2.689.

Late Grk. (LXX+), NG *προσοχή* 'attention, care' : *προσέχω* 'hold to, turn to, attend to', cpd. of *έχω* 'hold'.

2. Lat. *cūra* (> It. *cura*; Fr. *cure* in OFr. and modern dial. 'care', now 'medical care'; Sp. *cura* 'medical or religious care' or 'curing' = 'seasoning'), fr. **koi-sā-* (cf. Pael. *coisatens* 'curaverunt', OLat. *coiravit*, etc.), but root connection dub. Walde-P. 1.455. Ernout-M. 245 f. Walde-H. 1.314. H. Hendriksen, IF 56.21 (: Skt. *cesa-* 'remainder', but??).

Fr. *soin*, MLat. *sonium*, prob. fr. Gmc., cf. OS *sunnea* 'care', etc. (: MHG *senen* 'long for passionately', NHG *sehen*). REW 8089a. Gamillscheg 804.

Fr. *souci*, back-formation fr. *soucier* 'be anxious', fr. Lat. *sollicitare* 'disturb, distress'. REW 8076. Gamillscheg 810.

Sp. *cuidado*, fr. late Lat. *cōgitātus* 'thought' : *cōgitāre* 'ponder, think'. REW 2028.

Rum. *grija*, fr. Slavic, cf. Bulg. *griža* 'care' = ChSl. *gryža* 'ache' : *gryza*, *grysi* 'bite, gnaw'. Tiktin 701. Berneker 359.

3. OIr. *uān menman* (gl. Lat. *animadversio*, MI. 28d12), lit. 'lending of the mind', *uān* vbl. n. of *od-* 'lend' (Pedersen 2.587, Thurneysen, Gram. 466) with gen. sg. of *menne* 'mind'.

Mr. *ōid* (cf. RIA Contrib. s.v.), imperat. form of *od-* 'lend' (cf. *ōid menmain*,

gl. *intuere*) used substantively with elipsis of *menmain* (cf. Lat. *advertere* = *animadvertere*). Cf. T. O'Maille, Lia Walde-P. 2.292 (top). NG *μελήτης* is 'study', but cf. *τί με μέλει*; 'what do I care?', etc.

Ir. *dethiden*, *dethitiu* mostly in the sense of 'care, anxiety', see 16.33.

Ir. *aíre* 'watching, heed, attention', in Nlr. the usual word for 'care', etym.? Walde-P. 2.29.

W. *gofal*, cpd. of *-mal* as in *dyfal* 'careful, diligent', *diofal* 'careless', vb. *malio* 'care for' (also Corn. *mal* 'desire', Br. *mall* 'haste'), perh. : Grk. *μέλω*, etc. (above, 1). Loth, RC 41.211 f. Henry 194.

W. *pryder*, Br. *predrer* : W. *pryd*, Br. *pred* 'time' (14.11), with development through 'what takes time' or 'timeliness'. Pedersen 2.50. Henry 227.

4. Goth. *saurga* (mostly 'care' = 'worry, grief', but 'care' = 'attention' in 2 Cor. 11.28), (ON, Dan., Sw. *sorg* 'sorrow'), Dan., Sw. *omsorg* 'care' (OE *sorh* 'anxiety, grief, sorrow', ME *soru*, etc., NE *sorrow*). Du. *zorg* ('care' in all senses), OHG *sorga* (reg. for Lat. *cūra* in all senses), MHG, NHG *sorge* mostly 'care' as 'anxious thought', etc., for 'care, attention', esp. MHG *vürsorge*, NHG *fürsorge*—a group in which the notion of 'anxiety, grief, sorrow' is dominant, prob. : Skt. *sūrka-* 'trouble oneself about', Lith. *sirgti* 'be ill', Ir. *serg* 'illness', etc. Walde-P. 2.529. Falk-Torp 1109. Feist 413.

Goth. *kara* (*ni kar* 'ist' = *οὐ μέλει*, etc.), OE *caru*, *cearu* (also 'grief, sorrow'), ME, NE *care* (OHG *kara* 'lamentation', NHG *kar-freitag*), prob. through 'cry of grief' : Ir. *gair* 'cry', Grk. *γῆρυς*, Dor. *γῆρυς* 'voice', etc. Walde-P. 1.537. Falk-Torp 520. Feist 307 f.

ON *umhyggja* (so also Nlcel.), cpd. of *hyggja* 'thought' : vb. *hyggja* 'think' (17.14). Here also Dan. *omhu*.

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ON *umhyggja* (so also Nlcel.), cpd. of *hyggja* 'thought' : vb. *hyggja* 'think' (17.14). Here also Dan. *omhu*.

ON *umhyggja* (so also Nlcel.), cpd. of *hyggja* 'thought' : vb. *hyggja* 'think' (17.14). Here also Dan. *omhu*.

5. Lith. *rūpestis*, Lett. *rūpes* (pl.), with vbs. Lith. *rūpėti*, Lett. *rūpēt* 'be anxious about', prob. : Lat. *rumpere* 'break', etc. Walde-P. 2.355. Mühl-Endz. 3.571.

6. ChSl. *roditi*, *raditi* most usual vb. for Grk. *μέλω* (Jagić, Entstehungsgesch. 370) : Skt. *rādḥ-* 'prepare, succeed', etc. (cf. ChSl. *radi* 'on account of' = OPers. *rādīy* id.). Walde-P. 1.74.

ChSl. *pečālī* (but = *μέριμνα* as 'care, anxiety' or *λύπη* 'grief'), Boh. *peče*, Pol. *piecza* (SCR. *pečal*, Russ. *pečal* 'grief') : ChSl. *pekā*, *pešti* 'bake, roast' used in refl. phrases for 'be troubled, care', e.g. *ne pečēši se* = *οὐ μέλει σοι*, *pečāse* = *ἐμελεν* (Jagić, Entstehungsgesch. 370). Brückner 406. Meillet, Études 416.

SCR. *briga*, fr. It. *briga* 'burden, trouble'. Berneker 86.

Boh. *starost* (also 'old age'), Pol. *staranie* : Boh. *starati* 'be anxious, be concerned with', Pol. *starac się* 'try' (9.99), orig. 'be old', fr. word for 'old', ChSl. *starŭ*, etc. (14.15), with the notion of 'care' accompanying 'old age' becoming dominant.

Russ. *zabota*, prob. through 'alarm' : Russ. *botat* 'shake, beat, stamp with the feet'. Cf. Pol. *kłopot* 'trouble, anxiety, care' : ChSl. *kłopotā* 'noise'. Berneker 78. Otherwise Walde-P. 1.530.

7. Skt. *yatna-* 'effort, pains' (: *yatne* *peceṣi* se = *οὐ μέλει σοι*, *peceṣe* = *ἐμελεν* (Jagić, Entstehungsgesch. 370). Brückner 406. Meillet, Études 416.

is 'thought', and 'care' = 'anxiety'.

16.15 WONDER, ASTONISHMENT

Grk.	θαῦμος, θαῦμα, ἐκπληξις	Goth.	sildaleik, afslaufþan	Lith.	nusistebėjimas, nustebimas
NG	ἐκπληξις	ON	(undr)	Let.	laimė
Lat.	admirātiō, stupor	Dan.	undren, forundring, forbavelse	ChSl.	brinuas
It.	maraviglia, stupore	Sw.	(for)undran, förundning	ChSl.	užas
Fr.	étonnement			SCR.	čudenje, zaprepaščenje, diolenje
Sp.	pasmo			Boh.	úžas
Rum.	mirare	OE	wund-ung	Pol.	zadziwienie
Ir.	machdad, ingantas	ME	wonder	Russ.	удивление
Nlr.	ingantas	NE	wonder, astonishment	Skt.	vismaya-
W.	rhyfeddod, syndod	Du.	verbazing (wunder)		
Br.	souez	OHG	wunder		
		MHG	wunder		
		NHG	bewunderung (wunder), (er)staunen		

Many of the words for 'wonder' denoted originally the obj. 'wonder' ('a wonder' = 'something wonderful'), and only secondarily, mostly through the medium of their deriv. vbs. meaning 'to wonder at', the subj. feeling of 'wonder'. These are based on such notions as 'something seen, perceived', (felt as 'a sight' = 'something worth seeing'), or 'something unknown or of unusual form', etc.

On the other hand, the more distinctive words for the feeling of 'wonder,

astonishment' are connected with words for '(be) struck, stunned, rigid, displaced', etc., with extension from a physical condition to a mental attitude. In some of these there is interchange between 'astonishment' and 'fear, terror'. 'Wonder' may turn to 'admiration'.

1. Grk. *θαῦμος*, *τάφος*, beside vb. aor. *ἐταφον*, perf. *τέθηκα* 'be astonished', etym. dub. Walde-P. 1.824. Boisacq 333.

Grk. *θαῦμα* (mostly obj. 'wonder', but also subj.) : *θαῖ* 'sight, aspect', fr. **θᾶfā*,

slauþips 'anxious, perplexed', root connection dub. Walde-P. 2.709. Feist 9 f.

ON undr, OE *wundor*, OHG *wuntar*, etc., gen. Gmc. except Goth., etym.? Falk-Torp 1332. Weigand-H. 2.1290. These words expressed orig. the obj. 'wonder', and only secondarily emotion. Thus OE *wundor* 'a wonder', ME, NE *wonder* also of the emotion (NED s.v. 7); OHG *wuntar* mostly 'a wonder' (rarely subj., as *sie the wuntar gifiang*, Otr. 3.16.5), MHG, NHG *wunder* also of the emotion (NHG still in phrases like *wunder nimmt mich*). But emotional value prevailed in the vbs., as OE *wundrian*, OHG *wuntarōn*, etc. 'wonder at', and so in their derivs., as OE *wundring*, Dan. *undren*, *forundring*, NHG *verwunderung*, etc.

Dan. *forbavelse*, fr. vb. *forbavse* 'astonish', fr. MLG *forbasen* 'disturb' = Du. *verbazen* 'astonish', *verbazing* 'astonishment', cpds. of MLG *basen* 'rave, rage'. Falk-Torp 253. Franck-v. W. 37.

Sw. *förvåning*, fr. vb. *förvåna* 'surprise, astonish', through the notion of 'beyond expectation' : *vån*, ON *vān* 'hope, expectation' (16.63), Sw. *vånta* 'expect', etc. Hellquist 264.

NE *astonishment*, fr. vb. *astonish*, earlier *astony*, ME *astone*, fr. OFr. *estoner* (Fr. *étonner*, above, 2). NED s.v. *astone*, *astony*, etc.

NE *amazement*, fr. vb. *amaze* beside *maze* 'stupefy, daze'. NED s.v.

NHG (*er*)*staunen*, sb. use of vb., this fr. a Swiss form *stānen* 'stare' ('stare at' > 'wonder at'), this prob. fr. **stān* in words based on the notion of 'fixed, stiff'. Walde-P. 2.608. Falk-Torp 1187 f. Kluge-G. 588.

5. Lith. *nusistebėjimas*, *nustebimas*, fr. *stebėti* 'be astonished', as orig. 'be stiff, rigid' : Lith. *stiebas* 'stake, mast',

'surprise' in a military sense, lit. 'be swift over one' (cf. *überraumpeln*, *überlaufen*, etc.), fr. *rasch* 'swift'. Kluge-G. 638. Similarly Du. *verrassing*.

3. Boh. *překvapení*, fr. vb. *překvapiti*, cpd. of *kvapiti* 'hasten', fr. *kvap* 'haste,

'surprise' in a military sense, lit. 'be swift over one' (cf. *überraumpeln*, *überlaufen*, etc.), fr. *rasch* 'swift'. Kluge-G. 638. Similarly Du. *verrassing*.

3. Boh. *překvapení*, fr. vb. *překvapiti*, cpd. of *kvapiti* 'hasten', fr. *kvap* 'haste,

16.17 FORTUNE (Good or Bad)

Grk.	τύχη, συμφορά	Goth.	....	Lith.	laimė
NG	τύχη	ON	happ, lukka	Let.	laime
Lat.	fortūna (fors, cāsus)	Dan.	skabne, lykke	ChSl.	(kobi)
It.	fortuna, ventura	Sw.	lycka	SCR.	sreća
Fr.	fortune, chance	OE	wyrd	Boh.	šlěsti
Sp.	fortuna, ventura	ME	fortune, hap	Pol.	szczęście
Rum.	soarte, noroc	NE	fortune, luck	Russ.	счастье
Ir.	tocad	Du.	geluk	Skt.	bhāgya-
Nlr.	ad	OHG	wurt		
W.	fjafud, fjortun	MHG	gelücke		
Br.	chans	NHG	glück		

Words for 'fortune' in the neutral sense (good or bad) are based on notions like 'what happens, befalls, becomes, arrives', 'part, share', 'augury', 'declaration', but several are of doubtful origin.

Most of them are used also and most commonly for 'good fortune'. A few tend to specialization in the other direction, to 'misfortune'.

1. Grk. *τύχη* 'fortune' and esp. 'good fortune', beside *τυγχάνω* 'happen', aor. *ἐτυχον*, prob. : *τέλχω* 'make, prepare', Goth. *daug*, OE *deag*, OHG *loug* 'is of use', etc. Hence also *εὐτυχία*, *εὐρίχθμια* 'good fortune' and *δυστυχία*, *δυσρίχθμια* 'misfortune'. Walde-P. 1.847. LS^s s.v. *τυγχάνω*, end.

Grk. *συμφορά* 'fortune, circumstance', sometimes 'good fortune', but mostly 'misfortune' (as NG), fr. *συμφέρω* 'bring together', 3sg. impers. *συμφέρε* 'is of use', ppl. *συμφέρος* 'useful', etc.

2. Lat. *fortūna* (> It., Sp. *fortuna*, Fr. *fortune* > ME, NE *fortune*), beside *fors*, *fortis* 'chance', fr. the root of *ferre* 'bear, carry'. Walde-P. 2.155. Ernout-M. 382 (with doubt). Walde-H. 1.534. REW 3458. The development has been

mostly in the direction of 'good fortune', hence also 'wealth, riches' in Fr. and NE, but among sailors of the Mediterranean (through 'risk' of the sea) 'storm', as It. *fortuna* (> NG *φουρτῦνα*), etc.

Lat. *cāsus* 'what happens, chance', fr. *cadere* 'fall' (10.23), also 'befall, happen', whence OFr. *cheoir* and the new sb. OFr. *cheance* (> ME *cheance*, *chance*, *NE chance*), Fr. *chance*, now esp. *bonne chance* 'good luck'. Ernout-M. 126. REW 1451.

Lat. *sors*, *sortis* 'lot, fate' (> Romance words, of which Rum. *soarte* is also the one for 'fortune'), prob. (with reference to drawing lots) fr. the root of *serere* 'bind together, arrange', *seriēs* 'row, series'. Walde-P. 2.500. Ernout-M. 959. REW 8107.

It., Sp. *ventura* 'fortune' and 'good fortune' = OFr. *aventure* 'event' (> ME *aventure*, NE *adventure*), fr. deriv. of Lat. *advenire* 'come to, arrive', hence 'happen' as Fr. *avenir*, etc. REW 216.

Fr. *heur*, now obs. but source of *bonheur* 'good fortune' and *malheur* 'misfortune', fr. Lat. *augurium* 'augury'. REW 785. Wartburg 1.174 f.

16.18 GOOD FORTUNE

Grk.	τύχη, εὐτυχία	Goth.	....	Lith.	laimė
NG	εὐρίχθμια, εὐτυχία	ON	happ	Let.	laime
Lat.	fortūna (secunda)	Dan.	lykke	ChSl.	....
It.	(buona) fortuna	Sw.	lycka	SCR.	sreća
Fr.	bonheur	OE	wyrd gōd(?)	Boh.	šlěsti
Sp.	(buena) fortuna	ME	fortune, hap	Pol.	szczęście
Rum.	noroc	NE	(good) fortune, luck	Russ.	счастье
Ir.	ad, tocad	Du.	geluk	Skt.	bhāgya-
Nlr.	adh, sonas	OHG	....	
W.	fjortun	MHG	gelücke		
Br.	euvad	NHG	glück		

'Good fortune' is expressed by words listed or discussed in 16.17, either with words for 'good, well, favorable', or, commonly in most languages, alone. Ir.

sonas, fr. adj. *sona* 'fortunate, happy' (16.24).

A good part of these words come to express the resulting state of 'happiness' (see 16.24), a few 'wealth, riches'.

16.19 MISFORTUNE

Grk.	συμφορά, δυστυχία, ἀρίχθμια	Goth.	....	Lith.	nelaimė
NG	δυστυχία	ON	ulykka	Let.	nelaime
Lat.	fortūna adversa, infortūnum	Dan.	ulykke, vanskabne	ChSl.	....
It.	sfortuna, disgrazia	Sw.	olycka	SCR.	nesreća
Fr.	malheur, infortune	OE	unwyrd	Boh.	nešťstí, nehoda
Sp.	desgracia, infortunio	ME	mishap, mischance, infortune	Pol.	nieszczęście
Rum.	nenorocire	NE	misfortune	Russ.	несчастье
Ir.	dodcad	Du.	ongeluck	Skt.	dāurbhāgya-
Nlr.	midde, domas	OHG	ungifuari, uēnagheit		
W.	anfjafud	MHG	ungelücke		
Br.	reuz, droukeur, drouk-terz	NHG	unglück		

'Misfortune' is most commonly expressed by words for 'fortune' (16.17) combined with words for 'ill, mis-, adverse', or a negative prefix, rarely alone with specialization in this direction (Grk. *συμφορά*).

Thus with words for 'ill-' (16.72), etc. Grk. *δυστυχία* (or -ia), Lat. *fortūna* adverse, It. *sfortuna*, OFr. *meschance* (> ME *mischance*), Fr. *malheur*, Ir. *dodcad* (fr. *tocad* with *do-* 'ill'; Thurneysen Gram. 231), Nlr. *midde* (*mī-*, Pedersen 2.10), Br. *droukeur*, Dan. *vanskabne* (van- 'mis-, un-', Falk-Torp 1347), NE *misfortune*, Skt. *dāurbhāgya-* (fr. adj. *dau-bhaga-* 'unfortunate', with vrdhhi of both syllables); with neg. prefix, Grk.

δύστυχια (or -ia), Lat. *infortūnum* (> Fr., ME *infortune*, Sp. *infortunio*), Rum. *nenorocire*, W. *anfjafud*, ON *ulykka* (late), Dan. *ulykke*, Sw. *olycka*, Du. *ongeluk*, NHG *unglück*, OE *unwyrd*, Lith. *nelaimė*, SCR. *nesreća*, Russ. *nesčastie*, etc.

But several other words, of quite different origin, are used in substantially the same sense, of which may be mentioned the following. Still others which cover 'misfortune' but are felt as much stronger, like NE *disaster*, *calastrophe*, *calamity*, *ruin*, etc. are not considered, except the interesting *disaster* group.

Grk. *πάθος*, *πάθημα* 'what happens, emotion' (16.12), often 'misfortune'.

Rum. *noroc* (partly neutral, but mostly 'good fortune'), fr. Slavic, SCR. *narok* 'fortune' (obs.), ChSl. *narokū* 'declaration, appellation', etc., fr. cpd. of *reka*, *rešti* 'say' (18.22). Cf. Lat. *fātum* 'fate', fr. *fāri* 'speak, say'. Tiktin 1061. Brückner 355.

3. Ir. *tocad* ('fortune' and 'good fortune, wealth') = W. *tyngel*, Br. *tonkel* 'fate' (not : Grk. *τύχη*, as Pedersen 1.151, but) : Lith. *tenku*, *tekti* 'fall to one's share', Goth. *peihan* 'prosper', etc. Walde-P. 1.725. Thurneysen, Gram. 126. Pokorny KZ 47.165.

Ir. *ad*, *ag* (K. Meyer, Contrib. 13, Hessen s.v.), Nlr. *adh*, Gael. *agh*, mostly 'good luck', etym.?

W. *fjafud* ('fortune, good fortune', also and orig. 'fate'), fr. Lat. *fāta*, pl. of *fātum* 'fate'. Loth, Mots lat. 167.

W. *fjortun*, fr. NE *fortune*.

Br. *chans*, fr. Fr. *chance*.
Br. *eur*, not used alone except in dialects, but seen in cpds. *euvad* 'good fortune' (*mad* 'good') and *droukeur* 'misfortune' (*drouk* 'bad'), fr. Fr. *heur* (above, 2).

4. ON *happ* (> ME *happe*, *hap*; cf. OE *gehæp* 'fit'; Chaucer has *hap* and *fortune*) : ChSl. *kobī* 'augury', Ir. *cob* 'victory'. Walde-P. 1.457. Falk-Torp 398 f.

plākām 'agreement', etc. (SSS 454). Walde-P. 2.90. Ernout-M. 773 f.

Sp. *agradar* (Fr. *agrée*, etc. 'agree'), fr. Sp. *grado* 'will, pleasure' (Fr. *gré*, etc.), fr. Lat. *grātum*, neut. of *grātus* 'agreeable, dear'. REW 3848.

Sp. *gustar* 'taste' (15.31), hence, through obj. 'taste' (= 'have a pleasant taste'), 'please' in *me gusta* 'it pleases me, I like'.

3. Ir. *tollanaigir*, MlR. *tollanaigim*, cf. *tollanach* gl. 'beneplacitus', also Ir. *tolnur* (e.g. 3sg. rel. *tolnathar*), both fr. *tol* 'will' (cf. NlR. *toilighim* 'will, wish', 16.61). Pedersen 2.47, 652.

NlR. *taithnim* (*taithnighim*, *taithnighim*), orig. 'shine', as Ir. *taithnim* (15.56).

W. *boddhau*, *boddio*, fr. *bodd* 'will, pleasure' = Corn. both 'will': Ir. *buide* 'thanks', ON *boð*, MHG *bot* 'command', etc., fr. the root of Goth. *ana-biudan* 'command', Grk. *πειθομαι* 'learn', Skt. *budh* 'awake, perceive', etc. Walde-P. 2.147. Pedersen 1.35.

Br. *plijout*, formed fr. the stem of Fr. *plaisir* (above, 2). Henry 225.

4. Goth. (ga)leikan, ON *lika*, OE (ge)lician, ME *like* (NE *like*), OHG *gilihhēn*, *lihhen*, MHG *gelichen*, fr. the stem of Goth. *ga-leiks*, ON *g-likr*, OE *ge-lic*, etc. 'equal, like' (12.91). Development 'be like' > 'be suitable' > 'be pleasing'. Walde-P. 2.398. NED s.v. *like* adj. and vb.

ON *hugna*, fr. *hugr* 'mind, mood, desire': Goth. *hugs* 'mind, understanding', etc. (17.11).

OE (ge)cwēman, ME (i)queme, fr. OE (ge)cwēme adj. 'pleasing, agreeable' (OHG *bi-quāmi* 'fitting, useful'), fr. the stem of OE *cuman*, Goth. *qiman* 'come', etc. (cf. Goth. *ga-qimip* 'it is fitting', NE *become*, Lat. *con-venire*). NED s.v. *queme* adj. and vb.

ME *plaise*, *pleise*, etc., NE *please*, fr. OFr. *plaisir* (above, 2). NED s.v.

Du. *behegen* (MLG *behegen* > Dan. *behave*, Sw. *behaga*), OS *bihagōn*, MHG. NHG *behegen* (now mostly 'suit'), cf. OE *onhagian* 'suit, be convenient or possible', ON *haga* 'manage, arrange', prob. : Skt. *ṣak-* 'be powerful, be able', etc. Walde-P. 1.333. Falk-Torp 58, 371. Kluge-G. 46.

NHG *gefallen*, fr. MHG *gefallen*, OHG *gifallan* 'fall to one's lot', in MHG rarely 'please' and always with *wol*, *baz*, etc.; used orig. in military language when dividing the booty by casting lots. Kluge-G. 191. Weigand-H. 1.646 f.

5. Lith. (pa)tikti, Lett. (pa)tikti (the simple vb. in Lith. mostly 'suit, fit') : Lith. *teikti* 'join', *tiekti* 'prepare', OPruss. *teikut* 'make', outside connections dub. Walde-P. 1.725. Mühl-Endz. 4.157, 183 f.

6. ChSl. *ugoditi*, perfect. cpd. of the simple vb. in Russ.-ChSl. *goditi* id., Russ. *godit'sja* 'suit, fit, be of use', SCR. *goditi* 'be desirable, of use', etc. : ChSl. *godŭ* 'proper time', etc. (14.11). Berneker 317. Walde-P. 1.532.

SCR. *dopasti* se, *dopadati* se, refl. of *dopasti*, *dopadati*, 'fall upon, fall to one's lot', etc., cpd. of *pasti*, *padati* 'fall'. Sense 'please' after NHG *gefallen*. Rječnik Akad. 2.645.

Boh. *libiti* se, refl. of *libiti* 'like' (: ChSl. *ljubiti* 'love', etc., 16.27).

Pol. *podobac się*, cf. *podobac* 'gratification, pleasure, resemblance', ChSl. *podobiti* 'make fitting, like', *podobac* 'adornment' (*podobac jesti* 'it is proper'), Russ. *podobiti'sja* 'resemble', etc. : Goth. *gadan* 'happen', OE pple. *gedafen* 'proper', etc. Berneker 203 f.

Russ. *nraviti'sja*, fr. *nrav* 'character, temper, humor', fr. ChSl. *nravŭ* 'genuine Russ. *nrav* 'habit, custom, usage', this prob. : Lith. *norėti* 'wish, will'. Walde-P. 2.333.

7. Skt. *prī-* : ChSl. *prijati* 'be favor-

able', Goth. *frījōn* 'love', etc. (16.27). Walde-P. 2.86 f.

Skt. *tarpayā-*, caus. of *trp-* 'be satisfied, satiated, partake of' : Grk. *τέρω* 'satisfy, delight, cheer', mid. 'enjoy', *τέρω* 'joy', Lith. *tarpti* 'thrive', etc. Walde-P. 1.737.

Av. *voī* (inf.) : Skt. *deva-vi-* 'pleasing to the gods', *devaviti-* 'feast of the gods', *vīta-* 'desired, pleasant', fr. root *vi-* (3sg. *veti*) 'seek eagerly, pursue, attack' : Grk. *τεμα* 'hasten, be eager'. Walde-P. 1.223. Barth. 1427 f.

16.212. Note on polite phrases for 'please'.

16.22 JOY

Grk.	χαρά	Goth.	fahēps	Lith.	džiaugsmas, linksmybė
NG	χαρά	ON	gleði, fagnaðr		
Lat.	gaudium, laetitia	Dan.	glæde, fryd	Lett.	prieks, liksmā
It.	gioia	Sw.	glädje, fröjd	ChSl.	radost
Fr.	joie	OE	gefa, blīps, glādes	Boh.	radost
Sp.	alegría, gozo		wynn	Pol.	radość
Rum.	veselie, bucurie	ME	blisse, ioie, glādes	Russ.	radoť
Ir.	fáille, sube, áithes	NE	joy	Skt.	ānanda-, harṣa-, mayas-
NlR.	áthas, lúthgháir	Du.	vreugde	Av.	māyā-, hāiti-, urwāza-
W.	llawenydd, dywennydd	OHG	gēho, frewi, frewida		
Br.	levenez, joa		mendi, wunna		
		MHG	wróude, mende		
		NHG	freude		

It is impossible to draw any sharp lines between the pleasurable emotions expressed by NE *pleasure*, *joy*, *delight*, *gladness*, *happiness*, etc., or by adjectives like *joyful*, *glad*, *happy*, etc.; and their differentiation in usage corresponds only in small measure to that in similar groups elsewhere.

The words listed here are those that seem to be the best generic terms for 'joy', the choice in some cases being difficult. Omitted are many others, as Grk. *τέρω* 'delight, enjoyment' : *τέρω* 'delight, gladden', mid. 'enjoy', Skt. *trp-* 'be satisfied, pleased', Lith. *tarpti* 'thrive'. Walde-P. 1.737; NE *delight*

In several languages the verbs for 'please' furnish the stereotyped polite 'please' (take a seat, etc.), as NE *please*, shortened from (*may it*) *please you* (NED s.v. *please* 6 c), It. *per piacere*, Fr. *s'il vous plaît*. But more widespread is the use of the first singular of a verb for 'ask, request' (18.35), as NG *παπακαλῶ*, NHG *bitte*, Lith. *prašau*, SCR. *molim*, Boh. *prosim*, Pol. *proszę*, Rum. *rog*. Among other such phrases are Sp. *hace el favor* 'do the favor' (or simply *favor*), Dan. *vær saa god* 'be so good', Russ. *požalуйста* : *požalovat* 'do a favor', Sp. *sírvase* (more formal than *favor*), refl. of *servir* 'serve'.

16.23 JOYFUL, GLAD

Grk.	χαίρων	Goth.	(hlaz)	Lith.	linkamas
NG	χαρούμενος	ON	glāðr, feginn	Lett.	priecīgs, liksmā
Lat.	laetus	Dan.	glad	ChSl.	radŭ, veselŭ
It.	giuoso, lieto, allegro	Sw.	glad	SCR.	veselo
	contento	OE	glād, faegen	Boh.	radostný, rad, veselý
Fr.	joyeux, content	ME	glād, faen, joyful	Pol.	radosny, wesoly
Sp.	alegre, gozoso, contento	NE	joyful (glad)	Russ.	radosnyj, rad, veselij
Rum.	vesel, bucuros	Du.	blij, blijde	Skt.	hryṣya-
Ir.	fáilid, subach	OHG	frō, blide	Av.	
NlR.	lúthgháir	MHG	vrō, blide		
W.	llawen				
Br.	laouen	NHG	froh		

(ME *delit* fr. OFr. *delit* = It. *diletto*, etc., through the vb. fr. Lat. *dēlectare* 'allure, charm, delight', frequent. of *dē-licere* 'entice away', cpd. of *lacere* id. Ernout-M. 532 f. REW 2532. NED s.v.).

The moderate 'pleasure' may be covered in part by some of the words listed here under 'joy', as NHG *freude*. But it is most commonly expressed by words having an underlying notion of 'satisfaction'. Thus derivs., or infms. used substantively, of vbs. for 'please' (16.21), as Grk. *ἡδονή* : *ἡδονή* 'please', *ἡδός* 'pleasant', etc.), It. *piacere*, Fr. *plaisir* (OFr. infin.; hence ME *plesir*,

NE *pleasure* with spelling after *measure*, etc.), Sp. *placer*, Rum. *plăcere*, NHG *gefallen*, Skt. *prīti-*. Or other words meaning orig. satisfaction, as NHG *vergnügen*, Du. *genegen* (: NHG *genug* 'enough', etc.), Russ. *udovol'stie* (cf. *udovol'stoval* 'satisfy', *dovol'stie* 'sufficiency, abundance, ease', *dovol'no*, ChSl. *dovolŭno* 'enough', this : *volja* 'will', etc.). So Goth. *gabaurjōpus* (renders *ἡδονή*, beside adv. *gabaurjaba* = *ἡδώς*, *ἡδιστα*) : OE *gebyrian* 'pertain to, happen', etc. (Feist 175; for formation, cf. F. Metzger, *Language* 21.971 f.). NHG *lust*, orig. 'strong desire' (: Goth. *lustus*, OE *lust*, etc.) now common for the simple 'pleasure'. Lat. *voluptās* the most distinctive word for 'pleasure', beside neut. adj. *volup* 'pleasant, agreeable' : Lat. *velle* 'wish', Grk. *ἐλπίς* 'hope', etc.

For 'happy', 'happiness' see 16.24.

1. Grk. *χαρά* : *χαίρω* 'rejoice' (pples. *χαίρων*, NG *χαρούμενος* 'joyful'), *χάρις* 'favor, grace', Osc. *herest*, Umbr. *heriest* 'volet', Lat. *horiri*, *hortāri* 'urge, encourage', Goth. *gairnjan*, OE *giernan* (NE *yearn*) 'desire', Skt. *haryati* 'delights in', etc. Walde-P. 1.601. Ernout-M. 460. Walde-H. 1.658.

2. Lat. *gaudium* (> Sp. *gozo*, Fr. *joie* > It. *gioia*) : *gaudere* 'rejoice', Grk. *γῆθω*, Dor. *γᾶθω* 'rejoice', Hom. *γαίων* 'rejoicing', etc., root **gāu-*. Walde-P. 1.529. Ernout-M. 411 f. Walde-H. 1.584. REW 3705.

Lat. *laetitia*, fr. *laetus* 'joyful' (> It. *lieto*), also (more orig.?) 'rich, fertile', etym. dub. Walde-H. 1.750. Ernout-M. 518.

Sp. *alegría*, fr. *alegre* 'lively, merry, joyful' = It. *allegro* id., fr. Lat. *alacer* 'lively', also 'joyful, merry' (joined with *laetus* in Cic.), perh. : Goth. *aljan* 'zeal', OE *ellen* 'strength, valor', etc. Walde-P. 1.156. Walde-H. 1.25. Otherwise (: Lat. *amb-ulāre*) Ernout-M. 31.

Rum. *veselie*, fr. Slavic (below, 6). Rum. *bucurie*, beside adj. *bucuros*, fr. Alb. *bukurit* 'beauty', *bukur* 'beautiful', orig.? Tiktin 233. G. Meyer, Alb. Etym. Wtb. 52.

3. Ir. *fáille* (also 'welcome', and NlR. in this sense), fr. *fáilid* 'joyful, glad', etym.? Dub. connections in Pedersen 2.17, Stokes 262.

Ir. *sube*, cpd. of *su-* 'good' (cf. *du-be* 'grief') and *-be* fr. some form of the vb. for 'be', as **bhui-*, *bhuiw-* in Ir. *bíu*, Lat. *fiō*, etc. Pokorny Z. celt. Ph. 15.290.

Ir. *áithes*, NlR. *áthas*, perh. : Ir. *áith* 'sharp, keen' (Dillon).

NlR. *lúthgháir*, MlR. *lúthgáir* (Windisch, p. 673), cf. Gael. *lúthgháir* 'a great shout of joy', apparently the orig. sense, cpd. of *lúth* 'strength, movement' and *gáir* 'shout', whence also NlR. *gáir-dighim* 'rejoice'.

W. *llawenydd*, Br. *levenez*, fr. W. *llawen*, Br. *laouen* 'joyful', prob. : Grk. *ἀροαίω* 'have the enjoyment, benefit of', Goth. *launs* 'reward', etc. Walde-P. 2.380.

W. *dywennydd*, fr. *dywenu* 'smile, be glad', *dywen* 'a smile, glad mien', intensive cpd. of *guen* 'smile' (16.25). Evans, W. Dict. s.v.

Br. *joa*, fr. Fr. *joie* (above, 2).

4. Goth. *fahēps*, ON *fagnaðr*, OE *gefaen* with adj. *faegen*, ME *faen* (NE *fajna*), OHG *gifeho* : Goth. *faginōn*, OE *fagna*, OHG *gefeon*, OHG *gifehan* 'rejoice', outside root connections dub. Walde-P. 2.16. Falk-Torp 201. Feist 135.

ON *gleði*, Dan. *glæde*, Sw. *glädje*, OE *glādes*, etc., fr. adjs. ON *glāðr*, OE *glād* 'cheerful, joyful', also 'bright, shining' = OHG, MHG *glat* 'bright' and 'smooth', NHG *glatt*, Du. *glad* 'smooth' : ChSl. *gladŭkŭ* 'smooth', Lat. *glaber* 'smooth, bald'. Whether 'smooth' > 'bright' or conversely (cf. 15.77), the

sense 'joyful' comes fr. 'bright'. Walde-P. 1.625 f. Falk-Torp 324. NED s.v. *glad*.

OE *blīps*, *blis(s)*, ME *blisse* (but the more restricted sense, as in NE *bliss*, influenced by *bless*; cf. NED s.v.), fr. adj. *blīpe* 'kind' and 'joyful', ME, NE *blithe* = OHG *blīdi*, MHG *blide*, Du. *blijde*, *blij* 'joyful', Goth. *bleips* 'merciful, loving goodness', ON *blīðr* 'gentle, pleasing', root connection dub., perh. through 'bright' : OE *blēo* 'color, appearance', etc. Walde-P. 2.210. Falk-Torp 81.

OE *wynn*, ME *wunne*, *winne* (cf. NE *winsome*), OHG *wunna* 'great joy, bliss' (NHG *wonne*) : Lat. *venus* 'charm' (and *Venus*), Skt. *van-* 'desire, seek, gain', Goth. *wēns* 'hope', OHG *wunscan*, OE *wyscan* 'wish', etc. Walde-P. 1.258.

OHG *frewi*, *frewida*, MHG *wróude*, NHG *freude*, Du. *vreugde* (Dan. *fryd*, Sw. *fröjd*, sense prob. influenced by German; ON *frýðr* 'bloom, magnificence'), fr. adj. OHG *frō* (inflected *frawer*, etc.), MHG *froh*, NHG *froh* 'joyful, glad', in OHG also 'swift' as ON *frār*, this prob. the earlier meaning, hence perh. : Skt. *pru-* 'spring up', *prava-* 'hovering', Russ. *pryl'* 'swift pace', etc. Walde-P. 2.88. Weigand-H. 1.588. Somewhat otherwise formally but much the same semantically (as orig. 'forward moving') Gmc. **frawa-* = IE **pro-u-*) Falk-Torp 278.

OE *ioie*, NE *joy*, fr. Fr. *joie* (above, 2).

OHG *mendi*, MHG *mende*, with vb. *menden* 'rejoice' : OHG *muntar* 'eager, zealous' (NHG *munter*), Goth. *mundōn* 'take notice of', Lith. *mandras* 'lively, impudent', Grk. *μαρθάνω* 'learn', etc. Walde-P. 2.271. Feist 367.

Words of the group OE *lust*, etc. 'desire' (16.62) are also used for 'pleasure, joy', e.g. sometimes in OE (cf. NED s.v.), and esp. in MHG, NHG (Dan. *lyst*, Sw. *lust* prob. fr. LG).

5. Lith. *džiaugsmas*, fr. *džiaugti-s* 'be glad, rejoice', prob. with cons. transposition fr. *gaudz-* : Lat. *gaudium* (above, 2). Walde-P. 1.529. Walde-H. 1.584.

Lith. *linksmybė*, Lett. *liksmā* (also *liksmē*, *liksmība*), fr. Lith. *linksmas*, Lett. *liksmis* 'joyful', prob. : Lith. *lenkti* 'bend, bow', *linkėti* 'incline to, wish', with semantic development through 'inclined to, agreeable, pleasant'. Mühl-Endz. 2.486. Leskien, Ablaut 334.

Lett. *prieks*, with adj. *priecīgs* 'joyful', perh. fr. the root of ChSl. *prijati*, Goth. *frījōn* 'love', Skt. *priya* 'dear', etc. (Walde-P. 2.86 f., without the Lett. forms). Mühl-Endz. 3.393.

6. ChSl. *radostŭ* (reg. for *χαρά* in Gospels), etc., general Slavic, fr. adj. ChSl. *radŭ*, etc. general Slavic for 'joyful, glad' or in part 'willing, ready' (so mostly SCR., Pol. *rad*) : Lith. *rōds* 'willing', OE *rōt* 'cheerful' more often 'noble, excellent', vb. *ā-rētan* 'comfort, delight', etc. Walde-P. 2.369. Trautmann 235. Otherwise (*rad-* fr. *ard-* on account of *Ardogastes* = *Rodogost*) Brückner 452, Liewehr, Einführung in die hist. Gram. d. tschechischen Sprache 190 f.

ChSl. *veselje* = *ἀγαλλιασις* 'great joy, exultation' (cf. Lk. 1.24 *radostŭ i veselje* = *χαρά καὶ ἀγαλλιασις*), and in modern Slavic esp. 'boisterous joy, merrymaking' (Pol. *wesele* 'wedding feast, wedding'), deriv., through the vb., fr. adj. ChSl. *veselŭ*, etc., general Slavic (> Rum. *vesel*), mostly 'merry' but not always sharply distinguished from the previous group (ChSl. *radŭ*, etc.); prob. as orig. 'feasting' : Goth. *wisān* (esp. *wailla wisān*) 'be merry', *waillawins* 'food', OE *wist* 'food', Ir. *feis* 'meal, feast', etc. Walde-P. 1.308. Feist 569. Or/and (?) : Skt. *vasu-* 'good'. Fraenkel, Mélanges Pedersen 453.

7. Skt. *ānanda-*, *nanda-*, fr. *ā-nand-*, *nand-* 'rejoice', etym. dub., but perh. :

nad- 'sound, cry' (so Whitney, Roots). Cf. Ir. *lúthgháir* (above, 3).

Skt. *harṣa-* : *hr̥s-* 'bristle, be excited, rejoice', Lat. *horrire* 'bristle, shudder', Ir. *gerb* 'rough'. Walde-P. 1.610.

Skt. *prīti* : *prī-* 'please', *priya* 'dear', etc. (16.21).

Skt. *mayas-*, Av. *mayā-*, *māyā-*, prob. : Lat. *mitis* 'mild, gentle', Lith. *mielas*

'dear', etc. Walde-P. 2.244. Barth. 1141.

Av. *šaiti-* (OPers. *šiyāti-* 'well being, happiness'), fr. *šyā-* 'rejoice' : Lat. *quies* 'rest', ON *hvīla* 'rest', Goth. *hweila* 'time', ChSl. *po-kojŭ* 'rest'. Walde-P. 1.510. Barth. 1716.

Av. *urwāza-* : *urwāz-* and *urwād-* 'rejoice', root connection? Barth. 1545.

16.23 JOYFUL, GLAD

Grk.	χαίρων	Goth.	(hlaz)	Lith.	linkamas
NG	χαρούμενος	ON	glāðr, feginn	Lett.	priecīgs, liksmā
Lat.	laetus	Dan.	glad	ChSl.	radŭ, veselŭ
It.	giuoso, lieto, allegro	Sw.	glad	SCR.	veselo
	contento	OE	glād, faegen	Boh.	radostný, rad, veselý
Fr.	joyeux, content	ME	glād, faen, joyful	Pol.	radosny, wesoly
Sp.	alegre, gozoso, contento	NE	joyful (glad)	Russ.	radosnyj, rad, veselij
Rum.	vesel, bucuros	Du.	blij, blijde	Skt.	hryṣya-
Ir.	fáilid, subach	OHG	frō, blide	Av.	
NlR.	lúthgháir	MHG	vrō, blide		
W.	llawen				
Br.	laouen	NHG	froh		

Nearly all the words for 'joyful' (or 'glad'; but NE *glad* now weaker than formerly, and of persons only predicative, cf. NED), as listed here are connected, either as derivs. or conversely, with some of those for 'joy', though without complete correspondence between the commonest sbs. and adjs. in the same language. Whether or not these have been mentioned in the discussion of 'joy' (16.22), their relations are obvious.

We comment here only on the few others of those listed, and on some of those used in related senses, especially 'merry'.

1. It., Sp. *contento*, Fr. *content* 'satisfied, contented' (fr. Lat. *contentus* id., pple. of *continēre* 'hold together, contain') are also commonly used in the sense of 'pleased, glad

kus, iuz, etc.). Mühl.-Endz. 2.126. Walde-H. 1.715.

Lith. *šypotis* 'smile', beside *šieptis, šaipytis* 'grin', etym.? Walde-P. 1.364 (but Skt. *gīṛā-* rarely 'nose', mostly dual, 'cheeks' or 'lips').

Lett. *smieties* 'laugh', *smaidīt* 'smile', above, 1.

7. ChSl. *smějati* sg 'laugh', etc., general Slavic, and SCr. *smiješiti se*, etc. 'smile', above, 1.

Russ. *u-lybat'sja* 'smile', precise source dub., but prob. fr. a form parallel to Ukr. *lypiti* 'peel, bare the teeth, grin' (cf. Rum. *zimbi*, above, 3). Berneker 751.

16.26 PLAY (vb.)

Grk.	παίζω (ἀδῶν poet.)	Goth.	leika	Lith.	žaisti, lošti
NG	παίζω	ON	leika	Lett.	spēlēt, ruotālat
Lat.	ludere	Dan.	lepe, spille	ChSl.	(igrati)
It.	giocare	Sw.	leka, spela	SCr.	igrati se
Fr.	jouer	OE	plegian, spilian	Boh.	hrāti se
Sp.	jugar	ME	pleie, spile, leyke	Pol.	grać
Rum.	se juca	NE	play	Russ.	igrat'
Ir.	imberim, cluchigur	Du.	spielen	Skt.	kriḍ-
NIr.	imrim, súgruighim	OHG	spīlon		
W.	chware	MHG	spīl(e)n		
Br.	c'hoari	NHG	spielen		

Of the verbs for 'play', one is derived from the word for 'child', one group from a noun for 'jest', some from nouns for 'play, game' of obscure origin. But the most frequent relation is with words denoting quick action, as 'jump, dance', etc.

1. Grk. παίζω, fr. παῖς, παῖδος 'child'. Grk. ἀδῶν (poet., Hom.+), beside ἀδύρμα 'plaything, amusement', perh. cpd. á-fr. *ἡ- 'in' and *θυρμ orig. 'jump about' or the like : θυόρος 'rushing, impetuous', Russ. *duriti* 'play the fool', Av. *dvar-* 'walk (of daeivc beings), hurry', etc. Walde-P. 1.842.

2. Lat. *ludere*, beside *lūdus* 'game, play', old *loidos*, *loedos* : Grk. λῖζε- παῖζε (Hesych.), λῖδορος 'abusive'. Walde-P. 2.402. Ernout-M. 565 f. Walde-H. 1.829.

It. *giocare*, Fr. *jouer*, Sp. *jugar*, Rum. *juca* (Rum. 'play a game or instrument', 'dance'; refl. 'play' as a child), fr. VLat. **iocāre*, Lat. *iocārī* 'to jest, joke', fr. sb. *iocus* 'a jest', this through 'move quickly, fr. 'saying', with different development in

Umbr. *iuka* 'prayers', fr. a root **yek-*, seen in OHG *jehan* 'say, confess', etc. Walde-P. 1.204 f. Ernout-M. 495. Walde-H. 1.715. REW 4585.

3. Ir. *imberim*, NIr. *imrim* ('be busy with, practise', etc. hence also 'play'), cpd. of *berim* 'carry'. Pedersen 2.468. Laws, Gloss. 474.

Ir. *cluchigur* (K. Meyer, Contrib. 395), fr. *cluche* 'game, sport, play', prob. : *cless* 'feat, trick', *clechtaim* 'practise', this : Skt. *kriḍ-* 'play' (?). Pedersen 1.362, 2.493. Walde-P. 2.572.

NIr. *súgruighim*, beside sb. *súgradh* 'play, sport, fun', cf. also *súgach*, Mlr. *sucach* 'merry, cheerful', etym.?

W. *chware*, Br. *c'hoari*, with *chw-* fr. *gw-* (Corn. *gware* 'a play', MW *gware* beside *chware*), perh. as 'loiter, delay' : Ir. *fo-d-rig* 'delays', cpd. of the root in Ir. *con-rigim* 'bind', Lat. *corrīgia* 'thong', etc. Pedersen 1.433 f., 2.593.

4. ON *leika* (> ME *leyke*, *layke*), Dan. *lege*, Sw. *leka* = Goth. *laikan* 'spring, hop', OE *lācan* 'move quickly, jump, play (a musical instrument),

fight', MHG *leichen* 'hop, deceive', etc. : Grk. λαίω 'cause to tremble', Skt. *rej-* 'make tremble, quiver', etc. Walde-P. 2.399. Falk-Torp 630 f.

OE *plegian*, *plegan*, ME *pleie*, NE *play*, in the older language also, and doubtless more orig., 'move about swiftly, spring, dance', etc., now generally separated from OHG *pflegan* 'care for, attend to, be wont', but in any case outside connections dub. Falk-Torp 836 f. NED s.v. *play*, vb.

OE *spilian*, ME *spile*, OHG *spīlon*, MHG *spīl(e)n*, NHG *spielen*, Du. *spelen*, in the older languages esp. 'be in quick motion, move about', etym.? Hence the loanwords (fr. MLG) Dan. *spille*, Sw. *spela*, which have mostly replaced the native ones with reference to games, cards, music, etc. Falk-Torp 1120 f. Weigand-H. 2.915.

5. Lith. *žaisti*, perh. as orig. 'jump' : Lat. *haedus* 'young goat', Goth. *gaits*, etc. 'goat', ChSl. *zajęci* 'hare', and Skt. *jihīte* 'bounds up, leaps up, runs off'. Walde-P. 1.527, 544.

Lith. *lošti* (esp. 'play' cards; cf. NSB and Hermann, Lit.-Deutsches Gesprächsbb. pp. 76 ff.), orig. 'turn up' (the cards). Cf. *-lošti* in *at-si-lošti* 'lean, incline', etym.? Skardžius, Lietuvių kalbos žodžių daryba 483 f.

Lett. *spēlēt*, fr. MLG *spelen*. Lett. *ruotālat* : *ruotāt* 'be dexterous, turn, hop', also 'loaf about', refl. 'tumble about, play' : *rats* 'wheel', etc. Mühl.-Endz. 583, 584.

6. ChSl. *igrati* 'spring, dance', later also play and so general modern Slavic (in part refl. in sense 'play' as a child), cf. ChSl. *igrī* sb. 'play' (Supr.) : Skt. *ej-* 'stir, move, quake, tremble', *ing-* 'stir, move', ON *eikenn* 'wild, raging', Walde-P. 1.11. Berneker 422. Brückner 154.

7. Skt. *kriḍ-*, prob. as **kriḍ-d-* : Goth. *-hrisjan*, OE *hrissan* 'shake', Ir. *cressaim* 'shake, swing', fr. an extension of the root *(s)ker- in Grk. *skaiṗo* 'dance, hop, spring', etc. Or as **kliz-d-* Ir. *cless* 'feat, trick' ?. Walde-P. 2.572.

16.27 LOVE (sb.; vb.)

Grk.	ἔρως, φιλία, ὁμοφιλία, ἀγάπη, φιλία, ὁμόφρων	Goth.	frijarþwa; frijōn	Lith.	meilė; mylėti
NG	ἀγάπη, ἔρως; ἀγαπᾶω	ON	ást, elska; elska, un-na, frjá	Lett.	mīlestība, mīlība; mīlēt, mīl'ūt
Lat.	ἀγάπη, ἔρως; ἀγαπᾶω	Dan.	kærlighed, elskov; el-ske	ChSl.	ljubiti; ljubiti
It.	amore; amare	Sw.	kärlek, älskog; älska	Boh.	láskati; milovati
Fr.	amour; aimer	OE	lufu, frēod; lufian, frēon	Pol.	milok; kochać
Sp.	amor; amar, quedar	ME	love; loveie	Russ.	ljubov'; ljub-
Rum.	iubire, dragoste, amor; iubi	NE	love; love	Skt.	kāma-, preman-
Ir.	grád, serc, cais; car-ainm	Du.	liefe; beminnen	Av.	sneha-; pri-, kam-, snih-
NIr.	grádh, searc; grádh-ainm	OHG	minna, liubi; min-nōn, liubōn		....; kan-, zaoš-
W.	cariad, serch; caru	MHG	liebe, minne; lieben, minnen		
Br.	karanlez; karoul	NHG	liebe; lieben		

The sbs. and vbs. for 'love' are generally parallel forms of the same root, but in some languages there is disparity; hence both are listed. Many of

the adjs. for 'dear' are also cognate with the words for 'love' and so are included in the discussion here, though listed separately (16.28).

Lat. *cāritās* 'love, affection', fr. *cārus* 'dear' (> It., Sp. *caro*, Fr. *cher*) : Ir. *caraim*, W. *caru*, Br. *karoul* 'love', OE *hōre*, OHG *huora*, etc. 'whore', Lett. *kārs* 'lewd, greedy'; prob. also Skt. *kāma*-sb. 'love' with vb. root *kam-*, etc. (below, 8). Walde-P. 1.325. Walde-H. 1.175. Ernout-M. 158 (rejecting the Indo-Iranian connection).

Rum. *iubire*, old infin. as sb., fr. the vb. *iubi*, fr. the Slavic, cf. ChSl. *ljubiti*, etc. (above, 1). Rum. *dragoste* 'love' with *drag* 'dear', fr. the Slavic, cf. late ChSl. *dragosti* 'preciousness', ChSl. *dragū* 'precious', modern Slavic also 'dear' (16.28). Tiktin 569 f., 571.

4. Ir. *grád*, NIr. *grádh*, whence the vb. *grádhaim*, orig. dub., perh. loanword fr. Lat. *grātum* 'favor' (*grātus* 'acceptable, agreeable') in phrases like *grātum facere alicui*. Walde-P. 1.601. Walde-H. 1.620. Otherwise (as cognate) Pedersen 1.133.

Ir. *serc*, NIr. *searc* (now mostly poet.), W. *serch* (Br. *serc'h* 'concubine, whore'), etym. dub., perh. (**ser-k-* beside **ser-t-*) : W. *serth* 'obscene', ON *serða* 'stuprate'. Or : Grk. *στέργω*? Walde-P. 2.500, 642. Pedersen 1.78. Stokes 301.

Ir. *cais*, prob. same word as *cais* 'hate' (16.41), both senses fr. orig. 'care' developing as 'loving care' or 'anxiety, trouble, hate'. Pedersen 2.10. Walde-P. 1.340.

Ir. *caraim*, W. *caru*, sb. *cariad*, Br. *karoul*, sb. *karanlez* : Lat. *cārus* 'dear' (above, 3). Ir. *cín*, NIr. *cion* (esp. 'fondness, esteem') : Skt. *canas-* 'delight', Av. *cin-* 'man- 'desire'. Walde-P. 1.325. Stokes KZ 40.246 f. Marstrandner, Z. celt. Ph. 7.412.

6. Lith. *meilė*, Lett. *mīlestība*, *mīlība*, vbs. Lith. *mylėti*, Lett. *mīlēt*, *mīl'ūt*, with adjs. Lith. *mielas*, Lett. *mīl's* 'dear' : ChSl. *milū* 'pitiful', in modern Slavic

also 'dear', SCr. *mio*, Boh. *milý*, Pol. *mily*, Russ. *mil*, whence vb. Boh. *milovati*, sb. Pol. *miłok*, etc., per. fr. the root **mei-* in Skt. *mayas-* 'delight, joy', Lat. *mitis* 'mild, gentle', Ir. *mōith* 'tender', etc. Walde-P. 2.244. Berneker 2.57 f.

7. ChSl. *ljuby*, vb. *ljubiti*, adj. *ljubū* 'dear' (the last not in Gospels; instead *vāzljublenū* pret. pass. pple. 'ἀγαπητός'), above, 1. Once general Slavic, but partly replaced. Boh. *lubití se* impers. 'be pleasing', Pol. *lubić* 'be fond of, like'. Berneker 756 f.

Boh. *laska*, with vb. *laskati* 'caress' : Russ. *laska* 'caress, kindness', *laskat'* 'caress, wheedle', ChSl. *laskati* 'flatter', etc., general Slavic in related senses, perh. fr. the root in Russ. *lasit'* 'flatter', *lasýj* 'fond of dainties', Pol. *łasy* 'hanker-ing, greedy', etc., and Goth. *lustus* 'desire, lust', OE *lust*, etc. 'lust, joy'. Walde-P. 2.387. Otherwise Berneker 692.

16.28 DEAR

Grk.	φίλος ἀγαπητός (φίλος)	Goth.	liufs	Lith.	mielas
NG	ἀγαπητός (φίλος)	ON	liuf, kær	Lett.	miļ's
Lat.	cārus	Dan.	kær, elsket	ChSl.	vāzljublenū, ljubū
It.	caro	Sw.	kär, älskad	SCr.	mio, drag
Fr.	cher	OE	leof, dēore	Boh.	drahý, milý
Sp.	caro	ME	leve, dēre	Pol.	luby, mily
Rum.	drag	Du.	dear	Russ.	mil, dorog
Ir.	díl, cōim, inmain	OHG	liob	Skt.	priya-
NIr.	dílis, ionmhain	MHG	liep	Av.	frya-, friða-
W.	annwyl, cu, hoff	NHG	lieb, tener		
Br.	ker, kaez				

The majority of words for 'dear' (= 'beloved') are connected with words for 'love' and have been included in the discussion of the latter (16.26). The others, including some in which the earlier sense was 'dear' = 'valuable, expensive' (11.88), are:

Ir. *díl*, etym. dub., perh. **dwe-li-* :

Pol. *kochać* = Boh. *kochati* 'fondle', refl. 'delight in' : ChSl. *kosati*, Russ. *kosnut'sja* 'touch', etc. (15.71). Semantic development fr. 'touch' through 'caress' to 'love'. Berneker 538, 581 f.

8. Skt. *pri-* in *priyate* (Av. *fri-* 'satisfy'), sb. *preman-*, adjs. *priya-*, Av. *frya-*, *friða-* 'dear' : Goth. *frijōn* 'love', etc. (above, 5).

Skt. *kāma*-sb. 'desire, wish' (as Av., OPers. *kāma-*) and 'love', *kam-* 'desire, love', beside *kan-* 'be pleased with, enjoy', Av. *kā-*, *kan-* 'desire', prob. (with secondary *kam-*, etc.) : Lat. *cārus* 'dear', etc. (cf. above, 3).

Skt. *sneha-*, lit. 'stickiness', whence 'attachment, love' : *snih-* 'be sticky', whence 'become attached to, feel affection for'.

Av. *zaoš-* 'find pleasure in, love' (cf. OPers. *daušta* 'friend') : Skt. *juṣ-* 'taste, enjoy' (caus. mid. also 'love, caress'), Grk. *γέλομαι* 'taste, enjoy', etc. (15.31). Walde-P. 1.568 f.

**dwe-no-* in Lat. *bonus*, OLat. *duenos* 'good'. Vendryes, Miscell. K. Meyer, p. 289.

Ir. *cōim* (also 'handsome, fine'), W. *cu*, MBr. *cuff* (NBr. *kuñ* 'gentle, affable') : Lett. *saime* 'family', OE *hām*, OHG *heim*, 'home', etc. Walde-P. 1.259. Pedersen 1.58.

or *kus* (cf. the more obviously imitative *bu, bus*, below, 2). Gmc. forms resisting the consonant shift by reason of the expressive character, or influenced by the group Goth. *kiusan*, Grk. *γέω* etc. 'try, taste', or fr. a parallel *gu, gus*? Walde-P. 1.465. Feist 315.

Grk. *κύκω* (aor. Hom. *κύκωσα*, mostly poet., in prose replaced early by *φίλω*); Goth. *kukjan*, OFris. *kükken*; ON *kyssa*, OE *cyssan* (> W. sb. *cusan*, vb. *cusanu*), OHG *kussen*, etc. with sbs. ON *koss*, OE *coss*, OHG *kus*, etc.; Skt. *cumb-* (late, cf. below, 9); Hitt. *kuwass-* (Benveniste, MSL 33.139).

2. Derivs. of an imitative *bu, bus*, in words for 'kiss' and 'lip' or 'mouth'. Widespread group not confined to IE languages, but mostly dial. or colloq. words not included in the list. Walde-P. 2.113 f. Berneker 104. Mühl.-Endz. 1.344 f.

NE *buss* (sb. and vb.), NHG sb. *buss*, vb. *bussen*, Sp. *buz* ('kiss of respect', fr. Arab.), Pol. *buzia*, *buziak*; cf. Ir. *bus*, Alb. *buzë*, Rum. *buză* 'lip'. Here as regular verbs for 'kiss' Lith. *bučiuoti*, Lett. *bučiuot*, beside Lith. *buć* an imitative exclamation inviting a kiss (NSB s.v.), perh. fr. NHG dial. forms like *butschen* and (Swiss) *butsch* 'a kiss'.

Other colloq. words of imitative orig., e.g. NE *smack* (with its Gmc. parallels); Rum. *pupa* (childish or derogatory) : It. *poppa*, 'breast', *poppare* 'suck', etc. (Pugariu 1403); Lett. *skūpstīt*, beside *čūpstīt* 'suck' (Mühl.-Endz. 3.908).

3. Grk. *φίλω* 'love' (16.27), hence also 'show signs of love, kiss' (Hdt.+), with sb. *φίλημα* 'a kiss' (Aesch.+), NG pop. *φιλώ* only 'kiss', sbs. *φίλι* (fr. infin. *φίλειν*), *φίλημα*. Cf. Corn. *a(m)me*, MBr. *afet* 'kiss', prob. fr. Lat. *amāre* 'love' (Henry 5; not in Loth, Mots lat.).

4. Lat. *osculāri*, fr. *osculum* 'a kiss',

Ir. *inmain*, NIr. *ionmhain*, perh. as **eni-moni-* fr. the root of *menme* 'mind', etc. Macbain 218.

NIr. *dílis*, also 'faithful', orig. 'one's own', in this sense OIr. *díless* (cf. W. *dilys* 'certain'), cpd. of neg. *di-* and *-less* as in *less-macc*, W. *llys-fab* 'stepson' : Ir. *leth*, 'side'. Pedersen 2.8.

W. *hoff* 'dear, desirable', etym.?

W. *annwyl*, etym.? Morris Jones 160 (but??).

Br. *ker*, MBr. *quer*, fr. a Norman form of Fr. *cher*. Henry 63.

Br. *kaez* (MBr. *quaez* 'captive, unfortunate') 'unfortunate, miserable',

whence by affectionate commiseration 'dear' : W. *caeth*, Ir. *cacht* 'slave', Lat. *captus* 'captive', etc. Henry 57.

OE *dēore*, ME *dēre*, NE *dear*, also 'precious, expensive' (cf. 11.88) in OE and ME often 'glorious, noble' : ON *dyrr* 'precious, noble', OHG *tiure* 'glorious, excellent, valuable', NHG *teuer* 'dear' (in both senses), outside connection dub. Falk-Torp 172. Weigand-H. 2.1040 ff.

SCr., Bulg. *drag* (> Rum. *drag*), Boh. *drahý*, Russ. *dorog*, also 'precious, valuable', Pol. *drogi*, ChSl. *dragū* only in the latter sense (cf. also Lett. *dārgs* id., prob. loanword), etym.? Berneker 213.

16.29 KISS (vb.)

Grk.	φιλέω, κυέω	Goth.	kukjan	Lith.	bučiuoti
NG	φιλέω	ON	kyssa	Lett.	bučiuoti, skūpstīt
Lat.	osculāri, osculāri, osculāri, osculāri	Dan.	kyssa	ChSl.	lobzati, osculati
It.	baciare	OE	cyssan	SCr.	ljubiti, cjelivati
Fr.	embrasser, baiser	ME	kisse	Boh.	libati (celovati)
Sp.	besar	NE	kiss	Pol.	całować
Rum.	săruta	Du.	kussen	Russ.	celovat'
Ir.	pócain	OHG	kussen	Skt.	(cumb-)
NIr.	pógaim	MHG	kussen	Av.	....
W.	cuasnu	NHG	kussen		
Br.	pokat				

Kissing, as an expression of affection or love, is unknown among many races, and in the history of mankind seems to be a later substitute for the more primitive rubbing of noses, sniffing, and licking. The partial agreement among words for 'kiss' in some of the IE languages rests only on some common expressive syllables, and is no conclusive evidence that kissing was known in IE times. It was late in India, and a Slavic group probably reflects the 'lick' kiss. Schrader, Reallex. s.v. Kuss. Hopkins, The Sniff-Kiss in Ancient India, JAOS 28.120 f. Meissner, Der Kuss im alten Orient, Ber. Preuss. Akad. 1934. 914 ff.

A distinction between the kiss of affection and that of erotic love is sometimes made as in Latin (cf. *Sciendum osculum religionis, saviū voluptatis; quamvis quidam osculum filii dari, uzori basium, scortio saviū dicant*, Serv. ad Verg.), but even here is not maintained and in general is ignored.

Several of the words for 'kiss', as already stated, are of imitative origin. One is from a 'little mouth'. Some come, through church influence, from the kiss of 'peace' or 'greeting'. In some the feeling of 'love' is the antecedent of its expression as 'kiss'.

1. Derivs. of an expressive syllable *ku*

ChSl. *cělovati* 'greet' (cf. *cělū* 'sound, well', like Lat. *salūtāre* fr. *salūs* 'health'), hence also 'kiss' (Supr. once, and later) as SCr. *cjeliwati*, Boh. *celovati*, Pol. *całować*, Russ. *celovat'*. Berneker 123 f. Ernout-M. 898. Kretschmer, Glotta 9.208.

Lat. *bāsiāre* (> It. *baciare*, Fr. *baiser*, Sp. *besar*), fr. *bāsiūm* (Catull.+) orig. used like *sāviūm*, but eventually displacing it and *osculum*, source dub. (loanword fr. Celtic?). Ernout-M. 105. Walde-H. 1.97 f. REW 971. Wartburg 2.268 ff.

Fr. *embrasser*, fr. *bras* 'arm', orig. 'take in the arms, embrace', but also 'kiss' since 17th cent., and now replacing *baiser* in this sense (except with added *lèvres* or the like, or as a noun; *donner un baiser*, etc.) owing to the obscene connotation which *baiser* has taken. REW 1256. Wartburg 2.268 ff. Bloch 1.61, 99.

Rum. *săruta*, fr. Lat. *salūtāre* 'greet'. Perh. semantic borrowing fr. Slavic (cf. ChSl. *cělovati*, etc., below, 8), but not necessarily. Cf. OSP. *saludar* also 'kiss', and so formerly sometimes NE *salute* (NED s.v. 2, e). REW 7556. Tiktin 136

MHG *riiwen* (impers. and refl.), OHG *hriuwōn*, -en, MHG *riiwen* (pers. and refl., weak vb.), NHG *(be)riuen*, Du. *berouwen*, also OE *hrēowsian*, OHG *rii-wison* (pers.): ON *hryggja* 'grieve', *hrygr* 'grieved, sad', root connection dub. Walde-P. 1.180. Falk-Torp 917.

OE *ofpyncan* (impers. *með ofpincþ* 'penetret', Aelfric), ME *ofthinke*, cpd. of *of*-orig. 'off, away', but often as here denoting opposition, and OE *pyncan* 'seem, seem fit' (NE *methinks*). NED s.v.

ME, NE *repent* (ME and older NE also refl. and impers.), fr. Fr. *repentir* (above, 2).

NE *regret* (this sense since middle of 15th cent.), ME *regrete*, *regrate* 'lament, feel sorrow' (at loss, death, etc.), fr. OFr. *regreter*, *regreter* 'lament someone's death', Fr. *regretter* (above, 2).

Du. *betreuren*, also 'mourn', cpd. of *treuren* 'mourn for, grieve over' : *treurig*, NHG *traurig* 'sad', etc. (16.36).

NHG *bedauern*, fr. MHG *(be)tūren*, *tiuren* (impers.) 'be expensive, cost too much' (: *tiure* 'dear, expensive', 11.91), whence *ich bedauert* 'it pains me', later pers. *ich bedauere* 'lament, deplore, am sorry'. Kluge-G. 97. Weigand-H. 1.174.

16.35 PITY (sb.)

Grk. <i>ἔλεος, ἔλεος</i>	Goth. <i>armaiō, armahairtei</i>	Lith. <i>pasigailėjimas, susimylimas</i>
NG <i>miseriordia</i>	Dan. <i>medlidenhed, medynk</i>	Let. <i>žēlastība</i>
Lat. <i>pietis</i>	Sw. <i>medlidande, medomkan</i>	ChSl. <i>milostī, milosrdīje</i>
It. <i>pietis</i>	OE <i>mildheortnyss</i>	SCr. <i>smilovanje, sažaljenje, milosrdie</i>
Sp. <i>piadad</i>	ME <i>pile(e)</i> , <i>mildhertness</i>	Boh. <i>útrpnost, litość</i>
Rum. <i>mila</i>	NE <i>pity</i>	Pol. <i>litość, miłosierdzie</i>
Ir. <i>ar-chaisecht</i>	Du. <i>medeliden, meedoogen</i>	Russ. <i>žalost', sožalenie</i>
Nr. <i>truagh</i>	OHG <i>irbarmida, mildida</i>	Skt. <i>dayā, karuṇā, kṛpā, etc.</i>
W. <i>losturi, trugareid</i>	MHG <i>erbarmede, barmunge, milde</i>	Av. <i>marəždika-</i>
Br. <i>truez, trugarez</i>	NHG <i>erbarmen, mitleid, barmherzigheit</i>	

able, unhappy', etc. Falk-Torp 1409, 1420.

OE *mildheortnyss*, ME *mildhertness*, fr. OE *midheort* 'kindhearted, gentle, merciful' (OHG *mill-herzi* 'misericors'), cpd. of *milde* 'gentle, mild, merciful', and *heart* 'heart'.

ME *pile(e)*, NE *pity*, fr. OFr. *pitit*, *pitit*, Fr. *pitie* (above, 2).

Du. *medeliden* (MLG *medeliden*, *medelidenge* > Dan. *medlid(n)ing*, *medlidelse*, now *medlidenhed*, Sw. *medlidande*), MHG *mitelidunge*, *miteliden*, NHG *miteliden* (Luther), now *mitleid*, cpd. of *mit* 'with' and Du. *lijden*, MHG *liden*, NHG *leiden* 'suffer' (cf. 16.32), orig. 'sympathy', whence 'compassion, pity'. Translation of Lat. *compassio*, this of Grk. *συμπάθεια*. Falk-Torp 707. Kluge-G. 394. Weigand-H. 2.196 f.

Du. *meedoogen*, cpd. of *mede* 'with', and *doogen* (now only dial.), MDu. *dogen* 'endure, bear, suffer' : OS *adogian* 'endure, suffer', OE *gedegian* 'bear, overcome', caus. to OS *dōg*, OE *dēag*, Goth. *daug* 'is good, avails', etc. Falk-Torp 177, 163.

OHG *miltida*, *miltnissa*, MHG *milde*, etc., fr. OHG *milte*, etc. 'friendly, gracious, generous', etc. = OE *milde*, etc. (cf. above), ON *mildr* 'mild, gentle, graceful', etc. Walde-P. 2.289.

5. Lith. *pasigailėjimas*, fr. *pasigailėti* 'take pity on', perfect. of *gailėti* (-s) 'pity, regret' (16.34).

Lith. *susimylimas*, *susimylėjimas*, fr. *susimilti*, *susimylėti* 'have pity' : Lith. *mylėti* 'love', *mylėtas* 'dear', etc. (16.27).

Let. *žēlastība* (adj. *žēlīgs*, vb. *žēluot*), fr. *žēlas* 'grief, sorrow', adv. *žēl* 'it's a

5. Lith. *apgailauti, gailėti-s* (*gailauti, gailėti* mostly 'mourn, pity') : adv. *gaila* '(it is) a pity', adj. *gailus* 'pitiful, deplorable' also 'biting, sharp', these perh.: OHG *geil*, OE *gāl* 'wanton'. Walde-P. 1.634.

Let. *nuoželuot*, cpd. of *žēluot* 'pity' (16.35).

6. ChSl. (ras) *kajati se*, SCr. *kaja'i se*, Boh. *káti se*, Pol. (roz) *kajać się*, Russ. (ras) *kajati'sja*, with nonrefl. forms ChSl. *o-kajati* 'lament', SCr. *kajati* 'avenge', Russ. *kajal* 'admonish' : Skt. *ci*- 'avenge, punish', Av. *či*- 'repay, atone', Grk. *τίωω* 'pay, atone', *τιμωή* 'punishment', etc. Berneker 499. Walde-P. 1.508 f.

SCr. *žaliti*, Boh. *želeť* (Gebauer 1.197), Pol. *żałować*, Russ. *žaleť*, but ChSl. *žaliti* 'mourn, lament' : SCr. *žalost*, etc. 'grief, sorrow' (16.32).

Boh. *lítovati*, fr. *lity* 'furious, fierce, cruel' (*je mi líto* 'I am sorry'), see under *litosť* 'pity' (16.35).

7. Skt. *anu-tap-*, cpd. of *tap-*, lit. 'be hot, burn', but also in fig. sense 'suffer pain'. Similarly *anu-cuc-*, cpd. of *cuc-* 'flame, glow', fig. 'suffer violent pain, feel sorrow', etc.

Some of the words for 'pity' are specializations of 'affection, kindness, kindheartedness, love' or the like, and some, like the closely allied 'sympathy' and 'compassion', are from the notion of 'suffer with'.

Others are connected with words for 'wretched, poor' or 'harsh, cruel', which through 'miserable', etc. became 'pitiable', 'exciting pity', whence secondarily the subj. 'pity'.

Many of the words listed cover also 'mercy'.

1. Grk. *ἔλεος*, etym. dub. Boisacq 241.

Grk. *οἰκτος*, beside *οἰκρός* 'pitiable', *οἰκτῶω* 'pity' (whence new sb. *οἰκτιρμός*) : Goth. *aithrōn* 'beg', and prob. Ir. *ar-ēpi* 'cries, out, complains'. Walde-P. 1.105. Boisacq 690.

In NG both the preceding words are lit. but familiar through use in the church. In common speech 'pity' would be most nearly expressed by the vb. *λυπούμαι* 'be sorry' (cf. 16.32, 16.34), in phrases like *τὸν λυπούμαι* 'I am sorry for him'. NG *κρίμα* (class. Grk. 'decision') is used for the obj. 'pity', as *κρίμα εἶναι* 'it's a pity', but not for the emotion.

2. Lat. *miseriordia*, fr. *miseri cors*, -dis 'compassionate, pitiful', cpd. of *miser* 'wretched, miserable' and *cor* 'heart'. Hence the learned words in Romance, It., Sp. *miseriordia*, Fr. *miseri corde* 'mercy, compassion'.

It. *pietà*, Fr. *piété*, Sp. *piEDAD*, fr. Lat. *pietās*, -tātis 'piety, affection, duty', late 'gentleness, kindness, pity', fr. *pīus* 'pious, affectionate, loyal, etc.', outside connections dub. Walde-P. 2.69 f. Ernout-M. 773.

Rum. *mild*, fr. the Slavic, cf. ChSl. *milŭ* 'pitiable' (below, 6). Tiktin 980.

3. Ir. *airchissecht*, fr. *ar-cessi* 'pities' : W. *arbed(u)* 'spare, save', Br. *erbed(i)*

'spare, manage', etym. dub. Walde-P. 1.513. Pedersen 2.486.

Nr. *truagh*, W. *trugareid*, Br. *truez*, *trugarez*, fr. Ir. *tróg*, *truag*, W., MBr. *tru* 'miserable', perh. : Grk. *τῖφος* 'wear out, waste, distress', *τῖφος* 'shred'. Pedersen 1.101. Walde-P. 1.732. Or : Grk. *σπείρωμαι* 'be exhausted, worn out, suffer pain'. Thurneysen, Gram. 40. Here also Ir. Nr. *trócaire* 'mercy', cpd. with root of *carim* 'love'. Pedersen 1.418. Thurneysen, Gram. 87.

W. *losturi*, fr. *lostur* 'pitiable', fr. *lost* 'hard, severe, cruel', fr. Lat. *lostus* 'roasted, burned', but deriv. influenced by Lat. *tortura* 'torment'. Loth, Mots lat. 211 f.

4. Goth. *armaiō*, fr. *arms* 'pitiable' = OHG *arm*, OE *earn* 'miserable, poor, etc.' (cf. 11.52). Hence adj. cpds. Goth. *armahairts*, OHG *armherzi*, *barmherzi* (*bi-arm-*), MHG *barmherze(c)*, NHG *barmherzig* 'compassionate', whence sbs. Goth. *armahairtei*, OHG *barmherze*, *barmherze(c)heil*, NHG *barmherzigkeit* 'pity, compassion' (Christian imitations of the Lat. *miseri cors*, *miseriordia*, above, 2), and vbs. Goth. *arman sik*, OHG *irbarmēn* (*ir-bi-armēn*), MHG *(er)barmen*, NHG *(sich) erbarmen* 'have pity', whence OHG *irbarmida*, MHG *erbarmede*, (er)barmung, etc., NHG *erbarmen* (infin. as sb.). Weigand-H. 1.158 f., 455 f. Kluge-G., 40, 135.

ON *miskunn* (Dan., Sw. *miskund*, biblical), cpd. of the Gmc. neg. and pejorative prefix *mis(s)-* and **kunþi* : ON *kenna* 'know, feel', but also 'lay to one's charge, impute', hence lit. 'non-accusation'. Falk-Torp 724.

Dan. *medynk*, Sw. *medömkan*, cpd. of *med* 'with' and Dan. *ynk* 'distress', Sw. *ömkan* 'compassion' : Dan. *ynke* 'regret', refl. 'complain', Sw. *ömka* 'com-miserate, pity', ON *aumka* 'bewail, complain', refl. 'pity', fr. ON *aumr* 'miser-

16.36 SAD

Grk. <i>λυπούμενος, διοθίμωτος, etc.</i>	Goth. <i>gaurs</i>	Lith. <i>liudnas, nuliudes</i>
NG <i>tristitia</i>	ON <i>hrygg, dapr</i>	Let. <i>bēdīgs, skumīgs</i>
Lat. <i>tristis</i>	Dan. <i>sørgmodig, bedrøvet</i>	ChSl. <i>pečalīnā, skṛūbē, priskṛūbīnā</i>
It. <i>triste</i>	Sw. <i>sorgsen, bedröad</i>	SCr. <i>žalostan, tužan</i>
Fr. <i>triste</i>	OE <i>unrōt, drōrig</i>	Boh. <i>smutný</i>
Sp. <i>triste</i>	ME <i>sad, dregy</i>	Pol. <i>smutny</i>
Rum. <i>trist, mîlnit</i>	NE <i>sad</i>	Russ. <i>pečal'nyj</i>
Ir. <i>brónach, dubach</i>	Du. <i>treurig, droevig</i>	Skt. <i>viṣaṇṇa, mlāna- aśāta-</i>
Nr. <i>brónach, doilghasach</i>	OHG <i>gitruobit, trürag</i>	Av. <i>asāta-</i>
W. <i>trist, athrist</i>	MHG <i>trüec, trüebe, betruobt</i>	
Br. <i>trist, tñeval</i>	NHG <i>traurig, betrübt, trübe</i>	

In many languages the words for 'sad' are simply derivs. of those for 'grief, sorrow' (16.32) and so mean lit. 'grieving' or 'sorrowful'. But in others the common words for 'sad' are of quite different origin, based on such diverse notions as 'downcast', 'sated', 'troubled', 'dark', 'heavy', 'faded', 'sitting apart'.

1. Grk. *λυπούμενος*, pple. of *λυπέωμαι* 'grieve', act. *λύτω* 'cause grief' : *λῆπη* 'grief' (16.32). NG *λυπημένος*, fr. perf. mid. pple. *λελύπημένος*, also *περί-λυπος* 'very sad'.

Grk. *δύσ-θῦμος*, cpd. of *δύσ-* 'ill' and *θῦμός* 'soul, spirit' (16.11).

Grk. *δύσ-φρων*, cpd. of *δύσ-* 'ill' and *-φρων* as in *σώ-φρων* 'wise', etc. (: *φρόν* as seat of thought and feeling, 17.11), hence 'ill-disposed' and also 'sad'.

Grk. *κατηφής* 'with downcast eyes', also fig. 'downcast, dejected, sad' and so in NG, cpd. of *κατά* 'down' and the root of *ἄπτω* 'fasten, touch', sb. *ἀφή* 'touch', etc. Walde-P. 1.198. Boisacq 421 f.

2. Lat. *tristis* (> It. Fr., Sp. *triste*; late *tristus* > Rum. *trist*; REW 8918), etym. dub. Walde-P. 1.754 (as orig. 'grim' or the like : OE *briste*, OHG *bristi* 'bold' in both good and bad sense). Ernout-M. 1058 ('sans étymologie').

Rum. *mîlnit*, fr. *mîlni* 'grieve', cf. *mîlnire* 'grief' (16.32).

3. Ir. *brónach*, fr. *brón* 'grief'.

Ir. *dubach*, fr. *dube* 'grief'.

Nr. *doilghasach*, fr. *doilghas* 'grief'. W., Br. *trist* (W. also *athrist* with intensive *a-*), fr. Lat. *tristis*. Loth, Mots lat. 213.

Br. *tñeval*, orig. 'dark' (: Ir. *temel* 'darkness', 1.62), hence 'sombre, sad'. Cf. the use of Fr., NE *sombre*, orig. 'under a shadow'.

4. Goth. *gaurs* : *gauriþa*, *gaurei* 'grief', etc.

ON *hrygg* : OE *hrēow* 'regret, sorrow', etc. (16.34).

ON *dap* ('heavy, slow', and 'sad') : OHG *tapfer* 'firm, weighty, durable' (NHG *tapfer* 'brave'), and prob. ChSl. *debelŭ* 'stout', Russ. dial. *dobolŭj* 'strong', OPruss. *debikan* 'big', etc. Walde-P. 1.850. Falk-Torp 1248. Berneker 182.

Dan. *sørgmodig*, cpd. of *sørg* 'grieve' (fr. *sorg* 'grief') and *modig*, fr. *mod* 'heart, courage'.

Sw. *sorgsen*, fr. *sorg* 'grief'.

OE *unrōt*, neg. of *rōt* 'cheerful, glad', more often 'noble, excellent' : ChSl. *radŭ* 'glad, willing', *radostŭ* 'joy', etc. (16.22).

OE *drēorig* (also 'gory, bloody', and 'cruel'), ME *drery* (NE *dreary* 'dismal, gloomy'), OHG *trürag*, MHG *trürec*, NHG *traurig*, Du. *treurig* (Du. 1. fr. HG, or WGmc. init. variants?), with vbs. OHG *trürēn*, *drürēn*, MHG *trüren*, NHG *trauern* 'grieve, mourn' : OE *drēosan*,

Goth. *driusan* 'fall', OHG *trōren* 'drip', OE *drōr* 'blood, gore', MHG *trōr* 'dew, rain, blood', outside connections dub., but semantic development clear—'sad' fr. 'downcast, drooping', and 'gore, gory', fr. 'drip'. Walde-P. 1.873. Weigand-H. 2.1064. Franck-v. W. 708.

ME, NE *sad*, fr. OE *sad* 'sated' : Goth. *saþs*, OHG *sai* 'full, sated', Lat. *satis* 'enough', etc. Semantic development through ME 'steadfast, firm, serious, grave'. NED s.v.

MHG *trüebe*, NHG *trübe*, Du. *droef*, *droevig*, orig. 'troubled, turbid', as OHG *truobī*, OE *drōf*, etc., beside vbs. Goth. *drōþjan*, OE *drēfan*, OHG *truoban* 'trouble' : ME *draf* 'dregs, refuse' (NE *druff*, cf. NED), MHG, NHG *treber* 'grains, husks', all prob. fr. a parallel extension of the root in ON *dreggja* 'dregs', Grk. *τάρσσω* 'trouble', etc.; hence the vbs. Du. *bedroeven*, MLG *bedroven* (> Dan. *bedrøve*, Sw. *bedröva*, with pples. *bedrövet*, *bedrövad* 'sad'), OHG *gitruoben*, MHG *be-, ge-trüeben*, NHG *betrüben* 'trouble, sadden', with pples. OHG *gitruobit*, MHG *betruobt*, NHG *betrübt* 'sad'. Walde-P. 1.856.

16.37 CRY, WEEP

Grk. <i>κλαίω</i>	Goth. <i>grētan</i>	Lith. <i>verkti</i>
NG <i>κλαίω</i>	ON <i>grāta</i>	Let. <i>raudāt</i>
Lat. <i>plōrāre</i>	Dan. <i>græde</i>	ChSl. <i>plakati (se)</i>
It. <i>piangere</i>	Sw. <i>gråta</i>	SCr. <i>plakati</i>
Fr. <i>pleurer</i>	OE <i>wēpan, grētan, grō-lean</i>	Boh. <i>plakati</i>
Sp. <i>llorar</i>	ME <i>wep, grēte, crie</i>	Pol. <i>plakać</i>
Rum. <i>plînge</i>	NE <i>cry, weep</i>	Russ. <i>plakati</i>
Ir. <i>ciim</i>	Du. <i>weenen</i>	Skt. <i>rud-</i>
Nr. <i>gōilim</i>	OHG <i>wūfan, rīozan, wēin-</i>	Av. <i>(rud-, garəz-)</i>
W. <i>uylo</i>	MHG <i>wēinen, rīezen, wūfēn</i>	
Br. <i>gouela</i>	NHG <i>wēinen</i>	

Most of the words for 'cry, weep', as expressive of pain or grief, are like NE *cry* (the usual spoken word) from words meaning 'cry' in wider sense, 'cry out,

Falk-Torp 57. Feist 126. Weigand-H. 2.1079.

5. Lith. *liudnas*, with vb. *liusti* 'be sad, grieve', perfect. *nuliusti*, pple. *nuliudes* 'sad' : ChSl. *ludŭ*, SCr. *lud* 'foolish', Russ. *ludŭ* 'deceive', Goth. *liutei* 'deceit, hypocrisy', *liuōn* 'deceive', ON *luta*, OE *lutan* 'bow, fall'. 'Sad' prob. as 'downcast, dejected'. Walde-P. 2.416. Lett. *bēdīgs*, fr. *bēda* 'grief'. Lett. *skumīgs* : *skumjas* 'grief'.

6. ChSl. *pečalīnŭ* (with *byti* for *lŭpiti*-*mai*), Russ. *pečal'nyj*, fr. ChSl. *pečalŭ*, Russ. *pečal'* 'grief'.

ChSl. *skṛūbē* (renders *λυπούμενος*), pple. of *skṛūbēti* (*λυπέωμαι*), also *priskṛūbīnŭ* (*περίλυπος*) : *skṛūbŭ* 'grief'. SCr. *žalostan*, fr. *žalost* 'grief'.

SCr. *tužan*, fr. *tuga* 'grief'. Boh. *smutný*, Pol. *smutny* : Boh. *zármutek*, *smutek* 'grief'.

7. Skt. *viṣaṇṇa*, pple. of *vi-ṣad-* 'be dejected, despond', lit. 'sit apart', cpd. of *sad-* 'sit'.

Skt. *mlāna-*, lit. 'faded, withered', pple. of *mlā-* 'fade, wither'.

Av. *aśāta-*, neg. of *śāta-* 'glad' (16.23).

shout, scream, wail, groan'. Some show a shift from a different expression of the same emotion, namely 'beat' (the breast, etc.), as in Romance and Slavic, prob.

Fr. *crier* (18.13), also 'cry' = 'weep'. NED s.v. *cry*, vb. 9, 10.

OHG *wēinan*, MHG, NHG *wēinen*, Du. *weenen* : OE *wēnian* 'lament', ON *veina* 'wail', derivs. of the interj. OHG, MHG *wē*, OE *wā*, ON *vei*, Goth. *wai* 'woe', as expressive of pain, sorrow, etc. A parallel deriv. is ON *veila*, *veila* 'wail' (> ME *weile*, NE *wail*). Walde-P. 1.213.

6. Lith. *verkti* : *urkti* 'growl, snarl', Boh. *vřčeti* id., *vrčati* 'purrr, coo', Russ. *vorčat'* 'growl, snarl', etc., prob. of imitative origin. Walde-P. 1.284 (top). Trautmann 353.

Lett. *raudāt*, above, 1.

7. ChSl. *plakati* (refl. in Gospels), etc., general Slavic, see under It. *piangere*, etc. (above, 3).

8. Skt., Av. *rud-* (but Av. *rud-* 'moan' of cattle and daevis beings, Barth. 1492), above, 1.

Av. *garəz-* ('moan, bemoan', Osset. *γārzun* 'groan'; Barth. 516) : Skt. *garh-* 'blame, reproach', OHG *klagōn*, NHG *klagen* 'complain', etc., fr. a guttural extension of the root in W. *galw* 'cry out, call', etc. Walde-P. 1.539.

Br. *hivroudi*, with sb. *hivroud*, cpd. of *hir* 'long' and *boud* 'humming (sound)'.
4. Goth. *svōgāljan*, *gasvōgjan*, both for *srēvāw*, also *ufēvōgjan* for *āwarrēvāw* : OE *svōgan*, *svēgan*, OS *svōgan* 'make a noise, rush, roar', *swēg* 'sound', etc. (15.44).

ON *stynja*, OE *stenan*, etc., above, 1. OE *grānian*, ME *grone*, NE *groan* : OHG *grīnan*, MHG *grīnen* 'snarl, mutter, spread the mouth' (in laughing or weeping, NHG *greinen*), Nicel. *grīna* 'open the mouth, stare', further NHG *grinzen* 'grin', fr. a root **ghrei-* 'stand open'(?), whence through 'open the mouth' both 'grin' and 'groan'. Falk-Torp 348. Kluge-G. 216. Weigand-H. 1.764.

OHG *sūftōn*, MHG *suiften*, *suifzen*, the usual renderings for Lat. *gemere*, NHG *seufzen* mostly 'sigh', as MLG *suchten* (Dan. *sukke*, Sw. *sucka*), Du. *zuchten* : OE *sōfian* 'lament, complain of', prob. as 'suck, draw in the breath', fr. the root of OHG *sūfan*, OE *sūpan* 'sip (a fluid)', and OHG *sūf* 'soup, broth', etc. Walde-P. 2.469. Falk-Torp 1203. Weigand-H. 2.856.

NHG *ächzen*, MHG *achzen*, *echzen*, intens. to MHG *achen* 'say ach'. Weigand-H. 1.21.

5. Lith. *stienėti*, ChSl. *stenati* (Supr.; in the Gospels *srēvāw* is rendered by *vydychati* 'sigh'), etc., general Balto-Slavic, above, 1.
Pol. *jęczeć* (beside sb. *jęk* 'groan, moan') = Boh. *ječeti* 'roar' (sb. *jek* 'roar'), SCr. *ječati* 'sound, yell' (sb. *jek* 'sound, echo'), etc., these prob. as Grk. *ὄγκομαι* 'bray' (> Lat. *onāre*, *uncāre* 'bray, roar'), Ir. *ong* 'tribulation, moan', MLG *anken* 'groan, sigh', etc. Berneker 267 f. Brückner 208.

6. Skt. *kūj-* 'hum', etc., also 'groan' (cf. BR s.v.), beside *kū-* 'cry out, moan', etc. : Grk. *κωβω* 'shriek, wail', Lith. *kaukti* 'howl', etc., all of imitative origin. Walde-P. 1.331.

16.41 HATE (sb.)

Grk. *μῖσος*, *ἐχθρα*
NG *μῖσος*, *ἐχθρα*
Lat. *odium*
It. *odio*
Fr. *haine*
Sp. *odio*
Rum. *odiu*
Ir. (mis) *cais*
Nlr. *fuath*
W. *cas*, *casineb*
Br. *kas*, *kasoni*

Goth. *fjajhwa*
ON *hatr*
Dan. *had*
Sw. *hat*
OE *hete*, *hatung*
ME *hete*, *hate*, *hatrede*
NE *hate*, *hatred*
Du. *haat*
OHG *haz*
MHG *haz*
NHG *hass*

Lith. *neapykanta*
Lett. (ie) *naids*
ChSl. *nenavisti*
ScR. *mrinja*
Boh. *nenavist*
Pol. *nienawisć*
Russ. *nenavist*
Skt. *dvīṣ-*, *dveṣa-*
Av. *dvaēšah-*

Words for 'hate', expressing intense dislike, and the strongest opposite of 'love', show a variety of connections, as with words for 'shudder', 'smell'(?), 'loathe, revile, blame', etc., in large measure through the obj. notion 'object of repulsion'. Some are from verbs for 'hate' which mean literally 'not endure' (cf. NE colloq. *I can't bear him* or *I can't stand him* = *I dislike him intensely*), or 'not look upon' (with favor).

While only the nouns are given in the list, they all have corresponding verbs.

1. Grk. *μῖσος* (not in Hom.), with vb. *μίσω* (once in Hom. as 'hate the thought of with infn. clause), etym.? Boisacq 640.

Grk. *ἐχθρα*, with vb. *ἐχθαίρω* (usual words for 'hate' in Hom.), prose sb. *ἐχθρα* 'hatred, enmity', beside *ἐχθρό-* 'hated, hateful, enemy' (19.52), derivs. of *ἐχ*

2. Goth. *hatris* (only for *θῦμός*, *ὀργή* 'anger', but vbs. *hatan*, *hatjan* for *μίσω*), ON *hatr*, OE *hete*, OHG *haz*, etc., general Gmc., with corresponding vbs. Goth. *hatjan*, OE *hatian*, etc. (influence of vowel of vb. on sb. in ME, NE *hate*; OE *hatung*, fr. vb.; ME *hatereden*, *hatrede*, etc., NE *hatred*, cpd. with OE *rēden* 'condition') : Ir. *cais* 'hate', etc. (above, 3).

3. Ir. *cais* and *miscais* (cpd. with pejorative *mis-*), W. *cas*, Br. *kas*, derivs. W. *casineb*, Br. *kasoni* : Goth. *hatris*, etc. (the Gmc. group, below, 4), Grk. *κῆπος* 'care, anxiety, grief, mourning', Av. *sādra-* 'hurt, harm'. The orig. meaning was perh. 'care', whence both 'hate' and 'love' in Ir. *cais* (cf. 16. 27). Walde-P. 1.340. Pedersen 1.121, 2.10. Falk-Torp 370 f.

Nlr. *fuath*, same word as *fuath* 'form, figure' and 'specter', with development of 'hate' through 'horror' (cf. Rum. *ură*, above, 2).

4. Goth. *hatris* (only for *θῦμός*, *ὀργή* 'anger', but vbs. *hatan*, *hatjan* for *μίσω*), ON *hatr*, OE *hete*, OHG *haz*, etc., general Gmc., with corresponding vbs. Goth. *hatjan*, OE *hatian*, etc. (influence of vowel of vb. on sb. in ME, NE *hate*; OE *hatung*, fr. vb.; ME *hatereden*, *hatrede*, etc., NE *hatred*, cpd. with OE *rēden* 'condition') : Ir. *cais* 'hate', etc. (above, 3).

5. Lith. *neapykanta*, Lett. (ie) *naids*, ChSl. *nenavisti*, ScR. *mrinja*, Boh. *nenavist*, Pol. *nienawisć*, Russ. *nenavist*, Skt. *dvīṣ-*, *dveṣa-*, Av. *dvaēšah-*, with vbs. Skt. *dvīṣ-*, *dveṣ-*, Av. *dvaēš-*, *dvāšah-*, with vbs. Skt. *dvīṣ-*, *dveṣ-*, Av. *dvaēš-*, *dvāšah-*, etc. (above, 2).

6. Skt. *kūj-* 'hum', etc., also 'groan' (cf. BR s.v.), beside *kū-* 'cry out, moan', etc. : Grk. *κωβω* 'shriek, wail', Lith. *kaukti* 'howl', etc., all of imitative origin. Walde-P. 1.331.

7. Skt. *dvīṣ-*, *dveṣa-*, Av. *dvaēšah-*, *dvāšah-*, with vbs. Skt. *dvīṣ-*, *dveṣ-*, Av. *dvaēš-*, *dvāšah-*, etc. (above, 2).

'out' through notion of 'alien' or 'exile'. Walde-P. 1.116 (with references).

2. Lat. *odium* (> It., Sp. *odio*), beside vb. *ōdi* : Arm. *ateam* 'hate', *ateli* 'hated, hostile', OE *atol* 'terrible, horrible', ON *atall* 'fierce', fr. a root **od-*, perh. ultimately the same as **od-* 'smell' in Grk. *ὄω*, Lat. *odor*, etc. (15.21) through notion of 'disgust' (Lat. *odium* is also and in Plautus most frequently obj., an object of disgust, repulsion; cf. esp. Skutsch, Glotta 2.230 ff.; cf. also SCr. *mrinja*, below, 6). Walde-P. 1.174. Ernout-M. 698 (not accepting connection with *odor*, etc.).

Fr. *haine*, for *haine*, fr. vb. *hair*, loan-word, fr. Gmc., cf. Goth. *hatjan* 'hate', etc. (below, 4). REW 4075.

Rum. *ură*, back-formation fr. vb. *uri* 'hate', this fr. Lat. *horrēre*, *horrēscere* 'shudder'. Cf. Alb. *urretje* 'hate' fr. the same source. REW 4185. Tiktin 1688, 1692. G. Meyer, Alb. Etym. Wtb. 459.

3. Ir. *cais* and *miscais* (cpd. with pejorative *mis-*), W. *cas*, Br. *kas*, derivs. W. *casineb*, Br. *kasoni* : Goth. *hatris*, etc. (the Gmc. group, below, 4), Grk. *κῆπος* 'care, anxiety, grief, mourning', Av. *sādra-* 'hurt, harm'. The orig. meaning was perh. 'care', whence both 'hate' and 'love' in Ir. *cais* (cf. 16. 27). Walde-P. 1.340. Pedersen 1.121, 2.10. Falk-Torp 370 f.

Nlr. *fuath*, same word as *fuath* 'form, figure' and 'specter', with development of 'hate' through 'horror' (cf. Rum. *ură*, above, 2).

4. Goth. *hatris* (only for *θῦμός*, *ὀργή* 'anger', but vbs. *hatan*, *hatjan* for *μίσω*), ON *hatr*, OE *hete*, OHG *haz*, etc., general Gmc., with corresponding vbs. Goth. *hatjan*, OE *hatian*, etc. (influence of vowel of vb. on sb. in ME, NE *hate*; OE *hatung*, fr. vb.; ME *hatereden*, *hatrede*, etc., NE *hatred*, cpd. with OE *rēden* 'condition') : Ir. *cais* 'hate', etc. (above, 3).

5. Lith. *neapykanta*, Lett. (ie) *naids*, ChSl. *nenavisti*, ScR. *mrinja*, Boh. *nenavist*, Pol. *nienawisć*, Russ. *nenavist*, Skt. *dvīṣ-*, *dveṣa-*, Av. *dvaēšah-*, with vbs. Skt. *dvīṣ-*, *dveṣ-*, Av. *dvaēš-*, *dvāšah-*, etc. (above, 2).

6. Skt. *kūj-* 'hum', etc., also 'groan' (cf. BR s.v.), beside *kū-* 'cry out, moan', etc. : Grk. *κωβω* 'shriek, wail', Lith. *kaukti* 'howl', etc., all of imitative origin. Walde-P. 1.331.

7. Skt. *dvīṣ-*, *dveṣa-*, Av. *dvaēšah-*, *dvāšah-*, with vbs. Skt. *dvīṣ-*, *dveṣ-*, Av. *dvaēš-*, *dvāšah-*, etc. (above, 2).

8. ChSl. *nenavisti* (reg. in Gospels for *μίσω*), both with corresponding Boh., Pol., Russ. forms, neg. of **na-vīdēti* 'look upon', cpd. of *vīdēti* 'see'. 'Hate' fr. 'not look upon' (with favor). Miklosich 390. Brückner 361.

9. SCr. *mrinja* (also SCr., Slov., Bulg. *o-mraza*), fr. vb. *mrziti* 'hate' : *mrzak* 'disgusting', ChSl. *mržnati* 'loathe', and perh. ON *morkna* 'rot', W. *meryd* 'moist, damp, sluggish, lazy', etc., IE **merǵ-* beside **merk-* in Lat. *marcere* 'wither', etc. Walde-P. 2.282. Berneker 2.80.

10. S. Skt. *dvīṣ-*, *dveṣa-*, Av. *dvaēšah-*, *dvāšah-*, with vbs. Skt. *dvīṣ-*, *dveṣ-*, Av. *dvaēš-*, *dvāšah-*, etc. (above, 2).

Goth. *fjajhwa* (reg. for *ἐχθρα*), with vb. *fjan* (more common than *hatan*, *hatjan* for *μίσω*) = ON *fjā*, OE *fēon*, *fēogan*, OHG *fēn* 'hate' (hence pples. Goth. *fjands*, OHG *fiant* 'enemy', ON *fjandi*, OE *fēond* 'enemy, devil', NE *fēnd*) : Skt. *piy-* 'abuse, revile and Goth. *faian* 'blame'. Walde-P. 2.9. Falk-Torp 214 f. Feist 150.

5. Lith. *neapykanta*, fr. vb. *neapkęsti* 'hate', neg. of *apkęsti* 'endure, tolerate', cpd. of *kęsti* 'suffer, bear' (cf. *kentėjimas* 'suffering' 16.31).

Lett. (ie) *naids* : Lith. *pa-niedėtas* 'despised', Goth. *ga-naiþjan* 'treat shamefully', Skt. *nind-* 'blame, abuse, despise', etc. Walde-P. 2.322 f. Mühl-Endz. 2.689.

6. ChSl. *nenavisti* (Supr.), fr. vb. *nenavīdēti* 'hate' (reg. in Gospels for *μίσω*), both with corresponding Boh., Pol., Russ. forms, neg. of **na-vīdēti* 'look upon', cpd. of *vīdēti* 'see'. 'Hate' fr. 'not look upon' (with favor). Miklosich 390. Brückner 361.

ScR. *mrinja* (also SCr., Slov., Bulg. *o-mraza*), fr. vb. *mrziti* 'hate' : *mrzak* 'disgusting', ChSl. *mržnati* 'loathe', and perh. ON *morkna* 'rot', W. *meryd* 'moist, damp, sluggish, lazy', etc., IE **merǵ-* beside **merk-* in Lat. *marcere* 'wither', etc. Walde-P. 2.282. Berneker 2.80.

7. Skt. *dvīṣ-*, *dveṣa-*, Av. *dvaēšah-*, *dvāšah-*, with vbs. Skt. *dvīṣ-*, *dveṣ-*, Av. *dvaēš-*, *dvāšah-*, etc. (above, 2).

8. ChSl. *nenavisti* (reg. for *ἐχθρα*), SCr. *mrinja*, Boh. *hněb*, Russ. *gnev*, Russ-ChSl. *gněv* once 'σκαπία, rottenness', prob. : ChSl. *gnijā*, *gniti*, Russ.

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err', and perh. ultimately also Skt. *irasya-* 'be angry' and the group discussed under NHG *raserei* 'rage' (16.43). Walde-P. 1.150. Feist 27.

OE *toru* 'violent emotion, anger, grief', OHG, MHG *zorn* 'anger, offense, strife', NHG *zorn*, Du. *toorn* 'anger', through 'cleavage, strife', or sb. fr. adj. like OE *toru*, fr. the root of OE *leran*, OHG *zeran*, etc. 'tear'. Walde-P. 1.798. Kluge-G. 715.

OE *anda*, etc. sometimes 'anger', see 16.44.

ME *angre*, NE *anger*, fr. ON *angr* 'trouble, affliction' (so also ME *angre*) : Lat. *angor* 'constriction of the throat, anguish, trouble', Skt. *anhas-* 'distress, need', ON *angr*, OE *enge*, OHG *angi*, *engi* 'narrow', etc. Falk-Torp 29. Walde-P. 1.62.

ME, NE *ire*, fr. OFr. *ire* (above, 2). OHG *gi-buluht*, *ā-bulgi*, MHG *ābulge* : OHG *belgan* 'swell', refl. 'be angry', OE, OS *belgan* 'be angry', Ir. *bolgaim* 'swell'. Walde-P. 2.183.

5. Lith. *piktumas*, fr. *piktas* 'angry', beside *pykti* 'become angry', *paikas* 'stupid, silly', *peikti* 'blame', OPruss. *paikemai* 'we deceive', *pikuls* 'devil' : Goth. *bi-faith* 'covetousness', OE *fāh*, OHG *gifeh* 'hostile', Skt. *piçuna-* 'betray, slanderer, malignant', etc. Walde-P. 2.10 f. Feist 89 f.

Lett. *dusmas* (pl.) : *dusēt* 'pant, breathe', Lith. *dusėti* 'cough slightly', grow angry' : ChSl. *dychati* 'breathe', etc. Orig. 'heavy breathing' indicating 'anger'. Cf. OE *anda* 'anger, hate, envy' (16.44) = ON *andi* 'breath', etc. Mühl-Endz. 1.521. Walde-P. 1.846.

6. ChSl. *gněv* (reg. for *ὀργή*), SCr. *gnjev*, Boh. *hněb*, Pol. *gniew*, Russ. *gnev*, Russ-ChSl. *gněv* once 'σκαπία, rottenness', prob. : ChSl. *gnijā*, *gniti*, Russ.

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8. ChSl. *nenavisti* (reg. for *ἐχθρα*), SCr. *mrinja*, Boh. *hněb*, Pol. *gniew*, Russ. *gnev*, Russ-ChSl. *gněv* once 'σκαπία, rottenness', prob. : ChSl. *gnijā*, *gniti*, Russ.

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and derivs. of root in ON *unna* 'to love', *dsl* 'love', etc. (16.27). Falk-Torp 37. Hence cpds. with adjs. for 'sick' ON *gfnndsjukr*, Sw. *avundsjuk* 'envious', whence sbs. ON *gfnndsjki*, Sw. *avundsjuka* 'envy'.

Dan. *jalousi*, ME *jalousie*, NE *jealousy*, fr. Fr. *jalousie* (above, 2).

Dan. *skinsyge*, fr. *skinsyg* 'jealous', fr. earlier *skind-syg*, cpd. of *skind* 'hide, skin' and *syg* 'sick'. Explained by the Sw. dial. expression *få skinn* 'receive a refusal in courtship'. Falk-Torp 998.

Sw. *svartsjuka*, fr. adj. *svartsjuk* 'jealous', cpd. of *svart* 'black' and *sjuk* 'sick', fr. the phrase *bära svart strumpor* lit. 'wear black stockings' = 'be jealous'. Hellquist 914.

OE *anda* 'zeal, hate, anger' and esp. 'envy' with vb. *andi(g)an* 'envy' and 'be zealous', ME *ondo* 'envy', OHG *anto* 'zeal, envy', OS *ando* 'anger': ON *andi* 'breath, spirit', Goth. *uz-anan* 'breathe out', etc., with application to various emotions. Falk-Torp 5. Weigand-H. 1.29 f. NED s.v. *onde*, sb.

ME *envie*, NE *envy*, fr. Fr. *envie* (above, 2).

Du. *jaloerschheid*, fr. *jaloersch* 'jealous', MDu. *jaloers*, fr. Fr. *jalous* (above, 2). Franck-v. W. 278.

MHG (late) *yfer* 'jealousy', NHG *eifer* in Luther mostly 'passion, anger', now 'zeal' in good sense, and for 'jealousy' = *eifersucht*, cpd. with *sucht* 'illness'; perh.: OHG *eivar*, *eivar* 'harsh, severe', OE *āfor* 'vehement, dire'. Kluge-G. 124. Weigand-H. 1.412. Walde-P. 1.6.

5. Lith. *pavydas*, beside *pavydas* 'envious', *pavydėti* 'envy', cpd. with perfect. *pa-*: *veizdėti* 'see, look', ChSl. *viditi*, Lat. *videre* 'see', etc. (cf. Lat. *invidere*, above, 2). Walde-P. 1.238.

Lith. *skauge*: Lett. *skaugis* 'an envious person, enemy', perh. Ukr. *skuh-nij* 'miserable', Boh. *skuhřati* 'whine', root connection? (From a parallel ex-

tension of the root seen in Lett. *skaudība*, etc., below?) Mühl.-Endz. 3.876. Zubaty, Arch. sl. Ph. 16.413.

Lett. *skaudība*, with *skaudīgs* 'envious', fr. *skaudu*, *skauts*, *skaudēt* 'envy': Lith. *skaudėti* 'hurt, ache', Grk. *σκιόμα* 'be angry', etc. Walde-P. 2.554. Mühl.-Endz. 3.875, 876.

Lett. *greizsirdība*, with *greizsirdīgs* 'jealous', cpds. of *greizs* 'slanting, oblique' and *sirdība* 'zeal, courage', *sirdīgs* 'zealous, courageous', fr. *sirds* 'heart, courage'. Mühl.-Endz. 1.648, 3.843.

6. ChSl. *zavistŭ* (in Gospels reg. = *φθόνος*, later also = *ζήλος*; also *zavida*; cf. Jagić, Entstehungsgesch. 287, 343 f.), SCr. *zavist*, etc., general Slavic, fr. *zavideŭti* 'to envy', cpd. of *za-* 'after' and *viděti* 'see' (cf. Lith. *pavydas*, above, 5, Lat. *invidia*, above, 2).

ChSl. *rivniti* (= *ζήλος*, cf. Jagić, Entstehungsgesch. 343 f.), and *rivnostŭ* (Supr.), Russ. *remostŭ*, fr. ChSl. *rivniti* 'emulating, zealous', *rivnovati* 'emulate', etc., prob.: Russ. *erit* 'be busy, zealous', and ChSl. *reja*, *rijati* 'flow', modern Slavic also 'press, shove', etc., Grk. *ὀρω* 'stir, raise, rouse', etc. Walde-P. 1.141. Meillet, Études 283, 386.

SCr. *ljubomornost*, fr. *ljubomoran* 'jealous', cpd. of derivs. of the stems of *ljubiti* 'love' and *mor* 'death'.

Boh. *žárliivost*, fr. *žárliiv* 'envious' = Pol. *żarliwy* 'fiery, zealous', etc., fr. Boh. *žár* 'heat, glow, ardor, passion', Pol. *žár* 'glow, embers', etc. Mikolisch 409 f.

Pol. *zazdrość*, earlier *zazrość*: *zazréc*, *zazréc* 'look at', and 'envy' (*zazréc komu czego*), cpd. of *zréc* 'see, look' (15.52). New formation parallel to and replacing the older *zawiść*. Brückner 646, 656.

7. Skt. *irṣyā-*, Av. *ərəši-*, *araska-*: Skt. *irṣ-* 'be jealous, envy', Av. *arāšyant-* 'envious', OS *irri*, OE *irre* 'angry', etc. (16.42). Walde-P. 1.150.

μύφομαι 'blame, find fault with?'). Walde-P. 2.261. Pedersen 1.117, 119. Stokes 208.

Ir. *rucc*, subj. and obj. (cf. RIA Contrib. s.v.), prob. (**rud-k-*): *ruad* 'red'. Pedersen 1.126.

Ir. *nāire*, subj. and obj. (cf. RIA Contrib. s.v.), NIr. now reg. for subj. 'shame', cf. Ir. *nār* 'modest, noble' and 'shameful', etym. dub. Walde-P. 2.317. Pedersen 1.109.

W. *cywilydd*, cpd. *cy-gwilydd*, fr. *gwyl* 'modest, bashful': Ir. *fial* 'generous, modest', etym. dub. Walde-P. 1.214. Pedersen 1.181.

W. *guaradwydd*, cpd. *guar* = *gor-* intensive, *ad-* = Ir. *ad* giving reverse sense, and *-wydd*: Ir. *fíad* 'honor' (16.46). Loth, RC 47.171.

Br. *mez* (Vann. *meh*): W. *methu* 'fail, miss, perish', Ir. *metacht* 'cowardice', outside connections dub. Stokes 206. Henry 201 (Grk. *μάτην* 'in vain', in different but also dub. grouping Walde-P. 2.220).

4. Goth. *gariudei* (*aíðos* I Tim. 2.9) beside *gariups* 'reverend': *raups* 'red', etc. Feist 199.

ON *kinnoðri*, orig. 'blush (of shame)', cpd. of *kin* 'cheek' and *roði* 'redness': *rauðr* 'red'.

Goth. *skanda* (*αἰσχύνη* Phil. 3.19), OE *sceamu*, ME, NE *shame*, Dan. *skam*, OHG *scama*, MHG *scham(e)*, NHG *scham*, all (NHG now only dial., cf. Grimm s.v. 2) also obj., and only so *secan* 'dishonor', with vbs. OE *secan* 'be ashamed', OHG *scamen* (*-ōn*), Goth. *skaman*, refl. 'be ashamed', etc., with deriv. sbs. OE *scōnde*, ME *shōnde* (mostly obj. 'disgrace'), Du. *schamte*, MLG *schēmede*, MHG *scham(e)de* (NHG *schande* now only obj.), outside connec-

tions dub. Falk-Torp 983. Feist 428 f. Weigand-H. 2.672 f.

ME *vergoyne* (not common) fr. Fr. *vergogne* (above, 2).

5. Lith. *gėda*, with *gėdinti* 'to shame', *su-si-gėsti* 'be ashamed', OPruss. acc. *gidan* 'shame': ChSl. *gaditi* 'detest, blame', Boh. *haditi* 'abuse, blame', Pol. *zadzić się* 'abominate', OHG *quāt*, NHG *kot* 'dung, filth', etc. Walde-P. 1.695. Brückner 289.

Lett. *kauns*: Grk. *καυός* *καός* Hesych., Goth. *hauns* 'humble', OE *hēan* 'low, mean, humble', etc. (cf. above, Fr. *honte*), cf. also Lith. *kūvētis* 'be ashamed'. Walde-P. 1.330. Mühl.-Endz. 2.176 f.

6. ChSl. *studā* (*αἰσχύνη*, Lk. 14.9), Boh. *stud*, and Slavic **stydā* in SCr. *stid*, Pol. *wstydy*, Russ. *styd*, and deriv. Pol. *wstydyliwosc*, Russ. *stydliwost*, beside ChSl. *styděti* 'be ashamed', etc., fr. **steu-d-* beside **steu-g-* in Grk. *στῆνός* 'hated, abomination', *στυγέω* 'hate, abhor'. Walde-P. 2.620. Brückner 635.

ChSl. *sramū*, SCr. *sram* (Pol. *srom* not the usual word; Russ. *sorom*, and *sram* fr. ChSl., mostly obj. 'disgrace'): ON *harma* 'grief', etc. (16.32), and prob. also Av. *fšarəma-*, NPers. *šarm* 'shame'. Walde-P. 1.463. Meillet, Études 228.

7. Skt. *lajā-*, beside vb. *laj-* 'be ashamed', prob. in orig. a MInd. form, based on Skt. *rajyate* 'grows red'. Wackernagel, Altind. Gram. 1.163.

Skt. *hrt-*, beside vb. *hrt-* 'be ashamed', etym. dub. Uhlenbeck 101. Walde-P. 1.647.

Skt. *vrīda-*, *vrīda-*, beside vb. *vrīd-* 'be ashamed', fr. **vriz-d-* perh.: Lat. *ridere* 'laugh' (16.25), etc. Walde-P. 1.277. Otherwise Uhlenbeck 300.

Av. *fšarəma-*, NPers. *šarm*, see under ChSl. *sramū*, etc. (above, 6).

16.46 HONOR (sb.)

Grk.	τίμη	Goth.	swēþra	Lith.	garbė
NG	τιμή	ON	ðómi, sōmd, heidr	Lett.	garbė, ciens
Lat.	honor	Dan.	ære, hæder	ChSl.	čestŭ, čena
It.	onore	Sw.	ära, heder	SCr.	čast
Fr.	honneur	OE	ār, weorþscipe	Boh.	čest
Sp.	honor, honra	ME	(h)onor, worþsipe	Pol.	część, honor
Rum.	onoare	NE	honor	Russ.	čest', počet
Ir.	enech, mīad, fīad	Du.	eer	Skt.	māna-, pūjā-
NIr.	onóir	OHG	ēra	Av.	....
W.	anrhyddedd	MHG	ēre		
Br.	enor	NHG	ehre		

Words for 'honor' are based on such notions as 'value, worth', 'what is seemly or pleasant', 'praise', 'thought' (through 'think highly of, esteem'), and in the case of some Celtic words 'sac' (cf. some uses of NE *face* NED s.v. 7) and the Chinese idiom 'lose face, gain face, save face'.

1. Grk. *τίμη*, also 'value, price, penalty', with *τιμάω* 'revere, honor, esteem, set a price or penalty', *τίμος* 'of value, precious, honored', etc.: *τιω* 'honor, value', *τιωω* 'pay for, atone, requite', Skt. *ci-* 'punish, avenge', Av. *či-* (*kāy-* Barth. 464) 'atone, avenge', etc. Walde-P. 1.509.

2. Lat. *honor* (> It. *onore*, OFr. *enor*, *onor*, etc., Fr. *honneur*, Sp. *honor*, Rum. *onoare*; vb. *honōrāre* > It. *onorare*, Sp. *honrar* whence *honra*), early *honōs*, gen. *honōris*, etym. dub. Walde-P. 1.583 f. Ernout-M. 458. Walde-H. 1.656.

3. Ir. *enech*, same word as *enech* 'face' (4.204). Loth, RC 41.380.

Ir. *mīad* (also 'pride'; RIA Contrib. s.v.): OBr. *muold* 'pride': *mōidim* 'boast of' (18.45), outside connections? Walde-P. 2.222. Pedersen 1.184.

Ir. *fīad* (esp. in *ar-moiniur fēid* 'revere, honor', vbl. n. *airmīniur fēid* simply 'honor, reverence'): *fīad* 'coram', MW *gued* 'face' and 'honor', *ynguwyd* 'in sight of', MBr. *a goez* 'openly' (: Lith. *veidas* 'countenance', Grk. *αἶδω* 'appearance', etc. Walde-P. 1.239). Loth, RC 41.380, 47.171 f.

16.47 GLORY

Grk.	κλῆς, δόξα, κύδος	Goth.	uulþus	Lith.	šlovė, garbė
NG	δόξα	ON	ǣr, fīr	Lett.	slava, guodība
Lat.	glōria	Dan.	ara, herlighed	ChSl.	slava
It.	gloria	Sw.	ära, härlighet	SCr.	slava
Fr.	gloire	OE	wuldor, fīr, magen-þrym	Boh.	sláva, chvala
Sp.	gloria	ME	glorie	Russ.	slava, chvala
Rum.	slavă, mărire, glorie	NE	glory	Russ.	slava
Ir.	glóir	Du.	roem, heerlijkheid	Av.	z'arənah-
NIr.	glóir	OHG	tiurida, quollīcht		
W.	gogoniant	MHG	ruom		
Br.	gloar, hano kaer	NHG	ruhm, herrlichkeit		

Lat. *vercundia*, also 'bashfulness, modesty' (> It. *vergogna*, Sp. *vergüenza*; Fr. *vergogne* obs.), beside *vercundus* 'ashamed, bashful, modest', fr. *vereri* 'feel awe of, be afraid (religious sense)': OE *weor* 'careful', *warian* 'preserve, protect', etc. Walde-P. 1.284. Ernout-M. 1089.

Fr. *honte*, fr. the Gmc., Frank. **hau-niþa* fr. vb. **haujan* (> Fr. *honir*): OHG *hōnen* 'despise, dishonor', Goth. *haujan* 'debase', *hauns* 'humble', etc. REW 4080. Feist 249. Weigand-H. 1.881.

Rum. *ruşine*, fr. *ruşi*, *roşi* (now *in-roşi*) 'reddened, make red', refl. 'blush'. Tiktin 1348.

3. Ir. *mebul*, also obj. 'a shame', but reg. subj. in phrase *is mebul lemm* 'I am ashamed', NIr. *meobhal*, W. *meff* obj. 'a shame, disgrace', etym. dub. (: Grk.

Mir., NIr. *onóir*, fr. Lat. *honor* (above, 2). Vendryes, De hib. voc. 161.

W. *anrhyddedd*, MW *enrydded*, prob. through 'high rank' and the obj. 'honor' (cf. *cadair anrhyddedd* 'seat of honor'): Ir. *ānsruth* (*ānsruth*, *ānsrad*) 'noble, champion' (Thurneysen, Abh. Preuss. Akad. 1928. phil.-hist. Kl. 2.14), *ānsrad* 'warlike, heroic'.

Br. *enor*, fr. OFr. *enor* (above, 2).

4. Goth. *swēþra*, fr. *swērs* 'respected, honored', *swēran* 'honor, respect': ON *swārr*, OE *swār*, OHG *swār(i)* 'heavy', etc. Walde-P. 1.265. Feist 466.

ON *ðómi*, *sōmd*: *sōmr* 'becoming, fit', *sōma* 'be becoming, fit', OE *sōm* 'agreement, concord', *gesōm* 'unanimous, peaceable', MHG *suome* 'pleasant', etc. (these further: Skt. *sama-*, Goth. *sama-*, etc. 'same'). Walde-P. 2.492. Falk-Torp 1234.

ON *heidr*, Dan. *hæder*, Sw. *heder*: *heidr* 'clear, bright', OE *hædor* 'clear, serene', OHG *heitar* 'clear, shining', etc., Skt. *kētu-* 'light, shape, form', etc. Walde-P. 2.537. Falk-Torp 446.

OE *ār*, Du. *eer* (MLG *ēre* > late ON *ara*, Dan. *ære*, Sw. *ära*), OHG *ēra*, MHG *ēre*, NHG *ehre*: Goth. *aīstan* 'stand in awe of, esteem', Grk. *αἶδω* 'shame'. Walde-P. 1.13. Falk-Torp 1413.

OE *weorþscipe*, ME *worþsipe* (NE *worþship*), deriv. of OE *weorþ* 'worth, worthy'. NED s.v. *worþship*, sb.

ME (*honor*, NE *honor*, fr. OFr. *onor* (above, 2). NED s.v.

5. Lith. *garbė*, beside vb. *gerbti*: OPruss. *gerbi* 'speak', fr. an extension of the root in Lith. *girti* 'praise', Skt. *gr-* 'invoke, praise, sing, recite', etc. Walde-P. 1.686.

Lett. *guods*, Lith. dial. *goda*: ChSl. *godŭm* 'pleasing', *u-goditi* 'please', Goth. *gōþs*, etc. 'good'. Mühl.-Endz. 1.690 f. Walde-P. 1.532.

Lett. *ciens*, either cognate with or more prob. borrowed fr. Russ. *cena* 'price, value, worth' = ChSl. *cēna* id., fr. the same root as Grk. *τίμη* (above, 1) and in form = Grk. *ποινή* 'penalty'. Mühl.-Endz. 1.394 f.

6. ChSl. *čestŭ*, etc., general Slavic, with vb. *čisti*, *čitŭ* 'honor', also 'count, reckon': Skt. *citti-*, Av. *čisti-* 'thought', Skt. *ci-* 'perceive, observe, mark', etc. Walde-P. 1.509. Berneker 173 ff.

Pol. *honor*, fr. Lat. *honor* (above, 2). Brückner 172.

Russ. *počet*, fr. *po-čest'*, *počitat* 'honor, respect, esteem': ChSl. *čisti* 'honor' (above). Berneker 174.

7. Skt. *māna-*, also 'opinion, notion, will': *man-* 'think', *manas-* 'mind', etc. (17.1). Uhlenbeck 222. Walde-P. 2.264 ff.

Skt. *pūjā-*, etym. dub. Uhlenbeck 172.

8. Skt. *grāvas-*, above, 1.

Skt. *grāvas-* 'splendor, beauty' and 'glory, fame', etym.? Uhlenbeck 236.

Av. *z'arənah-* (OPers. *farnah-* in proper names) 'glory' of divine beings, of the

Iranian people, etc., sometimes a physical 'glory' or 'halo' (Barth. 1870 f.) orig. 'brightness, splendor': Av. *hear-* 'sun', Skt. *svar-* 'light, sun', Grk. *ἥλιος* 'sun', etc. Walde-P. 2.446 f.

9. Skt. *grāvas-*, above, 1.

10. Skt. *grāvas-*, above, 1.

11. Skt. *grāvas-*, above, 1.

12. Skt. *grāvas-*, above, 1.

13. Skt. *grāvas-*, above, 1.

14. Skt. *grāvas-*, above, 1.

15. Skt. *grāvas-*, above, 1.

16. Skt. *grāvas-*, above, 1.

17. Skt. *grāvas-*, above, 1.

18. Skt. *grāvas-*, above, 1.

19. Skt. *grāvas-*, above, 1.

20. Skt. *grāvas-*, above, 1.

21. Skt. *grāvas-*, above, 1.

22. Skt. *grāvas-*, above, 1.

23. Skt. *grāvas-*, above, 1.

24. Skt. *grāvas-*, above, 1.

25. Skt. *grāvas-*, above, 1.

26. Skt. *grāvas-*, above, 1.

27. Skt. *grāvas-*, above, 1.

28. Skt. *grāvas-*, above, 1.

29. Skt. *grāvas-*, above, 1.

30. Skt. *grāvas-*, above, 1.

31. Skt. *grāvas-*, above, 1.

32. Skt. *grāvas-*, above, 1.

33. Skt. *grāvas-*, above, 1.

34. Skt. *grāvas-*, above, 1.

35. Skt. *grāvas-*, above, 1.

36. Skt. *grāvas-*, above, 1.

37. Skt. *grāvas-*, above, 1.

3

set up', etc. Walde-P. 2.646. Falk-Torp 1173. Kluge-G. 596.

5. Lith. *puikus* (also 'splendid, magnificent'), fr. OLith. *puyka* 'pride', this fr. Pol. *pycha* (below, 6). Senna, Language 14.149 f. Otherwise (: *piklas* 'bad') Fränkel, Rev. ét. indo-eur. 1.426 f.

Lith. *išdidūs*, cpd. of *didus* 'lofty, majestic', also 'proud': *didis* 'great, large' (12.55).

Lett. *lepns* (Lith. *lepnas* 'pampered, spoiled, sensual, dainty'): *lept* 'be proud, become proud', Lith. *lepti* 'be pampered, etc.', Lat. *lepidus* 'pleasant, fine, neat', Grk. *λεπρός* 'fine, thin, weak', etc. Walde-P. 2.430. Mühl.-Endz. 2.452 f.

6. ChSl. *grūdū*, with sb. *grūdymī* 'pride' (both in Gospels, Boh. *hrdý*, Russ. *gordýj*, prob. same word as in ChSl. *grūdū* 'frightful' (Supr.), SCR. *grd* 'ugly', SCR. *grditi*, Pol. *gardzić* 'scorn, despise', etc. Outside connections dub., but uses best combined under some such notion as 'repelling', whence 'proud', first in bad sense (as always in NT) and 'repulsive'. Walde-P. 1.641 (and 649, 650, making two separate groups). Berneker 370. Brückner 135.

SCR. *ponosī*, *ponosan*: *ponijeti* se

Grk.	πολύω, θάρσω	Goth.	gādarsan	Lith.	drįsti
NG	πολύω	ON	þora, dirfask	Lett.	drīkstēt
Lat.	audere	Dan.	vove, turde	ChSl.	sūmēti, drūzati
It.	osare	Sw.	vāga, tōras	SCR.	smjēti, odvaziiti se
Fr.	oser	OE	durran	Boh.	odvaziiti se
Sp.	osar	ME	durre, dore	Pol.	(od)vazýć się, śmieć
Rum.	îndrăzni, cuteza	NE	dare	Russ.	smel', derzat'
Ir.	ro-lámur	Du.	wagen	Skt.	dhṛs-
Nir.	lámhaim, dānuighim	OHG	giturran	OPers.	darš-
W.	beiddio	MHG	turren		
Br.	kredi	NHG	wagen		

16.51 DARE

Grk.	πολύω, θάρσω	Goth.	gādarsan	Lith.	drįsti
NG	πολύω	ON	þora, dirfask	Lett.	drīkstēt
Lat.	audere	Dan.	vove, turde	ChSl.	sūmēti, drūzati
It.	osare	Sw.	vāga, tōras	SCR.	smjēti, odvaziiti se
Fr.	oser	OE	durran	Boh.	odvaziiti se
Sp.	osar	ME	durre, dore	Pol.	(od)vazýć się, śmieć
Rum.	îndrăzni, cuteza	NE	dare	Russ.	smel', derzat'
Ir.	ro-lámur	Du.	wagen	Skt.	dhṛs-
Nir.	lámhaim, dānuighim	OHG	giturran	OPers.	darš-
W.	beiddio	MHG	turren		
Br.	kredi	NHG	wagen		

mōps 'anger', OE *mōd*, OHG *muot* 'spirit, courage', etc. (16.42). Walde-P. 2.239. Berneker 247.

ChSl. *drūznati* (mostly for *θάρσω*, sometimes for *πολύω*), Bulg. *drāznati*, OBoh. *drzati*, Russ. *derzat'*, etc., with adj. ChSl. *drūzū* 'bold', etc., prob. through adj. 'firm' > 'bold': Skt. *dhṛ-* 'make firm', Av. *dərāza-* 'firm', etc. Con-

16.52 BRAVE

Grk.	θρασύς, πολυήρως, ἀγαθός	Goth.	*balþs	Lith.	narsus, drageus
NG	ἀνδρείος, γενναῖος	ON	djarfr, hraustr	Lett.	dāģis, drauks
Lat.	fortis, animōsus, audax	Dan.	tapper, modig	ChSl.	drūzū, chrabārū
It.	bravo, coraggioso	Sw.	tapper, modig	SCR.	hrabar, odvazn
Fr.	brave, courageux	OE	beald, cene, mōdig, dýrstig	Boh.	udatný, slatěný
Sp.	bravo, valiente	ME	bold, keene, modi, corageus	Pol.	odvazny, waleczny, mętny
Rum.	viteaz, brav, curajos	NE	brave, courageosus	Russ.	chrabryj
Ir.	dāna, essamin (gal sb.)	Du.	dapper, mōdig, koen	Skt.	śūra-, vīra-
Nir.	calma, crōdha	OHG	kuoni, bald	Av.	čirya-, darši-, daršyu-
W.	deur, gurol	MHG	kuene, ball, tūrstic, muotec		
Br.	kalonek, kadarn	NHG	tapfer, mutig, kühn		

Some of the words listed are used only in the good sense, as terms of approval, like NE *brave*, while others are used also, or some of them more usually, in the bad sense, with feeling of reproof, 'bold, rash'

Several are in origin 'daring', cognate with verbs for 'dare'. Others are derived from words for 'spirit, soul', 'mood', or 'heart' through the notion of 'courage', or as originally 'manly' from words for 'man'; or as 'fearless' from 'fear'. Still others are words for 'strong, mighty', 'firm, steadfast', 'skilful', 'good' etc., either used also as common expressions for 'brave' or definitely specialized in this sense. A few are connected with words for 'war', 'anger', or 'blood' (through 'cruel').

1. Grk. *θρασύς* (most often in bad sense 'bold, rash', but also in good sense 'brave, bold' as of Hector and others in

'carry oneself, have a certain bearing, be proud', ChSl. *nesti* 'carry', etc. Rječnik Akad. 10.741, 755.

SCR. (also Slov., Bulg.) *ohol*: Bulg. *o-holen* 'satisfied', *o-halen* 'living in ease', Russ. *na-chal'nyj* 'impudent' (through 'pampered, spoiled', cf. Lett. *lepns*, above), Russ. *cholit* 'clean, dress neatly, fondle, pamper', *cholja* 'neatness, caresses', but root connection dub. Berneker 395.

Boh. *pyšný*, Pol. *pyszny*, fr. sb. *pycha*: Boh. *pychatī* 'be proud, puff up, blow up', Russ. *pychat'* 'pant, puff', ChSl. *pachati* 'blow', etc. Brückner 449. Walde-P. 2.81.

Pol. *dumny*, with *duma* 'conceit, pride': Russ. *duma* 'thought, idea, council, assembly', etc., Bulg. *duma* 'word', etc., fr. Gmc., Goth. *dōms* 'judgment', *dōmjān* 'judge', etc. Berneker 237.

Russ. *nadmennyj*, fr. ChSl. *na-dūmenū* 'blown up': ChSl. *dūma*, *dqti* 'blow'. Berneker 244.

7. Skt. *garvita-*, with sb. *garva-* 'pride, conceit', perh. as 'pomposity, weighty manners': *guru-* 'heavy'. Walde-P. 1.684.

Skt. *drpta-*, also 'wild, arrogant', fr. *drp-* 'become mad, go crazy', etym.? Uhlenbeck 129.

16.51 DARE

Grk.	πολύω, θάρσω	Goth.	gādarsan	Lith.	drįsti
NG	πολύω	ON	þora, dirfask	Lett.	drīkstēt
Lat.	audere	Dan.	vove, turde	ChSl.	sūmēti, drūzati
It.	osare	Sw.	vāga, tōras	SCR.	smjēti, odvaziiti se
Fr.	oser	OE	durran	Boh.	odvaziiti se
Sp.	osar	ME	durre, dore	Pol.	(od)vazýć się, śmieć
Rum.	îndrăzni, cuteza	NE	dare	Russ.	smel', derzat'
Ir.	ro-lámur	Du.	wagen	Skt.	dhṛs-
Nir.	lámhaim, dānuighim	OHG	giturran	OPers.	darš-
W.	beiddio	MHG	turren		
Br.	kredi	NHG	wagen		

Apart from an inherited group, verbs for 'dare' are based on such varied notions as 'endure, undertake, be firm, be strong, be eager, have spirit, believe (have confidence), have need'. A few come through 'risk' from words for 'play with dice' or 'wager'.

1. IE **dhers-*. Walde-P. 1.864. Feist 177.

Grk. *θάρσω*, Att. *θάρσσω* ('be of good courage, have confidence', not the common vb. for 'dare', but cf. *θάρσος* 'courage', *θρασύς* 'bold, daring'); Goth. *gādarsan*, OE *durran*, ME *durre*, *dore*, NE *dare*, OS *gidurran*, OHG *giturran*, MHG *turren*; nasalized Lith. *drįsti*, Lett. *drīkstēt*, *drīstēt* (on k, cf. Endz., Gramm. 172 ff.); Skt. *dhṛs-*, OPers. *darš-*.

2. Grk. *τολμάω* 'endure, submit, undertake' and esp. 'dare', beside *τόλμα* 'courage, boldness': *τολᾶσαι*, *τλῆναι*, etc. 'bear, suffer, undergo', Lat. *tollere* 'lift', Goth. *þulan* 'bear, suffer', etc. Walde-P. 1.738 f. Ernout-M. 1044.

3. Lat. *audēre* (pple. *ausus*, whence VLat. **ausdre* > It. *osare*, Fr. *oser*, Sp. *osar*), deriv. of *avidus* 'eager': *auēre* 'desire eagerly'. Earliest sense 'desire', preserved in *sī audēs, sōdēs* 'if you like, if you please'. Development of 'dare' prob. first in neg. phrases like *haud ausim dare, nōn ausil credere* (Plaut.) 'wouldn't like to' = 'wouldn't risk, dare'. Walde-P. 1.119. Ernout-M. 86, 87 f. Walde-H. 1.880, 1. REW 801.

Rum. *îndrăzni*, fr. Slavic, cf. ChSl. *drūznati*, Bulg. *drāznū* (below, 7). Tiktin 802.

Rum. *cuteza*, fr. late Grk. *κοτρίζω* 'play at dice' (fr. *κόρτος* 'die'), through the metaphorical sense 'risk, venture' (like Grk. *κυβέω* 'play dice, risk'). REW 2287.

4. Ir. *ro-lámur* 'dare', *lāmaim* 'take in hand, undertake', Nir. *lámhaim* 'dare'

and 'handle', beside W. (old) *lūafasu* 'venture, attempt', Corn. *launos* 'dare, be permitted', W. *llawio* 'take in hand, undertake', fr. Ir. *lām*, W. *llaw* 'hand'. Pedersen 2.560 f. K. Meyer, Zur kelt. Wortkunde 179.

Nir. *dānuighim*, *dānuim*, fr. *dāna* 'bold' (16.52).

W. *beiddio*, also 'challenge, defy' (cf. NE *dare* in this sense), perh. : Ir. *bid-cais* 'sprang' (pret.), *bedc* 'start, leap', Nir. *biodhgaim* 'start, rouse, startle', outside connections dub. Pedersen 1.88, 2.476.

Br. *kredi* 'believe' (17.15) is also 'dare', through 'have confidence'.

5. Goth. *gādarsan*, OE *durran*, OHG *giturran*, etc., above, 1.

ON *þora*, Dan. *turde* (secondary form; ODan. *thura*, *thora*), Sw. (refl.) *tōras* (also in Dan. and Sw. as auxiliary 'may, will'), beside ON *þoran* 'daring, courage', root connection dub. Walde-P. 1.710, 728. Falk-Torp 1299. Hellquist 1269 f.

ON *dirfask* (refl.): *djarfr* 'bold, brave' (16.52).

NHG, Du. *wagen*, fr. MHG, MLG *wāgen* 'wager, put up as a stake, risk' (MLG > Dan. *vove*, Sw. *vāga*, late ON *vāga*), this fr. *wāge*, NHG *wage* 'balance, scales' (MHG also 'hazard, risk'), hence lit. 'put in the balance, weigh'. Falk-Torp 1394. Paul, Deutsches Wtb. 623.

Du. *durven*, NHG *dürfen* 'may' (9.95), used also for a mild 'dare' (much as in NE *I dare say*).

6. Lith. *drįsti*, Lett. *drīkstēt*, above, 1.

7. ChSl. *sū-mēti* (usual for *τολμάω* in Gospels, Supr., etc.), SCR. *smjēti*, Boh. *smít* (now 'may', old 'dare'), Pol. *śmieć*, Russ. *smel'*, with adj. ChSl. *sū-mēlū*, Russ. *smel'ij* 'brave' (hence Russ. *osmelivať* 'sja 'dare', etc., prob. : Goth.

and 'handle', beside W. (old) *lūafasu* 'venture, attempt', Corn. *launos* 'dare, be permitted', W. *llawio* 'take in hand, undertake', fr. Ir. *lām*, W. *llaw* 'hand'. Pedersen 2.560 f. K. Meyer, Zur kelt. Wortkunde 179.

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and 'handle', beside W. (old) *lūafasu* 'venture, attempt', Corn. *launos* 'dare, be permitted', W. *llawio* 'take in hand, undertake', fr. Ir. *lām*, W. *llaw* 'hand'. Pedersen 2.560 f. K. Meyer, Zur kelt. Wortkunde 179.

neg. cpd. of the same root. Walde-P. 1.580. Falk-Torp 523.

OE *dýrstig*, MHG *tūrstic*, beside OE *gedýrst*, OHG *giturst* 'boldness, bravery': OE *durran*, OHG *turran* 'dare' (16.51).

ME *corageus*, NE *courageous*, fr. Anglo-Fr. *corageus*, Fr. *courageux* (above, 2).

NE *brave*, fr. Fr. *brave* (above, 2).

Du. *dapper* (Central German *tapper* > MLG *tapper* > Dan., Sw. *tapper*), NHG *tapfer*, fr. MLG *dapper* 'important, capable, industrious, brave', MHG *tapfer* 'firm, compact, weighty, important, enduring (in combat)', OHG *tapfar* 'firm, fast, weighty, lasting': ON *dapr* 'heavy, slow, sad' and prob. ChSl. *debelū* 'stout', Russ. dial. *debelyj* 'strong, firm', OPruss. *debikan* 'big', etc. Walde-P. 1.850. Berneker 182. Falk-Torp 1248.

5. Lith. *narsus*, *narsingas* 'angry' and 'brave', beside *narsas* 'violent anger' and 'courage', *nartinti*, *naršinti* 'make angry', etc. (cf. NSB 2.119), OPruss. *nerlies* (gen. sg.) 'anger', *er-nerlimae* 'we anger', etc. (cf. Trautmann, Altpreuss. 331, 384).

7. Skt. *śūra-* (also 'heroic, warlike, mighty', as sb. 'hero'): Av. *šūra-* 'strong, powerful', Grk. *κῆρος* 'power', Skt. *gavas-* 'strength', W. *caur* 'giant', etc. Walde-P. 1.365 ff.

Skt. *vīra-*, also 'heroic, powerful, excellent', lit. 'manly': *vīra* 'man, hero', Lat. *vir* 'man', etc. (2.21).

Lith. *drąsus*, Lett. *drūšs*: Lith. *drįsti*, Lett. *drīkstēt* 'dare' (16.51).

Av. *čirya-*, etym.? Barth. 598.

Av. *darši-*, *daršyu-*, *daršita-*: OPers. *darš-* 'dare', etc. (16.51).

Let. *dūšigs*, fr. *dūša* 'courage, spirit, heart': ChSl. *dūša* 'soul', etc. (16.11).

Mühl.-Endz. 1.530.

6. ChSl. *drūzū*: *drūzati* 'dare' (16.51).

ChSl. *chrabārū* (Supr. for *ἀνδρείος*, *πολεμικός*, etc.), SCR. *hrabar*, Russ. (old) *chorobrā*, now (fr. ChSl.) *chrabryj*, Bulg. *hrabūr*, Slov. *hrabūr*, etc., etym.? Berneker 396 f.

SCR. *odvažan*, Pol. *odvažny*: SCR. *odvažiti se*, Pol. *odvažýć się* 'dare' (16.51).

Boh. *statečný* = Pol. *stateczny* 'firm, fast, standing firmly', fr. Boh. (Pol.) *statek* 'strength, help', lit. 'stand' (now 'estate, landed property'): Boh. *stěti*, Pol. *stac* 'stand', etc. Brückner 514.

Boh. *udatný*, fr. *udati* 'give', refl. *udati se* 'give oneself to, be at one's disposal', cpd. of *dati* 'give'. Development through 'devoted'.

Pol. *waleczny*: *walka*, Boh. *walka* 'war', Pol. *wi lezyć* 'fight', etc. Walde-P. 1.304 f. Brückner 599 (but with mistaken root connections).

Pol. *mężny*, orig. 'manly' (fr. *mą* 'man'), now common for 'brave'.

7. Skt. *śūra-* (also 'heroic, warlike, mighty', as sb. 'hero'): Av. *šūra-* 'strong, powerful', Grk. *κῆρος* 'power', Skt. *gavas-* 'strength', W. *caur* 'giant', etc. Walde-P. 1.365 ff.

Skt. *vīra-*, also 'heroic, powerful, excellent', lit. 'manly': *vīra* 'man, hero', Lat. *vir* 'man', etc. (2.21).

Lith. *drąsus*, Lett. *drūšs*: Lith. *drįsti*, Lett. *drīkstēt* 'dare' (16.51).

Av. *čirya-*, etym.? Barth. 598.

Av. *darši-*, *daršyu-*, *daršita-*: OPers. *darš-* 'dare', etc. (16.51).

Let. *dūšigs*, fr. *dūša* 'courage, spirit, heart': ChSl. *dūša* 'soul', etc. (16.11).

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SCR. *odvažan*, Pol. *odvažny*: SCR. *odvažiti se*, Pol. *odvažýć się* 'dare' (16.51).

Boh. *statečný* = Pol. *stateczny* 'firm, fast, standing firmly', fr. Boh. (Pol.) *statek* 'strength, help', lit. 'stand' (now 'estate, landed property'): Boh. *stěti*, Pol. *stac* 'stand', etc. Brückner 514.

Boh. *udatný*, fr. *udati* 'give', refl. *udati se* 'give oneself to, be at one's disposal', cpd. of *dati* 'give'. Development through 'devoted'.

Pol. *waleczny*: *walka*, Boh. *walka* 'war', Pol. *wi lezyć* 'fight', etc. Walde-P. 1.304 f. Brückner 599 (but with mistaken root connections).

Pol. *mężny*, orig. 'manly'

'trial, attempt' (cf. *periculum facere*), whence 'risk' and (the usual class. sense) 'danger, peril': *ex-periri* 'try, test, prove', *op-periri* 'wait, expect', *peritus* 'experienced', etc., Grk. *ῥείπα* 'trial, attempt', and the Gmc. groups OE *fær* and OHG *freisa*, etc. (below, 4), ultimately as 'experience' fr. the same root as Grk. *ῥεῖω* 'go through', OE *faran* 'go, fare', etc. Walde-P. 2.28 ff. Ernout-M. 756 f.

Lat. *discrimen*, orig. 'that which separates' (with various applications, 'parting of the hair', 'diaphragm', etc.), whence 'act of deciding, decisive moment, crisis' and esp. 'moment of peril, danger' (often used in connection with *periculum*) : *discernere* 'separate, distinguish', cpd. of *cernere* 'separate, sift, distinguish, perceive', etc. Walde-P. 2.584. Ernout-M. 178.

Fr. *danger*, OFr. *dangier*, *dangier* (a by influence of *dam*, Lat. *damnum*), orig. 'power, jurisdiction, domination', whence 'peril, danger' in phrases like *estre en dangier* 'be in the power, at the mercy' (of someone), fr. VLat. **dominiārium* 'power', deriv. of *dominus* 'lord, master'. REW 2736. Gamillscheg 290. Wartburg 3.128.

Rum. *primejdie*, fr. Slav. cf. Bulg. *pr-mēždije* 'danger', lit. 'that which is beyond the boundary', fr. *mežda* 'border, boundary' (= ChSl. *mežda* 'street': Skt. *madhya*, Grk. *μέσος* 'middle', etc.). Tiktin 1255. Berneker 2.32.

3. Ir. *gūas*, *gūasacht*, perh. (**ghaud-to*): Lith. *žudyti* 'kill', OE (*ā*)*gētan* 'injure, kill'. Walde-P. 1.564.

Ir. *gāba*, *gābud* (Nir. *gābadh* mostly 'want, need', but also 'danger'; cf. Dinneen), etym.? G. S. Lane, Language 13.24.

Ir. *bāigul* (also 'chance, opportunity'), Nir. *baoghul*, perh. : ChSl. *bojati* sē 'be

afraid', *bojaznt*, Lith. *baimė*, *bailė*, etc. 'fear' (16.53). Pedersen 1.56.

Nir. *contabhairt*, fr. Ir. *cundubart* 'dubium', fr. **con-di-fō-ber-*, cpd. of root of *berim* 'bear, carry'. Pedersen 2.467.

W. *perigl*, fr. Lat. *periculum* (above, 2). Loth, Mots lat. 195.

W. *enbydrydd*, fr. *enbyd* 'dangerous', cpd. of *pyd* (arch.) 'pit, pitfall, snare, danger' (OE *pytt*, ME *pyt*, *pyt*, *pyt*, fr. Lat. *puteus* in spite of Morris Jones 269). For the suffix *-rwydd* 'ness' (orig. 'course': Ir. *riadaim* 'ride') cf. Pedersen 2.14 f.

Br. *riskl*, also 'risk', cf. *riskla*, *riska* 'slip', *risklus* 'slippery, dangerous', and *ri(n)kl* 'slippery', *riska* 'slip'. Evidently a blend of Fr. *risque* 'risk' with a native word for 'slip'. Henry 234.

Br. *gvall*, also 'evil, fault', as adj. 'bad' (16.72).

4. Goth. *bireikei*, etym. dub. Feist 9.94.

Goth. *slēipēi*, fr. *slēips* 'bad, dangerous': ON *slōr* 'fearful', OE *slīpe* 'dire, dangerous', OHG *slīdic* 'angry, cruel', further connections dub. Walde-P. 2.401. Feist 437. Walde-H. 1.813.

ON *hætta* (fr. vb. *hætta* 'risk', fr. **han-hatjan*), *hāski* (**hankaskan-*) : Skt. *ganh-* 'be anxious, apprehensive, or distrustful', *ganh-* 'apprehension, alarm, fear, suspicion', Lat. *cunctari* 'delay, hesitate, doubt', these perh. further : Goth. *hāhan*, ON *hanga*, etc. 'hang'. Walde-P. 1.461. Falk-Torp 448, 1480. Walde-H. 1.307.

OE *pleoh* : *plēon* 'dare, risk', prob. fr. the same root as the following, but exact relation obscure (Gmc. *h* beside *g*). OE *pliht* (also 'damage'), ME *plyht* (NE *plight*), OHG *pfligida* : OHG *pflicht* 'care, service, duty', NHG *pflicht* 'duty', OHG *pfligon* 'care for, be accustomed', etc., outside connections dub. Walde-P.

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H. 1.307.

1.869. Weigand-H. 2.412 f. Kluge-G. 442.

OE *frēcen*, also *frēcen(n)es*, *frēcednes* : *frēcne* 'horrible, savage, daring, dangerous', OS *frōkan* 'wild, bold, impudent', ON *frōkan*, *frōkinn* 'unafraid, courageous', OE *frecc* 'greedy, bold', ON *frekr* 'greedy, severe', OHG *frēh* 'greedy', etc., outside connections dub. Falk-Torp 279. Walde-P. 2.88.

ON *fār* (ME *fare*, NE *fear*, 16.53), OHG *fāra*, MHG *vāre* (also 'ambush', as OS *fār*; > Dan. *fare*, Sw. *fara*), NHG *gefahr*, Du. *gevaar* : Lat. *periculum*, etc. (above, 2). Falk-Torp 205. Hellquist 200. Franck-v. W. 192.

NE *danger*, fr. ME *daunger*, mostly 'power of a lord or master, jurisdiction' (first quoted in modern sense 1489 in NED), fr. OFr. *dangier*, *dangier* id. (above, 2).

ME, NE *peril*, fr. Fr. *péril* (above, 2).

OHG *freisa*, MHG *vreise* (also 'trial, hurt', etc., Du. *vrees* 'fear') : Goth. *fraisan* 'try', etc. fr. an extension of the root in OE *fār* and Lat. *periculum* (above, 2). Falk-Torp 275 f. Franck-v. W. 761 f.

5. Lith. *pavojus*, whence *pavoingas* 'dangerous' : *veju*, *vyti* 'hunt, pursue' (10.53).

Lett. *briesma*, usually pl. *briesmas*, etym. dub. Muhl-Endz. 1.337 (Slavic *bridū* 'sharp, sour'?).

Av. *θwayasha-*, fr. *θwayash-* in adj. *θwayahvant-* 'frightful, dangerous' : *θwi-* 'rouse fear', *θwašāh-* 'fear' (16.53). Barth. 794.

6. ChSl. *bēda* (in Gospels once = *ἀνάγκη* 'distress'; in Supr. 'necessity, distress, force', and 'danger', also *bezbēdīnū* = *ἀκίνδυνος*), in modern Slavic 'distress, wretchedness' : *bēditi* 'compel' (19.48).

Scr. *opasnost*, Russ. *opasnost'* ('danger' fr. 'care'), fr. Slavic *opasti* sē 'be on one's guard' (cf. Russ. *opasať* 'sja' 'guard against, take heed', ChSl. *opasimā*, *opasēnīje* 'exactness, care'), cpd. of Slavic *pasti* 'pasture, graze, watch cattle' : Lat. *pāscere* 'pasture, feed', etc. Walde-P. 2.72. Miklosich 232 f.

Boh. *nebezpečí*, Pol. *niebezpieczeństwo*, neg. cpds. of *bezpečí*, *bezpieczeństwo* 'security, safety', these cpds. of *bez* 'without' and derivs. of *pečē*, *piecza* 'care' (16.14). Brückner 406 f.

7. Skt. *bhaya-* 'fear' (16.53), also freq. 'danger'.

Skt. *saṃcaya-* 'hesitation, doubt' (fr. *saṃ-ṣi-* 'be in doubt', lit. 'lie together'), also 'danger'.

Av. *iθyafah-*, *iθyefah-* : Skt. *tyāga-* 'abandonment, desertion, sacrifice', *tyaj-* 'forsake, leave'. Walde-P. 1.746. Barth. 799.

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Grk. (1)θῆλω, βόλομαι
NG θῆλω
Lat. velle
It. volere
Fr. vouloir
Sp. querer
Rum. voi, vrea
Ir. dūthracar
Nir. toil (in phrases)
W. euylllysio, mynnu
Br. mennout, youli

16.61 WILL, WISH (vb.)
Goth. wiljan
ON vilja, askja
Dan. ville, ønske
Sw. vilja, önska
OE willan, wifscan
ME wille, wisshe
NE will, wish, want
Du. willen, wenschen
OHG wellen, wunschen
MHG wellen, wollen, wünschen
NHG wollen, wünschen

Lith. norėti
Lett. gribēt (vēlēt)
ChSl. chotěti, cháziti
Scr. hjeti
Boh. chiti
Pol. chcieć
Russ. chotet'
Skt. vac-, īṣ-
Av. vac-, īṣ-

The words listed are the most common verbs for 'will, wish'. The majority of them cover 'will' and 'wish' without distinction between the notions of 'volition' in the modern technical sense and the simple 'wish'. But for 'wish', besides the Gmc. group which is included here, cf. also the verbs listed under 'desire' (16.62), many of which are often scarcely stronger than 'wish'.

1. IE **wel-*.

16.63 HOPE (sb.)			
Grk. <i>ἐλπίς</i>	Goth. <i>wēns</i>	Lith. <i>viltis</i>	
NG <i>ἐλπίδα</i>	ON <i>vān</i>	Lett. <i>cerība</i>	
Lat. <i>spēs</i>	Dan. <i>haab</i>	ChSl. <i>upūvanīje, nadežda</i>	
It. <i>speranza</i>	Sw. <i>hopp</i>	SCr. <i>nada</i>	
Fr. <i>espoir, espérance</i>	OE <i>tōhopa, wēn</i>	Boh. <i>naděje</i>	
Sp. <i>esperanza</i>	ME <i>hope, won, wene</i>	Pol. <i>nadzieja</i>	
Rum. <i>speranța, nădejde</i>	NE <i>hope</i>	Russ. <i>nadežda</i>	
Ir. <i>frescisiu, dōchas</i>	Du. <i>hoop</i>	Skt. <i>āḍa-</i>	
NlR. <i>dōchas, sūil</i>	OHG <i>gedingi, wān</i>	Av. <i>vyabra-</i>	
W. <i>gobaith</i>	MHG <i>gedinge, hofe(nunge), wān</i>		
Br. <i>spi, ged</i>	NHG <i>hoffnung</i>		

'Hope' is 'wishful expectation', and in the majority of the words 'hope' comes from, or at least through the medium of, either 'expectation' or 'wish'. A few of these are also used for simple 'expectation' (even of evil), as, conversely, words for 'expectation' may in certain contexts have the feeling of 'hope', e.g. NHG *erwartung*, especially in *erwartungsvoll* 'full of hope'.

1. Grk. *ἐλπίς* (NG pop. *ἐλπίδα*), with vb. *ἐλπίζω* 'hope', Hom. *ἐλπω* 'make hope', *ἐλπομαι* 'hope': Lat. *volup* 'gladly', *voluptās* 'pleasure', fr. an extension of the root **wel-* in Lat. *velle* 'wish, will', etc. (16.61). Walde-P. 1.295. Boisacq 246.

2. Lat. *spēs* (OLat. pl. *spērēs*) with vb. *spērāre* (> It. *sperare*, Fr. *espérer*, Sp. *esperar*, whence derivs. It. *speranza* > Rum. *speranța*, Fr. *espoir, espérance*, Sp. *esperanza*), prob. through 'success, confidence': ChSl. *spētī* 'prosper, succeed', Lith. *spėti* 'have leisure, be fast enough', OE *spōwan* 'prosper, succeed', Skt. *spṛāy-* 'grow fat, grow'. Ernout-M. 964. Persson, Beiträge 400. Otherwise Walde-P. 2.680 (but??).

Rum. *nădejde*, fr. Slavic, cf. ChSl. *nadežda*, etc. (below, 6).

3. Ir. *frescisiu, frescisiu*, vbl. n. of *frisaicim* 'hope, expect', fr. **frith-ad-ci-* : *ad-ciū* 'see', etc. (15.51). Pedersen 2.488. Thurneysen, Gram. 514.

Sw. *hopp*), Du. *hoop*, central MHG (fr. LG) *hoffe* and *hoffenunge*, NHG *hoffnung*, a group evidently starting fr. OE, OLG *tō-hopa*; etym. much disputed, but perh. as orig. 'refuge' fr. 'place one springs to': OE *hoppian* 'spring, hop'. Jespersen, Nord. Tidsskrift 8 (1919), 151 f. Weigand-H. 1.877 f. Otherwise Falk-Torp 365 f.

OHG *gedingi*, MHG *gedinge* (both also 'agreement') with vbs. OHG (*ge-*)*dingen*, MHG (*ge-*)*dingen*, not to be separated (as Walde-P. 1.705) fr. OHG *din-gōn* 'negotiate, come to terms', etc. (NHG *dingen* 'bargain'): OE *þingian* 'plead, make terms', etc. (Walde-P. 2.666 f. Macbain 137).

NlR. *sūil*, the same word as *sūil* 'eye' (4.21), but with special semantic development through 'sight, view, prospect' (cf. W. *gobaith*). Gael. has *dūil* 'hope' = NlR. *dūil* 'desire' (16.62).

W. *gobaith*, cpd. of *go-* 'sub-' and *paith* 'glance, prospect, scene', orig. dub. (cf. Loth, Mots lat. 192).

Br. *spi*, fr. vb. *spia* 'spy on, watch, hope', fr. OFr. *espier* (Fr. *épier*) 'spy'. Henry 250.

Br. *ged*, properly 'watch, guard' and, with semantic development as in *spi* (above), fr. Fr. *guet* 'watch'. Henry 131.

4. Goth. *wēns*, ON *vān* (> ME *won*), OE *wēn*, ME *wene*, OHG, MHG *wān*, all, except Goth., also more general 'opinion, expectation', etc., MHG already 'supposition, fancy, false opinion, etc.' (NHG *wahn*), with vbs. Goth. *wēnan*, ON *væna*, OE *wēnan* (NE *wēn*), OHG *wānen*, prob. (with grade **wēn-* beside **wen-*): OE *winnan* 'work, strive, fight', Goth. *winnan* 'suffer', ON *vinna* 'work', etc., Skt. *van-* 'seek, desire, gain', etc. Walde-P. 1.260. Feist 561. Weigand-H. 2.1200.

OE *tō-hopa*, late *hopa*, ME, NE *hope*, OLG *tō-hopa*, MLG *hope* (> Dan. *haab*,

hope, think about, love', prob. deriv. of *ceras* 'devotion, reverence, ardor', also coll. 'hopes', perh.: MHG, NHG *harren* 'wait, award, tarry'. Walde-P. 1.411. Otherwise Mühl-Endz. 1.374.

6. ChSl. *upūvanīje* (with modern Slavic words for 'expectation, hope, trust', etc., as SCr. *ufanje*, Boh. *úfání, doufání*, Pol. *ufność*, etc., but not reg. for 'hope'), fr. vb. *upūvati* 'hope', SCr. *ufati se*, etc., etym.? Miklosich 269. Brückner 403, 449. For this group vs. following in ChSl., cf. Jagić, Entstehungsgesch. 410.

ChSl., Russ. *nadežda*, SCr. *nada*, Boh. *naděje*, Pol. *nadzieja*, fr. ChSl. *na-dějati se* 'rely, hope', Russ. *na-dejati'sja* 'hope', etc., lit. 'place oneself on', cpd. of *děja*, *děti* 'place, put'. Berneker 182, 193.

7. Skt. *āḍā-*, *āḍās-*, fr. *ā-ḍās-* 'ask, supplicate, wish, hope for, expect', cpd. of *ḍās-* 'correct, instruct, rule'. Uhlenbeck 22.

Av. *vyabra-*, etym.? Barth. 1475 f.

Lett. *cerība* fr. *cerēt* 'guess, suppose,

16.64 THANKS

Grk. <i>χάρις</i>	Goth. <i>auilīuþ, þank</i>	Lith. <i>padėka</i>
NG <i>εὐχαριστῶ</i> (vb.)	ON <i>þokk</i>	Lett. <i>pateikšana</i>
Lat. <i>grātiae</i>	Dan. <i>tak</i>	ChSl. <i>blagoděti, chvala</i>
It. <i>grazie</i>	Sw. <i>tack</i>	SCr. <i>hvala</i>
Fr. <i>remerciements, grâces</i>	OE <i>þanc</i>	Boh. <i>diky</i>
Sp. <i>gracias</i>	ME <i>thanke(s)</i>	Pol. <i>dzięk</i>
Rum. <i>mulțumire</i>	NE <i>thanks</i>	Russ. <i>blagodarnost'</i>
Ir. <i>buidheachas</i>	Du. <i>dank</i>	Skt. <i>kṛtājñāta-</i>
NlR. <i>buidheachas</i>	OHG <i>danc</i>	
W. <i>diolch</i>	MHG <i>danc</i>	
Br. <i>trugarez</i>	NHG <i>dank</i>	

Words that express the feeling of 'thankfulness, gratitude' are either the same as, or more often derived from, those for 'thanks' (e.g. through the adjs., NE *thank-ful-ness*, NHG *dank-bar-keit*, etc.), which are therefore preferred in the list and discussion. This heading is intended as = NE *thanks* in *give thanks*, etc. (sg. *thank* obs., and in several of the other languages the pl. obligatory or

usual in this sense); not as = *thanks!* and similar polite expressions, which, though of the same group, with some exceptions (e.g. Lith. *ačiū*, fr. the sound of a sneeze = 'good luck, God bless you'; Russ. *spasibo* : *spasat'* 'save, spare'), are not always identical with the forms listed (e.g. Fr. *merci*).

The words are cognate with others for 'joy, pleasure, praise, favor, recognition',

16.65 FAITHFUL

Grk. <i>πίστις</i>	Goth. <i>triggws</i>	Lith. <i>ištikimas</i>
NG <i>πίστις</i>	ON <i>trygg, trār</i>	Lett. <i>uzticīgs</i>
Lat. <i>fidus, fidelis</i>	Dan. <i>tro</i>	ChSl. <i>věrnŭ</i>
It. <i>fedele, leale</i>	Sw. <i>trogen</i>	SCr. <i>vjeran</i>
Fr. <i>fidèle, loyal</i>	OE <i>getrēwe, trēowe</i>	Boh. <i>věrný</i>
Sp. <i>fiel, leal</i>	ME <i>trewe, faithful</i>	Pol. <i>wierny</i>
Rum. <i>credincios, statornic</i>	NE <i>faithful, loyal (true)</i>	Russ. <i>vernij</i>
Ir. <i>iressach</i>	Du. <i>trouw</i>	Skt. <i>bhaktā-</i>
NlR. <i>dītis</i>	OHG <i>gtriuiwi</i>	Av. <i>aradra-</i>
W. <i>fyddlon</i>	MHG <i>getruiwe, trēuwe</i>	
Br. <i>fiel, leal</i>	NHG <i>treu, getreu</i>	

Words for 'faithful' are most commonly connected with vbs. for 'trust' or 'believe', or with adjs. for 'true' (in the current sense of NE *true*, 16.66). The Gmc. group rests ultimately on the notion of 'sound, steadfast', or the like. Certain words for 'loyal', orig. 'conforming to the law', have come to be equivalent to 'faithful' in many phrases (cf. NE *loyal friend* = *faithful friend*).

1. Grk. *πίστις*, beside *πίστις* 'faith, belief' : *πειθω* 'persuade', mid. 'trust, obey, believe', Lat. *fidere* 'trust', *fidus*, *fidelis* 'faithful', *fidēs* 'faith, belief', further connections dub. Walde-P. 2.139. Ernout-M. 356 ff. Walde-H. 1.493 ff.

2. Lat. *fidus, fidelis* (> It. *fedele*, OFr. *feoil*, and *feal*, fr. *fidèle*, Sp. *fiel*. REW 3283), above, 1.

Fr. *loyal* (OFr. *leel* > It. *leale*), Sp. *leal*, orig. 'according to law', fr. Lat. *lēgālis*, deriv. of *lēx* 'law'. REW 4968.

Rum. *credincios*, fr. *credință* 'faith, honor, uprightness', VLat. **credentia* (cf. It. *credenza*, Fr. *croynance*, etc.), fr. Lat. *crēdere* 'believe'. REW 2307. Tiktin 433 f.

Rum. *statornic*, lit. 'constant, firm, steady', late formation fr. *sta* 'stand, sit, lie', in imitation of Slavic *stalan* 'stable, firm'. Tiktin 1486 f.

3. Ir. *iressach* (mostly in religious sense), fr. *iress* 'faith, belief' (22.11).

NlR. *dītis* (*dīleas*), also 'dear', orig. 'one's own' (16.28).

W. *fyddlon*, cpd. of *fydd* 'faith' (fr. Lat. *fidēs*) and *llawn* 'full', prob. semantic borrowing fr. NE *faithful*.

Br. *feal*, fr. OFr. *feal* (above, 2). Henry 120.

Br. *leal*, fr. OFr. *leel* (above, 2). Henry 181.

4. Goth. *triggws*, ON *trygg* (Dan. *tryg*, Sw. *trygg* 'safe'), OE *getrēwe, trēwe*, ME *trewe*, NE *true* (now mostly arch. in this sense), OS *triuwi*, Du. *trouw*, OHG *gtriuiwi*, MHG *getruiwe*, late *triu(we)*, NHG *treu, getreu*, Gmc. **trēw-wi-* beside **triuw-ia-* in ON *trār*, Dan., Sw. *tro* (Sw. now only religious 'believing'; for general sense *trogen*, deriv. of vb. *tro* 'believe', cf. Hellquist 1008) : OPruss. *druwīs* 'belief, faith', *druwīt* 'believe', Lith. *driūdas* 'strong, firm', ChSl. *sū-dravŭ* 'well, sound', Skt. *dhrūva-* Av. *drva-*, OPers. *duruwa-* 'firm, sound, secure', Ir. *derb* 'certain', *dron* 'firm', all ultimately, with notion of 'firm', connected with words for 'oak' and 'tree'. Walde-P. 1.804 ff. Falk-Torp 1284 f., 1290.

ME, NE *faithful*, fr. sb. *faith*, fr. OFr. *feid*, *feit*, fr. Lat. *fidēs* (above, 1). NED s.v.

NE *loyal*, fr. Fr. *loyal* (above, 2). NED s.v.

5. Lith. *ištikimas*, Lett. *uzticīgs*, fr. Lith. *ištikėti*, Lett. *uzticēt* 'trust', perfect forms of Lith. *tikėti*, Lett. *ticēt* 'believe' (17.15).

6. ChSl. *věrnŭ*, etc., general Slavic,

fr. *vēra* 'belief, faith': Lat. *vērūs* 'true', etc. (16.66). Walde-P. 1.286.

7. Skt. *bhaktā-*, also 'devoted to', lit. 'allotted to, granted' (cf. NHG *ergeben*), pple. of *bhāj-* 'deal out, distribute, divide'. Walde-P. 2.127 f.

Av. *aradra-*, perh. : *arad-*, *arad-* 'promote, advance, make thrive', Skt. *rdh-* 'thrive, prosper', *rādā-* 'be successful, prosper, be happy'. Walde-P. 1.74. Barth. 195.

16.66 TRUE

(Or in part sb. Truth)

Grk. <i>ἀλήθεια</i> (sb.)	Goth. <i>sunja</i> (sb.)	Lith. <i>teisingas</i>
NG <i>ἀλήθεια</i> (sb.)	ON <i>sannr</i>	Lett. <i>paties</i>
Lat. <i>vērūs</i>	Dan. <i>sand</i>	ChSl. <i>istina</i> (sb.)
It. <i>vero</i>	Sw. <i>sann</i>	SCr. <i>istina</i> (sb.)
Fr. <i>verai</i>	OE <i>sōð, sōþ-lic, wār</i>	Boh. <i>pravda</i> (sb.)
Sp. <i>verdad</i> (sb.)	ME <i>sooth, trewe</i>	Pol. <i>prawda</i> (sb.)
Rum. <i>adevăr</i> (sb.)	NE <i>true</i>	Russ. <i>pravda</i> (sb.)
Ir. <i>fīor</i>	Du. <i>waar</i>	Skt. <i>satya-</i>
NlR. <i>fīor</i>	OHG <i>wār(i)</i>	Av. <i>hašiya-</i> , OPers. <i>hašiya-</i>
W. <i>gwir</i>	MHG <i>wār, wære</i>	
Br. <i>gwir</i>	NHG <i>wahr</i>	

'True' is intended here, not as 'faithful, trustworthy' or 'real, genuine', but as 'consistent with fact', that is, in that sense of NE *true* which prevails in the sb. *truth* as the opposite of *lie*. The sbs. for 'truth' are most commonly derived from the adjs. for 'true', hence the latter are generally preferred in the list. But in some cases the opposite relation holds. Furthermore, in several languages the substantival is preferred to the adj. expression, that is, 'it is true' is expressed as 'it is the truth', while the adj. derivs. are used more in the sense of 'truthful', or 'real, genuine'. So NG *ἀλήθεια*, Sp. *verdad*, Russ. *pravda*, and frequently elsewhere. Hence the sb. forms instead of adjs. are in part entered in the list.

It is worthy of note that there are no primary vbs. for 'speak the truth' (usually a phrase, sometimes a denom.) in contrast to those for 'lie'.

Apart from an inherited group, the words are based on such notions as 'not escaping notice', 'existing, actual', 'straight, upright, just', and 'faithful'.

For this and the following group, cf.

H. Frisk, "Wahrheit" und "Lüge" in den indogermanischen Sprachen (Göteborgs Högskolas Årsskrift 1935.3).

1. IE **wēro-*, ultimate root connection dub. Walde-P. 1.285 f. Ernout-M. 1095.

Lat. *vērūs*, with sb. *vēritas*; Ir. *fīr*, NlR. *fīor*, W., Br. *gwir*; OE *wār* (but rare and dub. in this sense), OS *wār*, OHG *wār, wāri*, MHG *wār, wære*, NHG *wahr*, Du. *waar*; cf. Goth. *tus-wērjan* 'doubt', ChSl. *věra* 'belief, faith', *věrnŭ* 'faithful', *věrovati* 'believe'; further connections, as with the group Lat. *verēri* 'revere', OE *waru* 'care, heed', *wær* 'aware', OHG *bi-wārŭn* 'care for, guard', etc., or with the group preferred by Walde-P. 1. c., wholly doubtful.

2. Grk. *ἀληθής*, Dor. *ἀλᾱθής*, with sb. *ἀλήθεια* (in pop. NG the usual expression, as *ἀλήθεια εἶνα* 'it is true'), neg. cpd. of **λῆθος*, Dor. *lāthos* = *lāthō* 'forgetting': *λανθάνω* (also *lāthō*) 'escape notice', mid. 'forget', Lat. *latēre* 'be concealed, be unknown', etc. Walde-P. 2.377 f. Boisacq 554 f. Ernout-M. 526. Walde-H. 1.768 f. Deriv. Grk. *ἀληθινός* 'trustworthy, genuine', NG also 'true'.

Grk. *ἰρέος* (poet.) : Skt. *satya-* 'true', Goth. *sunja* 'truth', etc. (below, 5).

3. Lat. *vērūs* (> It. *vero*, OFr. *voir*, OSP. *vero*), above, 1.

Fr. *vrai*, prob. fr. *veratus* (Merov.), i.e. *vērāciūs* comp. of *vērāx* 'truthful'. REW 9216a. Otherwise (**vērāciūs* fr. *vērāriūs*, like *primāriūs* for *primūs*) Gamillscheg 898.

Sp. *verdad* (sb., usual expression), fr. Lat. *vērītas* (above, 1).

Rum. *adevăr* (sb., formerly also adj., orig. adv.), fr. adv. phrase *ad-ad-vērūm* (cf. It. *davvero* 'truly'). Hence, through vb., *adevărāt* 'true'. REW 9262. Puscaru 24.

4. Celtic words, above, 1.

5. Goth. *sunja* sb. (for *ἀλήθεια*, and prob. also sb. not fem. adj. when used for *ἀληθής* Jn. 8.14, 17, Jn. 10.41; also adj. *sunjeins*), adj. (in part also sb.) ON *sannr*, Dan. *sand*, Sw. *sann*, OE *sōð*, deriv. *sōðlic*, ME (NE arch.) *sooth* : Skt. *satya-*, Grk. *ἰρέος* 'true', all orig. 'existing, actual', fr. pple. forms of IE **es-* 'be, exist'. Walde-P. 1.160 f. Feist 459. Falk-Torp 950.

ME *trewe*, NE *true*, fr. OE *trēowe* 'faithful' (16.65).

OHG *wār*, etc., above, 1.

6. Lith. *teisingas* (also 'right, just'; with sbs. *teisa*, *teisybė* 'truth'), Lett. *paties* : Lith. *teisus* 'right, just', *tiesus*

'straight', Lett. *taisns* 'straight, just' (12.73, 16.73).

Lith. *tikras* is 'true' rather in the sense of 'real, sure, certain' (17.37).

7. ChSl., SCr. sb. *istina* (Russ. less common than *pravda*; Boh. *jistina* through 'reality' to 'capital'), whence adjs. ChSl. *istīnŭ* (usual form in Gospels), *istorŭ*, SCr. *istinit* (Russ. *istinnyj* in NT, but in current use 'true' = 'real, genuine'), fr. ChSl. *istŭ*, Russ. *istyj*, etc. 'real, actual', prob. fr. **iz-sto-*, cpd. of *iz* (ChSl. *izŭ*) 'out' and *-sto-* : IE **stā-* 'stand', like *pro-stā* 'straight, simple', etc. (Walde-P. 2.604). Berneker 435 f. Otherwise (fr. **es-* 'be', Slav. *jes-*) Miklosich 185, Brückner 436.

ChSl. *rěsnota* sb. (later than *istina*; cf. Jagić, Entstehungsgesch. 352), with adj. *rěsnatŭ* : Lith. *reikšti*, pres. *reiškiu* 'reveal, mean', *raiškus* 'evident'. Trautmann 242.

Boh., Russ. *pravda*, Pol. *prawda*, sbs. = ChSl. *pravda* 'right, justice', fr. *pravŭ* 'straight' (12.73). Hence adjs. Boh. *pravditŭj*, Pol. *prawdziwy*, Russ. *pravdivyj*, but these esp. 'truthful' or 'real, genuine', while 'true' in sense here intended is expressed by a phrase with the sb.

8. Skt. *satya-* (adj. and neut. sb.), Av. *hašiya-*, OPers. *hašiya-* : Goth. *sunja* 'truth', etc. (above, 5).

16.67 LIE (sb.)

Grk. <i>ψεύδος</i>	Goth. <i>liugn</i>	Lith. <i>melas</i>
NG <i>ψέμα</i>	ON <i>lygi, lygð</i>	Lett. <i>melī</i>
Lat. <i>mendācium</i>	Dan. <i>løg</i>	ChSl. <i>lŭza</i>
It. <i>menzogna, bugia</i>	Sw. <i>lög</i>	SCr. <i>laž</i>
Fr. <i>mensonge</i>	OE <i>lyge</i>	Boh. <i>lež</i>
Sp. <i>mentira</i>	ME <i>lie</i>	Pol. <i>kłamstwo</i>
Rum. <i>minciună</i>	NE <i>lie</i>	Russ. <i>lož'</i>
Ir. <i>bric, gāu</i>	Du. <i>leugen, logen</i>	Skt. <i>asatya-</i> , <i>mithyā-</i>
NlR. <i>brēag</i>	OHG <i>lugin(a), lug(i)</i>	Av. <i>drū-</i> , OPers. <i>drauga-</i>
W. <i>celwydd</i>	MHG <i>lüge, lügen(e)</i>	
Br. <i>gaou</i>	NHG <i>lüge</i>	

ulna 'elbow', etc. Walde-P. 1.157. Uhlenbeck 15.

Av. *drū-* (rarely *draoga-*), OPers. *drauga*

Rum. *îngădeciune*, *îngădătorie*, fr. *îngela* 'deceive' = *îngela* 'saddle'. This use influenced by SCR. *nasamariti* 'play a joke on', deriv. of *samar* 'pack-saddle'. Skok, Arch. sl. Ph. 37.84.

Rum. *amăgire*, fr. *amăgi* 'deceive, delude', prob. (with prefix *a-* fr. *ad-*) fr. Grk. *μαγεῖω* 'bewitch'. Tiktin 55.

3. Ir. *tógáis*, vbl. n. of *do-gáithim* 'deceive': *gáith* 'wise', *gáes* 'wisdom'. Cf. development in Lat. *mentire* 'lie' (16.67). Pedersen 2.19, 412. Thurneysen, Gram. 446.

Ir. *celg*, Nlr. *cealg* : Arm. *ketek* 'hy-pocrisy', OE *hyle* 'bend, turn', Pol. *cołgać* 'creep, crawl'. Walde-P. 1.447. Pedersen 1.106.

Ir. *fell*, Nlr. *feall*, prob. : Lith. *ap-, pri-vilti* 'deceive', Lett. *vilt* id., etc. (cf. Lett. *vilšana*, below, 5). Walde-P. 1.298.

Ir. *meng* 'guile, deceit' (RIA Contrib. s.v.), prob. : Grk. *μαγαγεία* 'trickery', etc., Osset. *mäng* 'deceit', Toch. A *mark* 'fault'. Walde-P. 2.223. K. Schneider, KZ 66.253.

W. *tuwyl*, Br. *touellerez*, *loellerez*, beside vbs. W. *tuwyllo*, Br. *tuouella*, Corn. *tulle* 'deceive', etym.? Henry 267. Loth, RC 36.393 (vs. Morris Jones 182).

4. Goth. *afmarzeins* (ἀμάρτη), fr. *af-marzjan*, *marzjan* 'εκαθαλίζω, offend': OE *mierran* 'hinder', OHG *merren* 'hinder, vex', MHG *marren* 'delay', outside connections dub. Feist 347. Walde-P. 2.279.

Goth. *liutei* (δόλος, also ὑπόκρισις 'hypocrisy'), OE *lot* : Goth. *liuts* 'hypocritical', OE *lytig* 'deceitful', ON *lýotr* 'ugly', perh. fr. the root in OE *lalan*, ON *lúta* 'bow, stoop, fall', etc.; cf. also ChSl. *ludǫ* 'foolish', Russ. *ludiť* 'deceive', Lith. *liusti* 'be sad', *liudnas* 'sad'. Feist 335. Walde-P. 2.416.

Goth. *lists* (μεθοδεία 'wile') = ON, OE OS, OHG *list* 'wisdom, art, artifice, cunning', whence with development of a bad connotation Du., NHG *list* 'cunning, craft, guile' and for 'deceit', esp. NHG *hinterlist* (cf. Paul, Deutsches Wtb. s.v.), fr. the root of Goth. *lais* (pret. pres.) 'know', *laisjan*, OHG *lēren*, OE *lēran* 'teach', etc. Feist 331 f. Walde-P. 2.404 f.

ON *svik*, Dan. *svig*, Sw. *svek*, OE *swic* in *swicōm*, ME *swike*, *swikedom*, OHG *biwih*, also (with *i* as in vb.) MHG *swich(e)*, *beswiche*, MLG *svik* : ON *svikja* 'betray', OE *swican* 'depart, cease, desert, betray', OHG *swichan* 'leave behind, desert', etc., prob. as 'bend, turn aside' fr. **sweig-* beside **sweik-* in ON *sveigr* 'pliant', *sveigja* 'swig', etc. Walde-P. 2.519. Falk-Torp 1215.

ON *tal* = OE *tāl* 'slander, blame' (16.78), OHG *zāla* 'ambush, peril', prob. fr. strong grade of the root in (Grk. *δόλος*, Lat. *dolus*?) ON *tal*, *tala*, OE *talu* 'talk, tale, reckoning, number', ON *telja*, OE *tellan* 'count, tell', etc. For semantic development cf. the use of ON *telja* at 'blame', OE *tellan* at 'charge, impute to', NE *tell* on. Walde-P. 1.808 f. Walde-H. 1.166 f. Falk-Torp 1243.

OE *fācen*, OS *fēcn*, OHG *feichan*, MHG *veichen* (ON *feikn* 'hurt, ruin') : Lat. *piget* 'vexes, disgusts', *piger* 'unwilling, lazy', fr. **peig-* beside **peik-* in Lith. *peikti* 'blame', etc. Walde-P. 2.111.

ME *deseyte* (*deceipte*, *deceit*, etc.), NE *deceit*, fr. OFr. *deceite*, *deceyte*, fr. past pple. of *deceveir*, Fr. *décevoir* (above, 2). NED s.v.

MHG *betroc*, NHG *betrug* (OHG *bitroc* 'phantom'), Du. *bedrog*, with vbs. OHG *bitriogan*, MHG, older NHG *betriegen* (NHG *betriegen*, after *betrug*), MLG *bedriegen* (pple. *bedragen*, whence Dan. *bedrage*, Sw. *bedraga*, with derivs. *bedrageri*, *bedrägeri* 'deceit'), simple forms OHG *triogan*, MHG *triegen* (NHG

triugen), etc. : ON *draugr* 'ghost', Skt. *droha-* 'injury, harm', *druh-* 'harm, be hostile to', Av. *druf-*, OPers. *draoga-* 'lie, deceit'. Walde-P. 1.874. Falk-Torp 56, 153. Weigand-H. 1.233, 2.1080.

5. Lith. *apgaulė*, *apgavas*, etc. : *apgauti* 'deceive', perfect. cpd. of *gauti* 'get' (11.16).

Lett. *krāpšana*, fr. *krāpt* 'deceive' (Lith. *kropti* 'deceive, get the best of, defraud'), perh. : Lett. *kr'aut* 'heap', Lith. *krauti* 'lay up, heap, load', etc. 'Deceive' fr. 'lay on, cover'? Walde-P. 1.477. Berneker 605.

Lett. *vilšana*, *viltība*, fr. *vilt* 'deceive' (Lith. *ap-, pri-vilti* id.) : Ir. *fell*, Nlr. *feall* 'deceit' (above, 3). Mühl-Endz. 4.596. Walde-P. 1.298.

6. ChSl. *līsti* (in Gospels for ἀπάτη, δόλος, also πλάη 'error', πανουργία 'guile'), fr. Goth. *lists* (above, 4). Berneker 755. Stender-Petersen 336.

ChSl. *laka* (for δόλος, Supr., etc., later 'gulf, meadow'; cf. *lakarǫ* 'evil'), Russ. *luka* 'bend' (of a river, etc.) also 'deceit' (obs.), orig. 'bend' : ChSl. *sū-lēka*, -lēsti 'bend', Lith. *lenkti* 'bend', etc. Walde-P. 2.435. Berneker 707 f., 739.

SCR. *prijēvara*, fr. vb. *prevariti* 'deceive, cheat' (also *varanje* fr. vb. *varati* id.), prob. : ChSl. *variti* 'go before, anticipate, forestall' (e.g. Mk. 6.33 *varisje je* = προῖσθον αὐτοῖς 'outwent them' in K. James version, 'beat them to it' in U.S. slang; cf. NE *overreach* in sense of 'get the better of, outwit', NED s.v. 6), this : Lett. *vert* 'run' (Trautmann 353).

Boh. *klama*, vb. *klamati* 'cheat, deceive' = Pol. *klam*, *klamstwo* 'lie', vb. *klamać* 'lie', SCR. dial. *klamati* 'reel, totter, nod', Slov. *klam* 'sleep', *klamati* 'walk as if dizzy, reel, stagger'. Semantic development prob. from 'ramble' (in

speech) to 'lie, deceive'. Berneker 508 f. Brückner 236.

Boh. *šal*, *šāleni*, *šalba*, Pol. *szalbierstwo* : Boh. *šāliti* 'deceive, cheat', Pol. *szaleć*, *szalić* 'go mad, drive mad', *szalony* 'mad' (17.23), Russ. *šāliti*, SCR. *šāliti se* 'play jokes', etc. Semantic development as in NE vb. *fool* (someone). Brückner 539 f. Miklosich 336 f.

Pol. *oszustwo*, *oszukiwanie*, etc. : *oszuścić*, *oszukać* 'deceive', *oszust* 'deceiver', cf. Boh. *ošusta* 'knave', *ošustiti* 'cheat' : Pol. *szust* 'sudden start, whim', Boh. *šust* 'rustle, noise', dial. 'folly, fool', etc. (prob. of imitative orig.), with development of various opprobrious terms fr. 'noisy'. Brückner 385.

Russ. *obman* : *maniti* 'entice, lure', Russ.-ChSl. *maniti* 'deceive', etc., from the root in ChSl. *na-majati* 'beckon to', Russ. *na-majal* 'let know by sign, deceive', Skt. *māyā-* 'artifice, trick, deceit, fraud'. Lith. *moti*, Lett. *mat* 'make a sign, beckon', etc. Walde-P. 2.218 f. Berneker 2.17 f.

7. Skt. *kapāṭa-*, perh. (**kmp-*) : *kamp-* 'tremble' (if orig. 'bend, stoop'), Grk. *κάρρω* 'bend', Lith. *kumpti* 'bow'. Uhlenbeck 42. Walde-P. 1.350.

Skt. *chala-*, hence *chalaṃya-* 'deceive', etym. dub., perh. : *chada-* 'cover, covering', *chādāya-* 'cover, hide', *chadman-* 'disguise, pretext, fraud'. Wackernagel, Altind. Gram. 1.222. Otherwise (: *skhal-* 'stumble') Uhlenbeck 94 (cf. Wackernagel, Altind. Gram. 1.154).

Skt. *māyā-* : Russ. *obman*, etc. (above, 6).

Av. *druf-* 'lie, deceive', see 16.67.

Av. *divāz-* : *divādyāi* (infm.) 'deceive', fr. *divāz-* orig. desid. to *dab-* 'deceive', Skt. *dabh-* 'injure, hurt, deceive'. Walde-P. 1.850 f. Barth. 747.

giva (after MLG *togeven* = NHG *zugeben*; Falk-Torp 1260), cpds. of Goth. *giban*, etc. 'give'.

ON *miskunna*, cpd. of *mis-* and *kunna* 'know', with development through 'ignore, overlook'. Specht, KZ 69.124 f.

NHG *verzeihen*, formerly 'renounce' (whence *verzicht*), fr. OHG *farzihan*, MHG *verziehen* 'deny, renounce', cpd. of OHG *zihan* 'accuse' : Grk. *δείκνυμι* 'point out', etc. Weigand-H. 2.1171, 1310. Kluge-G. 655.

ME, NE *pardon* (more formal than *forgive*), fr. Fr. *pardoner* (above, 2).

5. Lith. *aleisti*, cpd. of *leisti* 'let go, let' (11.34, 19.47).

Lith. *dovanoti*, 'grant' and 'forgive', fr. *dovana* 'gift'.

Lett. *pieduot*, cpd. of *duot* 'give'.

6. ChSl. *otipusti* (reg. for ἀφίμι and ἀπολλώ as 'let go' and 'forgive', Jagić, Entstehungsgesch. 375 f.), Boh. *odpus-*

tiiti (Pol. *odpuścić* bibl. in this sense), cpds. of *pustiti* 'let go' (11.34).

ChSl. *prostiti* (Supr. 'set free, release' and 'forgive'), SCR. *oprostiti*, Russ. *prostit'* (Boh. *prostiti* 'set free'), deriv. of ChSl. *prostǫ* 'simple, upright', etc., for which see 12.73.

Pol. *przebaczyć*, cpd. of *baczyć* 'be attentive, take heed' with *prze-* 'over across', semantic development through 'overlook' (cf. *przemilczec* 'pass over in silence'). But also *wybaczyć*, with perfect. *wy-*. Brückner 10.

7. Skt. *kyam-* 'have patience, endure', hence 'forgive', etym.?

Skt. *mṛd-*, Av. *marāzda-* 'be gracious, forgive' (cf. NPers. *amurzidan* 'forgive', fr. an extension of Skt. *mṛj-*, Av. *marāz-* 'rub, stroke'. Walde 2.298. Barth. 1175.

Av. *apaharəz-* ('remit' a penalty, Vd. 5.26), cpd. of *harez-* 'let go, release' (11.34). Barth. 586 s.v. *ēḥā-*, 1793.

16.71 GOOD (adj.)

Grk. *ἀγαθός*, καλός (ab-) NG *kalós*, *agathós* Lat. *bonus* It. *buono* Fr. *bon* Sp. *bueno* Rum. *bun* Ir. *maith* (dag-, so-) Nlr. *maith* (dagh-, so-) W. *da*, *mad* (hy-) Br. *mai*

Goth. *gōds*, *þiuþeigs*, *ēils* ON *gōðr* Dan. *god* Sw. *god* OE *gōð* ME *gode* NE *good* Du. *goed* OHG *guot* MHG *guot* NHG *gut*

Lith. *geras*, *labas* Lett. *labs* ChSl. *dobrǫ*, *blagǫ* SCR. *dobar* Boh. *dobry* Pol. *dobry* Russ. *chorošij* Skt. *sādhva-*, *bhadra-*, *rasu-* (su-) Av. *vaəhu-* (hu-), OPers. *naiba-*

'Good' is understood as the most generic adjective of approval, by no means restricted to moral qualities. All the words were doubtless more specific originally, and among those the etymology of which is clear we note as sources such as 'fitting', 'straight, right', 'beautiful', 'orderly', etc.

Certain important prefixes for 'good, well-' are listed. A more comprehensive treatment would include also the advs., which may belong with the common

good health'; Gall. *Su-* in proper names, Ir. *so-*, W. *hy-*. For traces in Balto-Slavic, cf. Fraenkel, Mélanges Pedersen 443 ff.

Grk. *εἰ-*, the semantic equivalent (*εἰ-* related to *δω-* precisely as Skt. *su-* to *das-*), beside Hom. *εὖs*, *ἥs* 'good, brave', prob. : Hitt. *assus* 'good' fr. IE **es-* 'be'. Friedrich, IF 41.370 f.

2. Grk. *ἀγαθός*, etym. disputed, perh. : *ἀγα-* 'very', *ἀγαμαι* 'admire', etc. Boisacq 4 f.

Grk. *καλός*, mostly 'beautiful' (16.81), but often also 'good' and so reg. in NG, where *ἀγαθός* is less common.

3. Lat. *bonus* (> Romance etym.), OLat. *duenos*, *duonus*, etym. dub. Walde-P. 1.778. Ernout-M. 114. Walde-H. 1.111.

4. Ir. *maith*, W. *mad*, Br. *mat*, Corn. *mas* (cf. Gall. *Teulomatos*), prob. : Lat. *Mātūla* 'Goddess of morning', *mātūrus* 'seasonable, early', *māne* 'morning', OLat. *mānus* 'good'. Walde-P. 2.220 f. Ernout-M. 588. Walde-H. 2.54.

Ir. *dag-*, *deg-*, Nlr. *deagh-*, W. *da* (Br. *da* in phrases *da eo d'in* 'je voux bien'), Gall. *Dago-vassus*, etym. dub. Walde-P. 1.784. Pedersen 1.39.

5. Goth. *gōds*, ON *gōðr*, OE *gōð*, etc., general Gmc. : OHG *gigat* 'fitting', MLG *gaden* 'fit, please', OE *geador* 'together', etc., ChSl. *godǫ* 'proper' time', *u-goditi* 'please', etc. Walde-P. 1.532. Feist 218. Falk-Torp 336.

Goth. *þiuþ* neut. (renders *rō āgaðōs*), whence also *þiuþeigs* (freq. for *āgaðōs*) : ON *þjóðr* 'kind', OE *geþiede* 'good, virtuous', prob. fr. the root in Lat. *tuēri* 'regard, protect', *tūlus* 'safe', etc. Walde-P. 1.705 f. Feist 498. Falk-Torp 1306.

Goth. *sēls* 'good, kind' (*āgaðs*, *χαρ-σρός*), with sb. *sēlei* : OE *gesēlig* 'blessed, happy', etc., outside connections disputed (16.24).

6. Lith. *geras* : *girti* 'praise', Skt. *gr-*

'sing, praise', etc. (16.79). Walde-P. 1.686. Buga, Kalba ir Senovė 168.

Lith. *labas* (usual only in greetings, as *labas rytas*, *labą dieną* 'good morning, good day'), Lett. *labs*, OPers. *labs* : Lith. *lobis* 'possessions, riches', *lobti* 'get rich', Skt. *labh-* 'seize, grasp'. Walde-P. 2.385.

7. ChSl. *dobrǫ*, etc., general Slavic (Russ. *dobryj* now in phrases like 'good day', but mostly 'kind') : *po-doba jestǫ* 'it is becoming', *po-dobiti* 'make fitting', Goth. *ga-daban* 'happen', OE *ge-dafen* 'becoming', etc. Berneker 203-5. Walde-P. 1.824 f.

ChSl. *blagǫ* (reg. for *āgaðs* and *χαρ-σρός* 'good' in moral sense, cf. Jagić, Entstehungsgesch. 326), in modern Slavic mostly 'gentle, blessed, noble', etc., never general for 'good', etym. dub. Walde-P. 2.182. Berneker 69.

Russ. *chorošij* (has displaced *dobryj* as the common word for 'good'), orig. 'orderly, neat', hypocoristic formation fr. ORuss. *choronenǫ*, pple. of *choroniti* 'put in order' : ChSl. *chrāniti* 'guard, keep'. Berneker 397. Jagić, Arch. sl. Ph. 6.282 ff.

8. Skt. *sādhuv-*, orig. 'straight, right, ready', fr. *sādh-* 'reach one's goal, accomplish, guide aright, etc.'. Walde-P. 2.450.

Skt. *bhadra-*, also 'blessed, auspicious, fair', prob. : Goth. *batiza* 'better', *batists* 'best'. Walde-P. 2.151 f. Falk-Torp 67.

Skt. *vasu-* (Vedic in this sense; later mostly as neut. sb. 'goods, wealth'), Av. *vaəhu-*, *vohu-* (OPers. only in proper names, as *Dārāya-vaəš*, *Vau-misa*) : Gall. *-vesus* (in Bello-, *Sigo-vesus*, etc.), Gmc. *Wisū-rīh*, *-mār*, *Wis-Gothae*, etc., Ir. *reib* 'excellence' (dat. sg.). W. *gwyech* 'fine, splendid, gay', etc. Walde-P. 1.310.

OPers. *naiba* (clearly 'good' in the

Daiva inscr. 43, and so, rather than 'beautiful', elsewhere) : Ir. *nōib* 'holy', prob. (**noi-bho-*) fr. the root seen in Ir. *niam* 'brilliance', Lat. *niētre* 'shine, glitter'. Walde-P. 2.321.

16.72 BAD

Grk. *κακός* (dow-) NG *kakós* Lat. *malus* It. *cattivo*, *maio* Fr. *mauvais* Sp. *mal(o)* Rum. *rău* Ir. *olc* (droch-, do-) Nlr. *olc* (droch-, do-) W. *drall* (dy-) Br. *drag*, *gwall*, *drouk*

Goth. *uhils* *vāndr*, *tlir*, *dālig* Dan. *ond*, *slet*, *elem*, *daarlig* Sw. *ond*, *elak*, *dålig* OE *yfel* (earg) ME *uwel*, *ill*, *badde* NE *bad* (ill, evil) Du. *slecht*, *kwaad*, *erg* OHG *ubil* MHG *übel*, *böse* NHG *schlecht*, *schlimm* (*böse*, *übel*, *arg*)

Lith. *blogas*, *negeras*, *piktas* Lett. *slikts*, *nelabs*, *l'auns* ChSl. *zǫlǫ* SCR. *nevaljan*, *zao* Boh. *špatný*, *zlý* Pol. *zły* Russ. *plochoj*, *chudoj*, *durnoj* Skt. *pāpa-*, *asādhuv-*, *abhadra-* (dus-) Av. *aka-*, *aya-*, *avaəhu-* (dus-)

For 'bad' as the opposite of 'good' there are equally generic words in some of the IE languages, but in others a variety of terms partly differentiated in feeling and according to the object qualified, so that it may be difficult to say which is the more nearly generic. Some are mainly 'evil, wicked' in the moral sense.

An adj. denoting any undesirable quality, physical or mental, any opprobrious epithet, may easily be generalized to 'bad'. Thus, either in earlier attested meanings or in cognates, 'disgusting, ugly, defective, faulty, weak, timid, worthless', etc. In some languages neg. cpds. of words for 'good' are in fairly common use.

The only agreement between different branches of IE is in a prefix for 'ill, mis-', most common in Greek and Indo-Iranian. Even in the same branch there is vastly greater diversity than in the words for 'good'.

1. IE prefix **dus-* 'ill, mis-'. Walde-P. 1.816. Pedersen 2.9.

Grk. *δω-*, reg. opp. of *εῖ-*; Skt. *dus-* (*duḥ*, *duh-*), Av. *duš-* (*duē-*), reg. opp. of *su-*, *hu-*; Gmc. *tuz-* in Goth. *tuz-*

wērjan, ON *tor-truggja* 'mistrust, doubt', etc.; Ir. *do-* in *do-cruth* 'ugly' (vs. *so-cruth*), W. *dy-* in *dybryd* 'sad'.

2. Grk. *κακός*, prob. a nursery word expressing disgust and to be connected with the terms for 'void excrement', Grk. *κακκω*, Lat. *cadere*, etc. Walde-P. 1.336. Boisacq 395 f.

3. Lat. *malus* (> It. *malo*, Sp. *mal*, *malos*; Fr. *mal* mostly sb. or adv.), etym. dub., perh. fr. the root in Ir. *mellaim* 'deceive', *mell* 'sin, fault', Lith. *melas* 'lie', Av. *mairya-* 'deceitful', etc.; or : OE *smæl*, OHG *smal*, etc. 'small'? Ernout-M. 583. Walde-H. 2.19 f.

It. *cattivo*, fr. Lat. *captivus* 'prisoner, captive' through its moral application (cf. *irae captivus*, Seneca) in eccl. language to one 'captive of evil'; similarly Prov. *caitiu* 'captive' and 'bad', Fr. *chétif* 'wretched', etc. REW 1663. Gamillscheg 216. Wartburg 2.330 ff.

Fr. *mauvais*, fr. VLat. *malefātius* 'ill fated', cpd. of *malus* 'bad' and deriv. of *ātum* 'fate'. REW 5265a. Gamillscheg 601.

Fr. *méchant* (esp. 'evil, wicked'), fr. OFr. *mescheant* 'unfortunate', pple. of

cf. NSB, Lalis, Senn; formerly 'weak, sick', as in Kurschat, etc.), Lett. *blāgs* 'weak, bad, mean', both prob. fr. Slavic,

16.73 RIGHT (adj., in moral sense, vs. Wrong)			
Grk.	<i>dikaios</i>	Goth.	<i>garaihts</i>
NG	<i>dikaios</i>	ON	<i>reittr</i>
Lat.	<i>iustus (rectus)</i>	Dan.	<i>ret</i>
It.	<i>giusto (retto)</i>	Sw.	<i>rätt</i>
Fr.	<i>juste</i>	OE	<i>riht</i>
Sp.	<i>justo</i>	ME	<i>riht, right</i>
Rum.	<i>drept, just</i>	NE	<i>right</i>
Ir.	<i>cert, cōir</i>	Du.	<i>recht</i>
Nir.	<i>ceart, cōir</i>	OHG	<i>reht</i>
W.	<i>iawm, cyfiawm, cywir</i>	MHG	<i>reht, gereht</i>
Br.	<i>gwirion, eeuw</i>	NHG	<i>recht, gerecht</i>

'Right' is understood here in its moral sense and in the adj. form.

Many of the words are used alike of things and persons, but in the latter context different forms (mostly not included in the list) may be preferred, e.g. NE *upright* or *just* (NE *right* formerly of persons in moral sense, but now obs.), NHG *gerecht* vs. *recht*, and so generally in Slavic. Many mean also, some primarily, 'right' in the legal sense. Several are also the usual terms for 'right' = 'correct'; but this notion is often expressed by differentiated forms (e.g. NHG *richtig*) or quite unrelated words (e.g. Grk. *ἀληθής* 'true' or *ὁρθός* 'straight', NG *swarós* 'certain, correct', orig. 'safe'). Again, several have come to be used for the directional 'right' ('right hand', etc.), but the older terms for this were quite different (12.41).

The most common semantic source is 'straight'. Some meant originally 'in accordance with custom or law', or 'certain, true'.

1. Grk. *δικαίος* (Hom. 'observant of custom', later 'right, just' in both moral and legal sense), fr. *δίκη* 'custom, right', later esp. 'lawsuit' (21.13).

2. Lat. *iustus* (> It. *giusto*, Fr. *juste*, Sp. *justo*; Rum. *just* recent borrowing) 'right, just' in moral as well as legal sense: *iūs* 'right', esp. 'legal right, law' (21.11).

Lat. *rectus* (> It. *retto*) 'straight' (12.73) also 'right', esp. sb. *rectum*.

Rum. *drept* ('right' in all senses including moral, cf. *drept om* 'just man', etc.) fr. Lat. *dērectus* for *dirēctus* 'straight' (12.73). Other Romance derivs. of this form (or the neut. sb.), as *d(i)ritto*, Fr. *droit*, Sp. *derecho*, are mostly 'straight', or 'right' in other senses, or sb. for 'right' esp. legal.

3. Ir. *cert*, Nir. *ceart*, fr. Lat. *certus* 'fixed, true, faithful' (cf. *amicus certus* 'true friend', etc.). Pedersen 1.227. Vendryes, De hib. voc. 125 (with?).

Ir. *cōir*, W. *cywir* (these also 'correct, true'), cpd. of Ir. *co-*, W. *cy-* 'com-' and Ir. *fir*, W., Br. *guir* 'true' (16.66); whence also Ir. *firīan*, Br. *guirion* 'just' (both mostly of persons; W. *guirion* 'innocent, foolish'), second part to following(?). Pedersen 1.64, 92. Thurneysen, Gram. 123, 569.

W. *iawm* and *cyfiawm*, Br. *eeuw*, etym. dub. (: Goth. *iūus* 'level?'). Pedersen 1.92. Henry 110. Thurneysen, Idg. Anz. 26.26.

4. Goth. *garaihts* (reg. for *dikaios*; *raihts* only for *ēdōs* 'straight'), ON *reittr*, OE *riht*, OHG *reht*, etc. general Gmc. (with numerous derivs. partly differentiated in use, but not added in list): Lat. *rectus* 'straight', etc. (12.73).

ME *iust*, NE *just*, fr. Fr. *juste* (above, 2), but mostly of narrower scope.

5. Lith. *teisus*, *teisingas* (also 'true'), Lett. *taisns* (also 'straight'): Lith. *tiesus* 'straight', etc. (12.73).

6. ChSl. *pravū* 'straight' (12.73), but

general Slavic 'right'. Hence sb. ChSl. *pravida* 'right' (SCR. id.; Boh., Pol., Russ. 'truth'), and fr. this ChSl. *pravīdīnū* (reg. for *dikaios*), SCR. *pravedan*, Boh. *spravedlivy*, Pol. *sprawiedliwy*, Russ. *spravedlivy* (forms used esp. of 'just' persons).

7. Skt. *rta-* 'suitable, right', beside sb. *rta-m* = OPers. *arta-*, Av. *asā-* 'truth, right' in religious sense, whence Skt. *rāvan-*, Av. *ašāvan-* 'just, righteous, holy', all fr. root in Grk. *ἀπαίσιμα* 'fit', etc. Walde-P. 1.70.

Skt. *rjū-* 'straight' (: Lat. *rectus*, etc., 12.73), also 'right, just' = Av. *arəzu-* 'straight, right', whence adv. *arəš* 'rightly' (cf. also *arəš-uzda* 'rightly spoken'), and fr. this (at least in sense) *arəša-* 'just' and 'true' (perh. in form = Skt. *rjva-* 'high'). Barth. 352, 355, 356.

Av. *rašnū-* 'just, righteous' but mostly sb. 'lord of justice', fr. *raz-* 'direct': Lat. *regere* 'direct, rule' (same root as in preceding group). Barth. 1516 f.

OPers. *rāsta-* neut. sb. (NR. a 59, b 7, 11), fr. the same root as the preceding and in form = Lat. *rectum*.

16.74. Words for 'wrong' in moral sense as opposite of 'right' are not given in a formal list, since they are in large measure simply neg. cpds. of those for 'right' (or allied forms), e.g. Grk. *ἀ-δ-ι-*

16.75 SIN

Grk.	(<i>μαίωμα</i> , etc.) <i>μαρία</i>	Goth.	<i>fravaurhts</i>	Lith.	<i>nuodėmė (griekas)</i>
NG	<i>μαρία</i>	ON	<i>synd</i>	Let.	<i>grėchā</i>
Lat.	<i>peccatum</i>	Dan.	<i>synd</i>	ChSl.	<i>grjchū</i>
It.	<i>peccato</i>	Sw.	<i>synd</i>	SCR.	<i>grjch</i>
Fr.	<i>péch</i>	OE	<i>syn(n)</i> (<i>forwyrht</i>)	Boh.	<i>hřich</i>
Sp.	<i>pecado</i>	ME	<i>sinne</i>	Pol.	<i>grzech</i>
Rum.	<i>pocat</i>	NE	<i>sin</i>	Russ.	<i>grzech</i>
Ir.	<i>peccad, immarmus</i>	Du.	<i>zonde</i>	Skt.	<i>pāpa-, pātaka-, enas-</i>
Nir.	<i>peccadh</i>	OHG	<i>sunta</i>	Av.	<i>stara-, a-stara-, aēnah-</i>
W.	<i>peccod</i>	MHG	<i>sünde</i>		
Br.	<i>peched</i>	NHG	<i>sünde</i>		

etym. disputed, but prob. : Goth. *sunjis*, ON *sanmr* 'true', Skt. *satya-* 'real, true', with semantic development fr. 'true, real' to '(the really) guilty'. Cf. ON *verða sannr* at 'be found guilty of' or *bera sannan* at 'find guilty of', and Lat. *sons, sōntis* 'guilty'. So (since Grimm) Falk-Torp 1226, Weigand-H. 2.110, Ernout-M. 957. Otherwise and variously Walde-P. 2.514, Kluge-G. 606 (after E. Schroeder, KZ 56.106 ff.).

5. Lith. *griekas* (formerly the reg. word and so in biblical texts), Lett. *grēks*, OPers. *griaka*, fr. the Slavic, cf. below.

Lith. *nuodėmė* (now favored as a native word vs. the loanword *griekas*), fr. *nuisidėti* 'commit a sin', lit. 'lower oneself', refl. of *nudėti* 'put down', cpd. of *dėti* 'put'.

6. ChSl. *grjchū*, etc., general Slavic, with vb. ChSl. *grjēsiti* 'sin', etc., etym. dub. Berneker 350 f. Brückner 161.

7. Skt. *pāpa-*, also general 'evil, harm', fr. adj. *pāpa-* 'bad, evil' (16.72). Skt. *pātaka-* (with cpds. *ati-*, *mahā-*, etc. for different gradations of sin), fr. caus. of *pat-* 'fly, descend, fall', hence 'what causes one to fall' (either from right conduct, or perh. orig. from one's caste).

Skt. *enas-*, Av. *aēnah-* 'evil deed, sin', orig. 'deed of violence', fr. Skt., Av. *in-*, in Skt. 'send forth, force, overcome', in Av. 'overcome, give pain to'. Barth. 21. For numerous other Skt. words, cf. Jolly, Recht und Sitte 115.

Av. *šyaoθna-* 'deed', also esp. 'evil deed, sin'. Barth. 1712.

Av. *stara-, astara-*, fr. *star-*, esp. *ā-star-* 'commit a sin', etym. dub. Walde-P. 2.636, 641. Barth. 1597 f. (but OPers. *mā starava* is a false reading).

16.76 FAULT, GUILT

Grk.	<i>σφάλμα, αἰρία</i>	Goth.	<i>fairina</i>	Lith.	<i>kaltė</i>
NG	<i>σφάλμα, φράσιμα, βροχή</i>	ON	<i>synd</i>	Let.	<i>vaina</i>
Lat.	<i>culpa, noxa</i>	Dan.	<i>skyld</i>	ChSl.	<i>vina</i>
It.	<i>colpa</i>	Sw.	<i>skuld</i>	SCR.	<i>krivica, krivnja</i>
Fr.	<i>faute</i>	OE	<i>scylð, gylt</i>	Boh.	<i>vina</i>
Sp.	<i>falta, culpa</i>	ME	<i>faute, gylt</i>	Pol.	<i>vina</i>
Rum.	<i>vină</i>	NE	<i>fault, guilt</i>	Russ.	<i>vina</i>
Ir.	<i>cin, locht, col</i>	Du.	<i>schuld</i>	Skt.	<i>aparādha-, rpa-, doṣa-</i>
Nir.	<i>locht, cion</i>	OHG	<i>sculd</i>	Av.	<i>pāra-</i>
W.	<i>bai</i>	MHG	<i>schult</i>		
Br.	<i>fazi</i>	NHG	<i>schuld</i>		

Several of the words listed, as Lat. *culpa*, Fr. *faute*, NE *fault*, cover 'fault' in two senses, namely: (a) a moral defect milder than 'sin' or 'vice' but more serious than a casual 'error', e.g. NE *he has many faults*; (b) moral responsibility for wrong doing, 'culpability, guilt', e.g. Lat. *mea culpa*, NE *my fault*.

Others are used only or mainly in the one sense or the other, e.g. Grk. *σφάλμα* (a), *αἰρία* (b). The Gmc., Balto-Slavic, and Indo-Iranian words are properly 'fault' in sense b, though some of them are or were once used for the wrongdoing itself (e.g. OE *scylð* for Lat. *scelus*, *delictum* as well as *culpa*; NHG *eine schuld tun*, now obs.). In these languages 'fault' in sense a is covered by words listed under 'error' (e.g. NHG *fehler*) or others; and a few of those listed here belong equally under 'error'. In sense b there is generally no distinction between 'fault' and 'guilt', but NE *guilt* has a much stronger implication of wrongdoing than *fault*.

Furthermore, 'fault' (a) may be expressed by various other words meaning properly 'lack, defect', e.g. Grk. *ἄλγεμα* (fr. *ἀλ-λῆπω* 'leave undone'), Lat. *delictum* (fr. *dē-lingere* 'fail, transgress'), or 'spot, blemish', e.g. Lat. *macula* often 'fault', esp. in church Latin.

1. Grk. *σφάλμα*, lit. 'a fall, misstep': *σφάλλω* 'cause to fall, overthrow', etym.

dub. Walde-P. 2.599, 678. Boisacq 927. Grk. *αἰρία* 'responsibility, guilt, cause', covering 'fault' in sense b, beside adj. *αἰρίος* 'responsible, culpable', etym. dub., perh. *αἰσα* (**aiśa*) 'lot, destiny', Osc. *aetis* 'partis'. Walde-P. 1.2. Boisacq 30 f.

NG *φράσιμα*, fr. the vb. *φράω* 'be at fault' (e.g. *φράω ἑγώ* 'it's my fault, I am to blame'), fr. class. Grk. *φράω* 'stumble, make a mistake', etym. dub. Walde-P. 2.21. Boisacq 820.

NG *βροχή*, in late Grk. (pop.) 'liability', cf. *βροχός* 'guilty' (21.35).

2. Lat. *culpa* (> It. *colpa*, OFr. *coupe*, Sp. *culpa*), OLat. *colpa*, Osc. *kulupu* 'culpa', etym. dub. Walde-P. 1.440. Ernout-M. 240. Walde-H. 1.304.

Lat. *noxa, noxia* 'harm, injury', hence also 'fault, offense, guilt' (*noxa* also 'punishment'): *nocēre* 'harm, injure' (11.28). Ernout-M. 669.

For Lat. *delictum*, It. *delitto*, etc., see under 'crime' (21.41).

Fr. *faute*, Sp. *falla*, also and orig. 'lack', fr. VLat. **fallita*, fr. *fallere* 'deceive, fail'. REW 3169.

Rum. *vină*, fr. the Slavic (below, 6).

3. Ir. *cin*, Nir. *cion* (also *cionnta*): Grk. *τίνω* 'pay, atone', mid. 'punish', Skt. *ci-* 'revenge, punish', Av. *ci-* 'pay a penalty, atone', etc. Walde-P. 1.509. Pedersen 1.365.

Ir. *locht*, also (and in OIr. chiefly) 'a defect', perh. : ON *lōstr* 'defect, fault,

dub. Walde-P. 2.599, 678. Boisacq 927. Grk. *αἰρία* 'responsibility, guilt, cause', covering 'fault' in sense b, beside adj. *αἰρίος* 'responsible, culpable', etym. dub., perh. *αἰσα* (**aiśa*) 'lot, destiny', Osc. *aetis* 'partis'. Walde-P. 1.2. Boisacq 30 f.

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Ir. *locht*, also (and in OIr. chiefly) 'a defect', perh. : ON *lōstr* 'defect, fault,

vice', OHG, OS *lastar* 'blame, reproach, insult', vbs. OHG *lahan*, OE *lēan* 'blame, reproach, scorn, etc.'. Walde-P. 2.436 f.

Ir. *col*, W. (obs. Spurrell) *cwl* 'fault, sin', fr. **kulo-*: OHG *sculd*, etc. (below, 4). Loth, Z. celt. Ph. 17.147 f. Walde-H. 1.304.

W. *bai* (cf. vb. *beio* 'blame, censure'): Ir. *bāg* 'battle', *bāgaim* 'fight', OHG *bagan, bāgen* 'quarrel, fight', etc. Walde-P. 2.130. Pedersen 1.101.

Br. *fazi*, fr. MBr. *faziāff* 'be mistaken', fr. Fr. *faillir* 'fail, err' (Lat. *fallere*, cf. above Fr. *faute*). Henry 120.

4. Goth. *fairina* (reg. for *alria*, once for *μωφή* 'blame'): ON *firn* 'an abomination', OE *fīren*, OHG *fīrina* 'wicked deed, crime', etc., prob., as orig. 'transgression', deriv. of IE **per-* in Skt. *paras*, Grk. *πέραι* 'beyond', and the Gmc. prefix Goth. *fair-*, OE *fer-*, OHG *fir-*, etc. 'away, past, out', Walde-P. 2.31. Feist 139 f.

ON *spk*, properly 'charge, accusation': OE *sacu* 'strife, contention, crime, guilt', OHG *sacha* 'strife, affair, cause', etc., vbs. Goth. *sakan* 'quarrel, contend', OE *sacan* 'fight, contend, charge, blame', etc. Falk-Torp 942 f. Walde-P. 2.449.

OE *scylð*, OHG *sculd*, MHG *schult*, also 'guilt, due, debt, crime, sin', Du., NHG *schuld* also 'guilt, debt', Dan. *skyld*, Sw. *skuld* id., prob. influenced in meaning by German, cf. ON *skyld* 'tax, due, sake', *skuld* 'debt, bondage': OE *sculan*, etc. 'owe, be obliged' (11.63). Walde-P. 2.596. Falk-Torp 1045.

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placing older *fehl* 'lack, defect, mistake, oversight, etc.', early also *feil*, fr. MHG *vāl, vāle* 'lack, missing', MLG *feil, fēl* (> Dan. *fejl*, Sw. *fel*), fr. OFr. *faillie*, Olt. *faglia* 'lack' (fr. Lat. *fallere* 'deceive, etc.', cf. Fr. *faute* 'fault, mistake, lack' 16.76). Falk-Torp 211. Weigand-H. 1.511 f.

5. Lith., Lett. *klaida*: Lett. *klaidīt* 'wander about', *kļist* 'wander about, go to pieces', Lith. *klysti* 'err, be mistaken', etc. Walde-P. 2.596. Mühl-Endz. 2.208, 231.

Lith. *apsirikimas*, fr. *apsirikti* 'err, mistake', refl. cpd. of *rikiti* id. ('sich versprechen', Kurschat), same word as *rikiti* 'cry out, shout', with development through 'misspeak' (cf. NHG *versehen* 'oversight, mistake').

Let. *kl'ida* (Lith. *kliuda* 'defect, lack, flaw'): *kl'ūt* 'come upon, reach', *kl'ūdi* 'cause to come upon, wander, stray, etc.', Lith. *kliuti* 'remain hanging, catch on, run against, hinder, hold back'. Walde-P. 1.493. Mühl-Endz. 2.240 f.

Let. *malds, maldība*, fr. *maldīt* 'err, lead into error, deceive', perh. : *melī*, Lith. *melas* 'lie' (16.67), etc. Walde-P. 2.291. Mühl-Endz. 2.557, 595.

6. ChSl. *līstī*, 'deceit' (16.68), once also for *πλάγη* (Mt. 27.64).

OE *gylt*, ME *gilt*, NE *guilt*, etym. dub., perh. as orig. 'debt' (cf. OE *scylð*, etc., above), in form Gmc. **gulti-*, IE **ghlidi-* fr. **gheld-*, beside **ghelt-* in Goth. *fragidan* 'pay, compensate', etc. Doubtful in NED s.v.

ME *faute*, NE *fault*, fr. Fr. *faute* (above, 2).

5. Lith. *kaltė* (*kalčia*), beside *kallas* 'guilty, faulty', perh. fr. a form without initial *s-* of root in OE *scylð* etc. (above, 4). Walde-P. 2.596.

Lett. *vaina*: ChSl. *vina*, etc. (below). Mühl-Endz. 4.437 f.

6. ChSl. *vina*, Boh., Russ. *vina*, Pol. *wina*, Lett. *vaina*, perh. as 'consequence' (of evil): Lett. *vaijāt* 'pursue', Lith. *vyti* 'hunt, pursue', ChSl. *po-vināti* 'subdue, overcome', etc. Walde-P. 1.230. Trautmann 344 f. Brückner 622.

SCR. *krivica, krivnja*, fr. *kriv* 'crooked' (12.74) also fig. 'false, wrong, guilty' (cf. also *nisam ja kriv* 'it's not my fault'). Berneker 618.

7. Skt. *aparādha-*, fr. *apa-rādḥ-* 'miss the mark, be guilty', cpd. of *rādḥ-* 'be successful, prosper' with *apa-* 'off, away'. Uhlenbeck 9.

Skt. *rpa-* 'debt' (11.64), also 'fault, guilt'.

Skt. *doṣa-* 'fault, harm, guilt, sin', fr. *dus-* 'ill' (16.72).

Av. *pāra-*: *par-* 'condemn' (21.32). Barth. 849 f., 889. Here, perh. as loanword fr. Iran., Toch. A *pare*, B *pere* 'fault, guilt'. Meillet, MSL 19.159. Otherwise (: Goth. *fairina*, above, 4) K. Schneider, KZ 66.253.

Goth. *faian*, vb. 'blame': Goth. *fījan*, etc. 'hate' (16.41), Skt. *prīy-* 'abuse, revile'. Walde-P. 2.9. Feist 135.

ON *last*, also cpds. *lastorð*, *lastmæli* (orð 'word', *mæli* 'speech'), OHG, OS *lastar*, MHG *lastar* also 'reproach, insult, fault', etc., beside ON *lōstr* 'defect, fault, vice', OE *leahter* 'moral defect, crime, fault', etc.: vbs. OHG *lahan*, OE *lean* 'blame, reproach, scorn', etc., and perh. Ir. *loch* 'fault, defect' (16.76). Walde-P. 2.436 f. Falk-Torp 626. Torp, Nynorsk 365.

OE *tāl*, *tāl* (mostly 'slander' but also best word for 'blame', cf. e.g. Aelfric, Gram. p. 12, *tāl* as opp. of *herunge* 'praise'), ME (rare) *tele*, *tole* = ON *tāl* 'deceit', etc. (16.68).

ME, NE *blame*, Du. *blaam*, fr. Fr. *blâme* (above, 2).

NHG *tadel* (> Dan. *dadel*, Sw. *tadel*), fr. MHG *tadel* 'defect' (moral, or physical as 'spot on the skin'; cf. NHG *tadellos* 'faultless'; shift to 'blame' first in vb. *tadeln* 'find a defect in, find fault with', hence 'blame'), prob. orig. a LG form corresponding to MHG *zadel*, OHG *zadal* 'lack, suffering from hunger', etym. dub. Falk-Torp 133. Weigand-H. 2.1018.

NHG *vorwurf*, fr. *vorwerfen* 'throw before', hence, like NE *throw in one's teeth*, 'reproach, blame'.

5. Lith. (*pa*)*peikimas*, fr. (*pa*)*peikti* 'blame': *piktas* 'angry' (16.42).

Lett. *pal'a* (also 'defect, fault'): *pelt* 'abuse, calumniate', this perh.: Grk. *ἀπειλή* 'threat' and (with *s-*) Goth. *spill*

'story, tale', etc. Walde-P. 2.677. Mühl.-Endz. 3.64, 198.

6. ChSl. vb. *zastřěti* (renders *μέμφεσθαι*, Mk. 7.2), cpd. of *za-* 'after' and *zřěti* 'look' (15.52).

SCR. *prijekor* (*ukor*, *pokor*): ChSl. *u-korǫ* 'ŷbās, insult', *u-koriti* 'insult, scold', SCR. *koriti* 'reproach', etc., Ir. *caire* 'blame', etc. (above, 3). Berneker 578. Walde-P. 1.353.

Boh. *hana*, Pol. *nagana*, with vbs. Boh. *haniti*, Pol. *ganić*, etym. dub. Brückner 134 (: ChSl. *goněti* 'suffice', Lith. *gana* 'enough', as orig. 'have enough of' in deprecatory sense?). Miklosich 60.

Russ. *chula* = ChSl. *chula* 'blasphemy', with vbs. Russ. *chulit'* 'blame', ChSl. *chuliti* 'blaspheme', etc., perh. as 'lower, debase' (cf. Slov. *huliti* 'bend', Boh. *chouleti se* 'bend, stoop'): ChSl. *po-chylǫ* 'bent, crooked', Boh. *chyliti* 'incline, bend', Russ. dial. *chilul'ja* 'bow', etc. Berneker 406, 413.

Russ. *poricanie*, fr. *porical* 'blame, reprove', cf. *otrekal*, *otrical* 'deny': ChSl. *reka*, *rešti*, ORuss. *rku*, *reči* 'say' (18.22), ChSl. *reši* 'accusation', etc. Miklosich 274 f.

7. Skt. *ninda-* (*nid-*, *nida-*) also 'defamation, abuse, etc.', with vb. *ninda-* 'deride, abuse, blame', see above, 1, under Grk. *δνειδος*.

Skt. *garhā-*, with vb. *garh-* 'blame, reproach': Av. *garaz-* 'moan, bemoan', etc. (16.37).

Skt. *parivāda-*, fr. *parivad-* 'talk about' and 'blame', cpd. of *vad-* 'speak' (18.21).

16.79 PRAISE (sb.)			
Grk.	<i>ἔπαινος, αἶνος</i>	Goth.	<i>hazeins</i>
NG	<i>trāuvos</i>	ON	<i>lof</i>
Lat.	<i>laus</i>	Dan.	<i>ros</i> (<i>pris, lov</i>)
It.	<i>lode</i>	Sw.	<i>beröm</i> (<i>pris, lov, ros</i>)
Fr.	<i>louange</i>	OE	<i>lof, herung</i>
Sp.	<i>alabanza</i>	ME	<i>praysse, lofe, heriynge, laude</i>
Rum.	<i>laudă</i>	NE	<i>praise</i>
Ir.	<i>molad</i>	Du.	<i>lof</i>
Nl.	<i>molad</i>	OHG	<i>lob</i>
W.	<i>maul</i>	MHG	<i>lop, pris</i>
Br.	<i>meuleudi</i>	NHG	<i>lob, preis</i>

Some of the important words for 'praise' are of doubtful etymology. But the commonest source, mostly through the verbs, is the notion of 'recite formally, sing, shout' (in honor of the gods), the terms belonging primarily to religious terminology. Some of the verbs mean also, or are cognate with others meaning, 'boast', owing to similar origin from 'cry, shout', etc. Some are derivs. of words for 'fame' or 'glory' (16.47), meaning first 'attribute fame, give glory to', then simply 'praise', this sense reacting sometimes on the sbs. Besides those included in the list there are many other such derivs. meaning 'glorify, praise highly, laud', e.g. Grk. *δοξάζω* in NT rendered by Goth. *hauhjan* (fr. *hauhs* 'high'), ChSl. *slaviti* (fr. *slava* 'glory'). Development from 'put a value on, appraise' is seen in NE *praise*, etc.

The sb. forms are given in the list, but the verbs are parallel and often the source, especially in the semantic development (e.g. in NE *praise*). There is sometimes, however, a difference in relative frequency, e.g. OE *lof* the usual sb., but *herian* the usual vb. (more common than *lofian*), or NHG vb. *preisen* more common than sb. *preis* in sense of 'praise'.

1. Grk. *αἶνος* (also 'tale, story' and dial. 'decree'), more commonly *ἔπαινος*, with vb. *ἐπαίνομαι*, cf. also *αἰνέω* 'riddle',

all based on the notion of 'a saying', but root connection dub. Walde-P. 1.2. Boisacq 26.

2. Lat. *laus, laudis* (> It. *lode*), with vb. *laudāre* (> It. *lodare*, Fr. *louer*, etc.), whence also sbs. Fr. *louange*, Rum. *laudă*; Sp. *loar*, sb. *loa* now arch.), earliest sense perh. 'mention', the use of *laudāre* as 'name, cite' being quoted as early; etym. dub., but perh. as **lau-d-* beside **leu-t-* (based on an imitative syllable): Goth. *liuþōn* 'sing praises', OE *leoþian* 'sing', etc. Walde-P. 2.406. Walde-H. 1.776.

Sp. *alabanza*, fr. vb. *alabar* 'praise', fr. Vlat. *alapārī* 'boast' (cf. Lindsay, Cl. Q. 23.112), this in form as if fr. Lat. *alapa* 'blow, slap', but semantic relation difficult, and so perh. fr. or influenced by Grk. *λατίζω* 'swagger' (used by Cicero). REW 311. Rönisch, Z. rom. Ph. 3.103 f. Walde-H. 1.26.

3. Ir. *molad*, Nl. *moladh*, W. *maul*, Br. *meuleudi*, with vbs. Ir. *molur*, etc., general Celtic group, etym. dub., but perh.: Grk. *μέλω* 'sing', *μολή* 'song'. Walde-P. 2.292 (adversely). Stokes, IF 12.191.

4. Goth. *hazeins*, OE *herung*, *hering*, ME *heriynge*, fr. vbs. Goth. *hazjan*, OE *herian*, ME *herie* 'praise': OHG *harēn*, OS *harōn* 'cry, shout', outside connections dub. Walde-P. 1.338. Feist 252 f. NED s.v. *hery*.

16.81 BEAUTIFUL (also Pretty)			
Grk.	<i>καλός (εὐετής, εὐμορφος, ὁρατός)</i>	Goth.	<i>skauns</i>
NG	<i>þrœgnos, óraios</i>	Dan.	<i>fagr</i>
Lat.	<i>pulcher, formosus, bellus</i>	Sw.	<i>skön, kón, smuk</i>
It.	<i>bello</i>	OE	<i>valtig, fager, setene</i>
Fr.	<i>beau, joli</i>	ME	<i>faire, shene</i>
Sp.	<i>hermoso, bello, bonito</i>	Du.	<i>schoon, mooi, fraai</i>
Rum.	<i>frumos</i>	OHG	<i>fagar, scōni</i>
Ir.	<i>sochruad, áilind</i>	MHG	<i>schön(e), fager, hübsch</i>
Nl.	<i>áluin, deas</i>	NHG	<i>schön, hübsch</i>
W.	<i>glan, leg, thus</i>		
Br.	<i>kaer, brao</i>		

Besides the main words for 'beautiful', several are listed which answer more nearly to the inferior NE *pretty*. But it would be futile to include the vast number of expressions of admiration which may be used with specific reference to beauty (e.g. NE *lovely* in *lovely face*, etc.). Nor is it feasible here to state for the words of each language the differences both in feeling and in application (e.g. NE *beautiful*, *handsome*, *pretty*). Some are used of both persons and things, some mostly of persons, some only of women and children (or of men in derogatory sense); some with reference to both form, figure, and face, some (e.g. NE *lit. fair*) mainly with reference to the face.

1. Grk. *καλός* (also 'good', which became the prevailing sense), Hom. *καλός*, fr. *καλός*, beside *κάλλος* (**kallos*) 'beauty', etc.: Skt. *kalya-* 'healthy, vigorous', *kalyāṇa-* 'beautiful'. Walde-P. 1.356. Boisacq 399.

Grk. *εὐετής*, lit. 'well-formed', and used esp. with reference to female beauty, cpd. of *εὖ* 'well-' and *εἶδος* 'form, shape, figure' (12.51). Boisacq 220.

Grk. *ὥρατος*, fr. *ὥρα* 'proper time, season' and orig. 'seasonable' (esp. of crops, etc.), then of persons 'youthful, blooming' (not necessarily implying beauty according to Plato and Aristotle, but evidently tending to), 'beautiful' (LXX, NT+).

Grk. *εὐμορφος* 'fair of form, beautiful', cpd. of *εὖ* 'well-' and *μορφή* 'form, shape' (12.51). Hence NG pop. *ὁμορφος*, the most usual word with reference to personal beauty (*ὁμορφή γυναικα*, etc.; *ὥρατος* mostly used of more general approval, 'fine').

2. Lat. *pulcher*, properly *pulcer* (*h* favored by fanciful connection with Grk. s.v.). Weinacht, Zur Geschichte des Begriffs "schön" im Altdeutschen, emphasizes the ethical rather than aesthetic

value of Goth. *skauns*, OHG *scōni* in Otrf., etc. But this results from the character of the writings and has no necessary bearing on the primary sense and etymology.

1. Grk. *καλός* (also 'good', which became the prevailing sense), Hom. *καλός*, fr. *καλός*, beside *κάλλος* (**kallos*) 'beauty', etc.: Skt. *kalya-* 'healthy, vigorous', *kalyāṇa-* 'beautiful'. Walde-P. 1.356. Boisacq 399.

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of 'beautiful' and 'red' in group of ChSl. *krasŋŋŋ*, etc., below, 6): Skt. *pr̥cni-* 'speckled, Grk. *πικρός* 'dark, bluish-black', Mir. *erc* 'gay colored, red', OHG *forhana* 'trout', etc. Walde-P. 2.46. Ernout-M. 822.

Lat. *formosus* (> Rum. *frumos*, Sp. *hermoso*, orig. 'finely formed', whence 'shapely, beautiful', fr. *forma* 'form, shape' (12.51). Ernout-M. 379. REW 3450.

Lat. *bellus* (> It. > Sp. *bello*; Fr. *beau*), used esp. of women and children, or ironically of men in class. period, fr. **duenelos* = *bonus* (*duenos*) 'good' (16.71). Ernout-M. 114. Walde-H. 1.100. REW 1027.

Fr. *joli*, OFr. *jolif*, orig. 'gay, agreeable, pleasant', prob. deriv. of a loan-word = ON *jöl* 'Yule-festival'. REW 4590. Bloch 1.389. Gamillscheg 540.

Sp. *bonito* 'very good, fine' and esp. fem. *bonita* 'pretty', deriv. of *bueno* 'good'.

3. Ir. *sochruad*, lit. 'well formed', cpd. of *so-* 'well-' and *crud* 'shape, form' (12.51).

Ir. *áilind*, Nl. *áluin*, prob. fr. *áil* 'pleasant' (: ON *fagr* 'beautiful', etc., below, 4; Walde-P. 2.3, Strachan, BB 20.24, both without *áilind*). Stokes ap. Macbain 13 (Macbain **ad-lainn* : *lainn* 'bright').

Nl. *deas* ('right', etc., also 'pretty'), fr. Ir. *dess* 'right, dexter' (12.41) and 'well arranged, suitable, neat, fair, becoming'.

W. *glan* 'clean' (15.87), also 'beautiful'.

Sw. *vacker* (cf. Ir. *é-ig* 'ugly'): ON *fagr* 'acceptable, agreeable, pleasant', fr. the root in ON *bigga* 'receive, accept', Ir. *techtain* 'possess'. Walde-P. 1.715. Stokes 126.

W. *thus* (fem. *ilos*), prob. fr. *thus* 'jewel' (: Ir. *thus* 'cattle', with common no-

tion of 'valuable possession, treasure'; cf. Loth, RC 34.150), felt as 'pretty thing'. Br. *kaer*, OBr. *cad* = W. *cad* (arch.) 'handsome, mighty': W. *cadarn* 'strong' (4.81), Ir. *cath*, W. *cad*, etc. 'battle'. Walde-P. 1.339, 340. Pedersen 1.323, 2.50, 53.

Br. *brao*, fr. Fr. *brave* 'brave' (16.52, formerly and dial. also 'beau' (cf. Wartburg 1.249). Henry 42.

4. Goth. *skauns* (or *skauneis*; only nom. pl. *skaunjai*), OE *sciene*, ME *shene* (*sheen*), Du. *school* (MLG *schöne* > Dan. *skøn*, Sw. *skön*), OHG *scōni*, MHG *schœn(e)*, NHG *schön*, in older WGmc. also 'bright, shining', prob. through 'visible, apparent' (cf. Goth. *šma-skauns* 'of like form', *guda-skauneis* 'likeness of God'): OE *scēawan*, OHG *scou-wōn* 'look at', etc. (15.52). Walde-P. 1.370. Falk-Torp 1014. Feist 431.

ON *fagr* (Dan. *fager* rhet. and poet.), Sw. *fager*, OE *fager*, ME *faire* (NE *fair* in this sense now mostly lit., esp. poet.), OHG *fagar*, MHG *fager* = Goth. *fagrs* 'ēðeros', fit' (the orig. sense): OE *ga-fēgan*, OHG *fuogan* 'fit, join', etc. Walde-P. 2.3. Falk-Torp 201. NED s.v. *fair*.

Dan. *køn*, older sense 'capable, courageous': ON *kænn* 'wise, clever', OE *kæn*, OHG *kuoni* 'brave', etc. (16.52). Falk-Torp 523.

Dan. *smuk*, fr. LG *smuk* 'supple, tidy, trim, elegant' (hence also NHG *schmuck*): MHG *smiegen*, NHG *schmiegen* 'press close, cringe, crawl', ON *smjuga* 'slip, step through', etc. Falk-Torp 1085. Walde-P. 2.254.

Sw. *vacker* (Norw. *vakker*), fr. MLG *wacker* 'watchful, gay, quick, good, honest', NHG *wacker* 'good, honest', OHG *wacker*, OE *wacar* 'watchful': OHG *wachēn*, OE *wacian* 'watch, wake', etc. Falk-Torp 1343. Hellquist 1292 f.

OE *whitig*, early ME *whiti*, OS *whitig*,

fr. OE *while* 'beauty, appearance, shape, form', OS *whiti* 'splendor, appearance, form', etc.: OE *whitan* 'look' (15.52). Walde-P. 1.293.

NE *beautiful*, fr. sb. *beauty*, ME *bealle*, *beaute*, etc. fr. OFr. *belie*, *bellet*, Lat. *bellitās* fr. *bellus* (above, 2).

NE *pretty* (since 1440 of personal appearance, but inferior to *beautiful*, cf. NED), OE *prætīg* 'cunning, wily, etc.', ME 'clever, skilful', late ME and NE general epithet of admiration 'fine, etc.', fr. OE *prætt* 'trick, wile, craft': Icel. *prætt* 'trick', Du. *pret* 'fun', etc. Falk-Torp 848 f. NED s.v.

NE *handsome* (implying dignified, stately beauty), deriv. of *hand* and orig. 'easy to handle, handy' with development through 'suitable, generous, admirable', etc. NED s.v.

Du. *mooi*, MDu. *mōy*, MLG *mōi(e)*, prob. through 'neat' fr. 'washed' (Gmc. **mauja-*): ChSl. *myti* 'wash', MLG *mu-ten* 'wash the face', Lith. *maudyti*, Lett. *maudāt* 'bathe'. Franck-v. W., KZ 48.166.

Du. *fraai* (also 'nice'), MDu. *fray*, *eray* 'true, upright, clever, strong', fr. Fr. *vrai* 'true' (16.66). Frank-v. W. 169.

NHG *hübsch*, fr. MHG *hübesch*, 'courteous, well-bred', also late 'beautiful', fr. MFrank. *höfesch*, *höfesch* id. fr. *hof* 'court' (imitating and later replacing MHG *kurteis* fr. Fr. *courtois*). Kluge-G. 257. Paul, Deutsches Wtb. s.v.

5. Lith. *gražus*, also *gražnas*: Lett. *grazns*, *greznis* 'beautiful, magnificent, splendid, exuberant, proud', *grazuoti* 'adorn oneself', outside connections? Mühl.-Endz. 1.615. Leskien, Ablaut 362.

Lith. *dailus* (cf. *dailinti* 'beautify'), prob. fr. the root of Skt. *di-deti* 'shines', Grk. *δαίμα* 'seem', *δαίλος* 'clear, evident', etc. Walde-P. 1.772. (cf. also 1.764, Berneker 194 f.).

Lett. *skaists*: Lith. *skaistus* 'clear, lucid, bright, sublime', etc., OPruss. *skistan* (acc.) 'pure', Skt. *ketu-* 'light, shape, form', ON *heidr* 'clear, bright', etc. Walde-P. 2.537. Mühl.-Endz. 3.866, 4.53 (but with different root connection).

Lett. *jauks*, also 'tame, gay' = Lith. *jaukus* 'tame, gentle': Lett. *jūkt*, Lith. *junkti* 'habituate, accustom', Goth. *bi-ūhts* 'accustomed', Skt. *uc-* 'like, be accustomed to'. Walde-P. 1.111. Mühl.-Endz. 2.98.

6. ChSl. *krasŋŋŋ*, SCR. *krasan*, Boh. *krásný*, Russ. *pre-krasnyj* (*krasnyj* now 'red'), *krasivyj*, deriv. of *krasa* 'beauty' in ChSl., Russ., etc., in Pol. 'color', esp. 'red'. Boh. *krása* also old 'light, splendor', prob. orig. 'glow, splendor': Lith. *karštas* 'hot', *kurti* 'to heat', etc. Walde-P. 1.418 f. Berneker 607 f.

SCR. *ljep* (Boh. *lepý* 'fine, beautiful', Russ. *lepj* 'beautiful, splendid', not in ordinary use): ChSl. *lēpǫ* 'proper, fitting' ('beautiful' only late), ChSl. *prilēpiti* 'stick, cleave to', Russ. *lepiť* 'stick, stick together', etc., general Slavic, Skt. *lip-* 'anoint, besmear', Grk. *λίπρω* 'fat', etc. Walde-P. 2.404. Berneker 711 f.

Boh. *hezký* ('pretty'), according to Gebauer 1.240, 454, Miklosich 61, with *e* fr. *o*: Russ. *gožij*, *pri-gožij* 'good, fitting, dainty', etc., Boh. *hodný* 'worthy', etc., derivs. of Slavic *godŋ* 'fitting time' (Berneker 316 ff. without mention of Boh. *hezký*).

Boh. *pěkný* ('pretty'), Pol. *piękny* (main word for 'beautiful'), prob. (despite Boh. *ě*, Pol. *ie*) through 'careful, neat': Boh. *peče*, Pol. *piecza* 'care' (16.14). Brückner 412.

Pol. *śliczny* (Boh. *slivný* not common), cpd. of Pol. *liczny* (in *roz-liczny* 'different', etc.), Boh. *ličný* 'clear, apparent', deriv. of Slavic *likŋ* in Russ.-

ON, OE, Du. *lof*, OHG *lob*, etc. (Dan., Sw. *lov* mostly biblical) with vbs. ON *lofa*, OE *lofan*, etc.: Goth. *luvs*, OE *lēof*, etc. 'dear' (16.28) and OE *lufu*, etc. 'love' (16.27), with development of 'praise' (vb.) fr. 'find pleasing'. Walde-P. 2.419. Falk-Torp 657.

Dan., Sw. *ros* (usual word in Dan., not in Sw.) with vbs. Dan. *rose*, Sw. *rosa*, fr. ON vb. *hrōsa* 'praise, boast' (> ME *rose*, NE dial. *roose*): ON *hrōðr* 'praise, fame', OE *hrēþ* 'fame', Goth. *hrōþeigs* 'famous', OHG *hruom* 'fame' (NHG *ruhm*), whence vbs. OHG *hruomen*, NHG *rūhmen* 'praise' (MLG *berōmen* > Dan. *berømme*, Sw. *berömma*, whence Sw. sb. *beröm*, now the common word), all fr. the same root as Goth. *hrōþs* 'cry', Grk. *κρῶξ* 'herald', etc. Walde-P. 1.353. Falk-Torp 61, 911.

ME *preyse*, *praysse*, NE *praise*, fr. vb. ME *preise* 'appraise' and '

word for 'ugly', frequent in this sense in ME (cf. NED s.v. 11, where first quotation is from Chaucer), and incipiently even in OE (cf. the contrast with *fæger* 'beautiful' in *byrgen ðan fæger and innan fæl* quoted in Bosworth-Toller s.v.; and also gl. *fedus, deformis, turpis uel ful, uel pudor*, Wright-Wülcker 1.238.13).

OE *unwiltig*, neg. of *wiltig* 'beautiful' (16.81).

ME *ugli*, NE *ugly*, early ME *uglike*, *iglic* 'horrible', fr. ON *uggligr* 'fearful', deriv. of *uggr* 'apprehension, dread', vb. *ugga* 'fear, suspect, apprehend': Sw. *agg* 'grudge, spite', etc. Walde-P. 1.32. Falk-Torp 16. NED s.v.

NE *plain*, orig. 'flat, level' (17.1), then 'simple, ordinary', now a freq. euphemistic term for 'ugly'. NED s.v.

NE *homely*, orig. 'belonging to the home', then 'simple' (in good or bad sense), 'commonplace' and esp. as mild term for 'ugly'. NED s.v. In U.S. (at least in New England) *homely* is or was the usual word, *ugly* being mostly 'ill-tempered' (an *ugly horse* had no reference to appearance).

Du. *leelijc*, MDu. *leelijc*, *leedlijc*, fr. *leed* = OHG *leid* 'hateful, sorrowful' (NHG *leid*), OE *lād* 'hateful, repulsive' (also *lādlic* id., like the Du.), ON *leiddr* 'disliked, loathed' (: Grk. *ἀλειδρς* 'sinner?'). Walde-P. 2.401. Franck-v. W. 374.

OHG *unschōni*, MHG *unschōne*, NHG *unschōn*, also OHG *misseschōni* (cf. *informis* *missesconer* Ahd. Gloss. 3.425), all neg. of OHG *schōni*, etc. 'beautiful' (16.81).

OHG *unsāni* (*deformis* *unscōner* *un-sani*, Ahd. Gloss. 3.425), neg. cpd. of the last member in OHG *seltsāni* 'wonderful, strange, valuable' (NHG *seltzam*) :

OHG *sehan*, Goth. *saihwān*, etc. 'see'. Walde-P. 2.479. Weigand-H. 2.846.

MHG *ungestalt* (OHG *ungistalt* 'face-rus', Graff 6.667), neg. of *gestalt* (ppl. of *stellen* 'place, put'), as sb. 'form, appearance'. Weigand-H. 2.1116.

MHG *ungeschaffen*, neg. of *schaffen*, ppl. of *schaffen* 'make, create, shape'.

NHG *hässlich* (> Dan. *hæslig*), first late MHG in this sense, MHG *hazzelich*, *hezlich*, OHG *hazlich* 'full of hate, hostile', MHG also 'hated', fr. OHG *haz*, etc. 'hate' (16.41). Weigand-H. 2.818.

5. Lith. *negražus*, Lett. *nejauks*, *neskaists*, all neg. cpds. of words for 'beautiful' (16.81).

6. ChSl. *ražitiu*, orig. 'ridiculous' (*καταγέλαστος* Supr.; *ἀσχημω* SCR.-ChSl.), SCR. *ružan*, deriv. of ChSl. *ragū* 'mockery', SCR. *rug* 'scorn, ridicule': *regnati* 'gape', Lat. *ringi* 'show the teeth, snarl'. Walde-P. 1.272. Meillet, Études 221.

Boh. *ošklivý*, orig.? cf. *šklivě* 'dwarf'. Boh. *nehezký*, neg. of *hezký* 'pretty' (16.81).

Pol. *szeptny*, old *szeptny* = Boh. *špatný* 'bad' (16.72). Brückner 553.

Pol. *brydki* = Ukr. *brydkyj* id., Russ. dial. *brīdkoj* 'sharp, cold', ChSl. *brīdūkū* 'piercing, sharp, pungent': Russ.-ChSl. *briti* 'sheer', ChSl. *britva* 'razor', etc. 'Ugly' through 'unpleasant' fr. 'sharp'. Berneker 86.

Russ. *nekrasivýj*, neg. of *krasivýj* 'beautiful' (16.81).

Russ. *durnoj* 'bad' (16.72), also used for 'ugly'.

7. Skt. *ku-rūpa-*, *vi-rūpa-*, *apa-rūpa-*, all cpds. of pejorative or neg. prefixes with *rūpa-* 'form, shape, figure' (12.51). Skt. *a-grīra-* (RV), cf. 16.81.

CHAPTER 17

MIND, THOUGHT

17.11	MIND	17.27	TEACHER
17.12	INTELLIGENCE, REASON	17.28	SCHOOL
17.13	THINK ¹ (= Reflect, etc.)	17.31	REMEMBER
17.14	THINK ² (= Be of the Opinion)	17.32	FORGET
17.15	BELIEVE	17.33	MEANING
17.16	UNDERSTAND	17.34	CLEAR, PLAIN (to the Mind)
17.17	KNOW	17.35	OBSCURE
17.18	SEEM	17.36	SECRET (adj.)
17.19	IDEA, NOTION	17.37	SURE, CERTAIN
17.21	WISE	17.38	EXPLAIN
17.22	FOOLISH, STUPID	17.39	SOLVE
17.23	INSANE, MAD, CRAZY	17.41	INTENTION, PURPOSE
17.24	LEARN	17.42	CAUSE
17.242	STUDY	17.43	DOUBT (sb.)
17.25	TEACH	17.44	SUSPICION
17.26	PUPIL		

Grk.	voīs	Goth.	aha, fraþi, huga	Lith.	protas
NG	voīs	ON	hugr, munr	Lett.	gars, prāts
Lat.	mēns, animus	Dan.	aand, eind	ChSl.	umū
It.	mente	Sw.	sinne	SCR.	um
Fr.	esprit	OE	mōd, hyge, gewit(t)	Boh.	mysl
Sp.	mente	ME	mode, mynde, (i)wit	Pol.	umysł
Rum.	mintē	NE	mind	Russ.	um
Ir.	menne, intinn	Du.	geest, zin	Skt.	manas-, citta-
Nlr.	aigne, intinn	OHG	muot, sin, hugu	Av.	manah-
W.	meddwl	MHG	muot, sin, huge		
Br.	spered	NHG	sin, geist		

'Mind' is intended here as the seat of intelligence, parallel to 'soul, spirit' (16.11) as the seat of emotions. But, as already remarked in 16.11, the two groups overlap. Several of the words there listed may cover also the 'mind', and conversely many of those in this list cover mental states in the widest sense, that is, may be used with reference to feelings as well as thoughts, as Lat. *mēns*, Skt. *manas-*, Grk. *voīs* (rarely), OE *mōd*, *hyge*, NE *mind*, etc.

Apart from those discussed under 'soul, spirit', most of the words for 'mind' are connected with verbs for 'think, understand, know', or the like, and many of them are used also for the mind's activity, 'intelligence, reason, thought', etc.

The actual physical seat of the mind in the brain, though recognized by some of the Greek philosophers (Plato, but not Aristotle, who favored the heart), was not generally enough known to have any effect on linguistic usage, except in modern phrases like NE *has brains*, *has a good head* = *has a good mind*, NG *χει μανλό* 'has good sense', *ἔχασε τὰ μανλά του* 'lost his head'. It was rather the vague *φρόνεις* (cf. below) that affected the terminology.

1. Derivs. of IE **men-* in Skt. *man-* 'think', Lat. *memini* 'remember', etc. Walde-P. 2.264 ff. Ernout-M. 606. Walde-H. 2.69 f.

Lat. *mēns, mentis* (> It., Sp. *mente*, Rum. *mintē*); Ir. *menne* (Nlr. *meanma*, but not the usual word for 'mind'); ON *munr* (also 'longing, love', OE *myne* 'desire, love', rarely 'mind', Goth. *muns* 'thought, intention', etc.), ME *mynde*, NE *mind* (OE *gemynd* 'memory'); Skt. *manas-*, Av. *manah-*.

2. Grk. *voīs*, Att. *voīs*, whence *voīs* 'perceive, notice, think', etc., *νόημα* 'thought, purpose, understanding', etym. dub. Walde-P. 2.324. Boisacq 672. Schwyzler, Festschrift Kretschmer 247 ff. For the technical uses, Schottlaender, Hermes 64.228 ff.

Grk. *φρόν*, esp. pl. *φρόνεις*, in Homer when used in lit. sense (with reference to wounds) hardly 'diaphragm' in the strict sense, but rather as if membranes enclosing the vital organs (heart, liver, etc.); hence a vague general term for the vital organs and most frequently in fig. sense 'heart, mind' as the seat of both emotion and thought—in this sense mostly poetic, but important for the large group of derivs., in some of which the thought element is dominant, as *φρονέω* 'think', *φρονέις* 'thought, care', *σώφρων* 'of sound mind, wise, prudent' (but also 'of restrained senses'), in others the emotional, as *εὐφρων* 'cheerful, merry', *εὐφραίνω* 'cheer, gladden'. Etym. dub. Walde-P. 1.699. Boisacq 1037 f.

3. Lat. *animus* 'spirit' (16.11) also

'mind'. Fr. *esprit* 'spirit' (16.11) also 'mind'.

4. Ir. *menne*, above, 1.

Nlr. *aigne* (also 'spirit, desire, intention', etc.) fr. *aigneadh*, Ir. *aigneadh* 'nature', fr. a cpd. of *ad-* and the root in *gnāu* 'do, make', Lat. *gignere* 'beget', Grk. *γίγνομαι* 'be born, become'. Walde-P. 1.576. Pedersen 2.34, 534.

Ir. *intinn* 'intention, purpose', but also in certain phrases 'mind', fr. Lat. *intentiō*. Pedersen 1.234. Vendryes, De hib. voc. 147.

W. *meddwl*, orig. 'thought', vbl. n. *to meddwl* 'think' (17.13).

Br. *spered* 'spirit' (16.11), also 'mind'. 5. Goth. *aha* (reg. for *voīs*), beside *ahjan* 'think': *ahma* 'spirit', OHG *ahla* 'intention, consideration, notice', OE *eahl* 'deliberation, council', OHG, OS *ahlon* 'consider, take notice of, estimate', ON *ælla* 'think, intend', outside connections dub. Walde-P. 1.169. Feist 15.

Goth. *fraþi* (sometimes for *voīs*, but mostly 'thought, understanding'): *fraþjan* 'understand, think' (17.16).

Goth. *hugs* (*voīs* Eph. 4.17), ON *hugr* (Dan. *hu*, Sw. *håg* more nearly 'mood', except in certain phrases), OE *hyge*, OHG *hugu*, beside Goth. *hugjan*, etc. 'think' (17.13), deriv. Goth. *gahugds* (reg. for *ðávoua*, also *voīs* Rom. 7.25, and *συνείδησις* 1 Cor. 8.12, etc.: OE *gehygd* 'thought', OHG *gihugt* 'memory, joy', etc.), etym. dub. Walde-P. 1.378. Falk-Torp 424 f. Feist 272 f.

OE *mōd*, ME *mode*, OHG, MHG *muot*, partly 'mind' in intellectual sense, but more often with emotional value (cf.

NE *mood* 'state of feeling', NHG *mut* 'courage'): Goth. *mōþs*, ON *mōðr* 'anger' (16.42).

OE *gewit(t)*, ME (*i*)*wit*, also 'intelligence' (NE *wit*), and in the latter sense ON *vit*, OHG *wizzi*, MHG *witze* (NHG *witz*): OE *witan*, OHG *wizzan*, Goth. *witan* 'know' (17.17).

OHG, MHG *sin*, NHG *sinn*, Du. *zin*, MLG *sin* (> Dan. *sind*, Sw. *sinne*), also and more orig. 'sense' (15.11).

Dan. *aand* 'spirit' (16.11), also 'mind'. Du. *geest*, NHG *geist*, orig. 'spirit' (16.11).

6. Lith. *protas*, usual word for 'mind' and 'reason', Lett. *prāts* mostly 'intelligence, understanding, reason' (OPruss. *prātin* acc. sg. 'counsel'): Lith. *saprašti*, Lett. *sa-prast*, Goth. *fraþjan* 'understand', etc. (17.16).

Lett. *gars*, orig. 'spirit' (16.11).

7. ChSl. *umū* (renders *voīs* Lk. 24.45; also *bez uma* = *εἰκῆ* 'without reason'), SCR., Russ. *um* 'mind, intelligence', cpd. ChSl., SCR., Russ. *razum*, Boh., Pol. *rozum* 'intelligence, reason': ChSl. (*ja-vē* 'manifestly'), (*ja-aviti* 'show'), Skt. *avis* 'manifestly', *pra-av* 'notice, heed', Grk. *αἰσθάνομαι* 'perceive (by the senses)', etc. (15.11). Walde-P. 1.17. Berneker 34. Brückner 201.594.

Boh. *mysl*, Pol. *u-mysł*: ChSl. *myslī* 'thought', *mysliti* 'think', etc., general Slavic (17.13).

8. Skt. *manas-*, Av. *manah-*, above, 1. Skt. *citta-*, properly 'thought, observation', ppl. of *cit-* 'perceive, observe, understand', mid. 'reflect, meditate', etc. (17.13).

Grk.	voīs, ðávoua, ðvveis	Goth.	gahugds, frōdei	Lith.	protas
NG	voīs, ðávoua	ON	vit, skining	Lett.	prāts, jēga
Lat.	ratio, intelligentia, intellectus	Dan.	forstand, fornøft	ChSl.	umū, razumū
It.	intelligenza, intelletto, ragione	Sw.	förstånd, förnuft	SCR.	um, razum
Fr.	intelligence, raison	OE	andgit, gescead	Boh.	rozum
Sp.	inteligencia, razón	ME	(i)wit, intellect, resun	Pol.	rozum
Rum.	deșteptăciune, inteligența	NE	intelligence, reason	Russ.	um, razum, razudok
Ir.	ciall, indliucht, cond	Du.	verstand, rede	Skt.	mati-, buddhi-
Nlr.	tuigisint, ciall	OHG	furstantnessi, fernumest, wizzi	Av.	zratu-
W.	deall, rhesum	MHG	verstantnisse, vernunft, witze		
Br.	skiant	NHG	verstand, vernunft		

Many of the words listed under 'mind' (17.11) are used also of the mind's activity, 'intelligence, reason', and some of them are repeated here as the best words for the latter notion. But this is also expressed by a variety of words, which are mostly derived from verbs for 'understand, think, perceive, distinguish, know', etc., but in actual usage are broader than 'understanding, thought, knowledge', etc. in the literal sense. Thus NHG *verstand* is more comprehensive than *verständniss* or *das verstehen*. Their varying sources may have some effect on their usage and feeling, but in general not permanently. Artificial technical distinctions like Kant's *verstand* vs. *vernunft* are ignored here.

For an exhaustive treatment of the usages, as regards words of this kind, of the OHG and MHG writers, cf. Jost Trier, *Der deutsche Wortschatz im Sinnbezirk des Verstandes*.

1. Grk. *voīs* 'mind' (17.11) also the main word for 'intelligence' and so in NG. But *πνεῦμα* 'spirit' (16.11) is used in NG for 'keen intelligence', much like Fr. *esprit* and NHG *geist*.

Grk. *ðávoua*, also 'thought, intention, purpose', fr. *ðavōko* 'have in mind, intend, propose', cpd. of *voīs* 'think': *voīs* 'mind' (17.11).

Grk. *ðvveis*: *συνίημι* 'understand' (17.16).

2. Lat. *ratio* (> It. *ragione*, Fr. *raison*, Sp. *razón*), orig. 'account', whence 'faculty or method of computation' > 'judgment, reason', etc.: *rōrī* (*ratio sum*) 'count, calculate', then 'think, estimate, judge', Goth. **garapjan* (in ppl. *garapjana*) 'count', *raþjō* 'number, account', OHG *reda* 'account, speech, answer', OS *redia* 'account', etc. Walde-P. 1.73 f. Ernout-M. 860 f. (but taking the Gmc. group as borrowed fr. Lat.). Feist 394.

Lat. *intelligentia* (> It. *intelligenza*, Fr. *intelligence*, Sp. *intelligencia*, Rum. *inteligența*, all lit. words), Lat. *intellectus* (> It. *intelletto*), both orig. 'perception, discernment', fr. *intellegere* 'perceive, comprehend, understand' (17.16). Ernout-M. 537.

Rum. *deșteptăciune*, lit. 'wakefulness', fr. *deștepta* 'waken' (4.63).

3. Ir. *ciall*, Nlr. *ciall*: W. *pwyl* 'wisdom, prudence, sense', Br. *poell* 'discretion, prudence, wisdom', prob. fr. the root in Ir. *ad-ciu* 'see'. Walde-P. 1.509. Pedersen 2.490. Thurneysen, Gram. 132.

Ir. *indliucht*, fr. Lat. *intellectus* (above). Vendryes, De hib. voc. 147.

Ir. *cond*: Goth. *handugs* 'wise'

intelligence' but in RV also 'power, might' (of body or mind): Grk. *κράτος* 'strength, might, power', Goth. *hardus* 'hard', with shift from physical to mental

power in Indo-Iranian. Cf. Lett. *jēga*, above, 5. Walde-P. 1.354 f. (rejecting the connection on semantic grounds!). Barth. 533 f.

17.13 THINK¹ (= REFLECT, etc.)

Grk.	ἐννοέω, φρονέω	Goth.	hugjan, fraþjan	Lith.	galvoti (misliti, dūmōti)
NG	ἐκπνέω, στοχάζομαι	ON	huga, hyggja	Lett.	duomāt
Lat.	cōgilāre	Dan.	tænke	ChSl.	misliti
It.	pensare	Sw.	tänka	SCR.	misliti
Fr.	penser, songer	OE	(ge)þencan, hyccan	Boh.	misliti
Sp.	pensar	ME	thenke	Pol.	mysleć
Rum.	cugela, gîndi	NE	think	Russ.	dumat
Ir.	imrādīm, smuainim	Du.	denken	Skt.	cint-, cit-, man-, dhi-
Nlr.	smuainim	OHG	denken, huggen	Av.	man-, žit-
W.	meddwl	MHG	denken, hügen		
Br.	soñjal	NHG	denken		

'Think' is intended here to cover the most generic verbs expressing mental activity, whence are derived the common nouns for 'thought'. But most of them are used also in one or another narrower sense, as 'understand', 'intend', or esp. (cf. 17.14) 'be of the opinion'.

1. Grk. *ἐννοέω* (also 'understand' and so NG), cpd. of *voīs* (less common for 'think', mostly 'perceive, intend'): *voīs* 'mind' (17.11).

Grk. *φρονέω* (but esp. 'be so and so minded' or 'be prudent'): *φρόν* used as seat of thought or emotion (17.11).

Grk. *σκεπτομαι*, orig. 'look' (15.52), then of the mind 'examine, consider' (Soph.+), in NG (also *σκεπτομαι*) the usual verb for 'think'.

Grk. *στοχάζομαι* 'shoot at, aim at' (in lit. sense), 'seek for' and esp. 'try to understand, guess at', NG pop. 'think about' with *στοχασμός* 'thought, reflection'.

2. Lat. *cōgilāre* (> Rum. *cugela*, OIt. *coitare*, OFr. *coidier*, etc.), fr. **co-agilāre*, cpd. of *agilāre* 'put in motion, drive, impel, shake', etc., also of mental activity 'turn, revolve in the mind, ponder', fre-

quent of *agere* 'drive'. Ernout-M. 25 f. Walde-H. 1.242. REW 2027.

It. *pensare*, Fr. *penser*, Sp. *pensar*, fr. Lat. *pēnsāre* 'weigh, pay, requite', and of mental activity 'ponder, examine, consider', frequent. of *pendere* (ppl. *pēnsus*) 'weigh, pay, ponder, consider': *pēndere* 'hang', etc. Ernout-M. 750 ff. REW 6391.

Fr. *songer*, orig. 'dream', fr. Lat. *somniāre* 'dream' also 'think or talk idly', deriv. of *somnium* 'dream': *somnus* 'sleep', etc. (4.61). REW 3086.

Rum. *gîndi*, deriv. of *gînd* 'thought, intention, wish', fr. Hung. *gond* 'care, worry'. Tiktin 680. Densuianu 1.378.

3. Ir. *imrādīm*, also 'consider, deliberate', cpd. of *im(m)-* 'about' and *rādīm* 'speak': Goth. *rōðjan* 'speak', Lat. *ratio* 'reason', etc. (17.12). Walde-P. 1.74. Pedersen 2.591 f.

Ir. *smuainim*, Nlr. *smuainim*, etym.? Connection with ChSl. *myslī* 'thought', etc. (Pedersen 1.113) dub. Walde-P. 2.256.

W. *meddwl*: Ir. *midīur* 'judge', Lat. *meditāre* 'study, reflect, meditate', Grk. *μετῶμαι* 'be mindful of', Goth. *mitan*, etc. 'measure'. Walde-P. 2.259 f.

(17.21), Lat. *condere* 'put together, establish'. Walde-P. 1.458. Pedersen 2.502.

Nlr. *tuigisint*, fr. *tuigim* 'understand' (17.16).

W. *deall*: vb. *deall* 'understand' (17.16). Also W. *deallgarwch*, deriv. of *deallgar* 'intelligent', cpd. of *deall* and -*car* 'loving, disposed to' (suffix form of *car* 'friend').

W. *rhesum*, fr. ME *resun* (below, 4). Parry-Williams 124.

17.14 THINK* (= BE OF THE OPINION)

Grk.	νομίζω, ἔγωγε	Goth.	hugjan, munan, ahjan	Lith.	manyti
NG	νομίζω, ἔγωγε	ON	hyggja, hald	Let.	duomāi, šk'ist
Lat.	arbitrāri, opinārī, cēnsēre, putāre	Dan.	menes, tenke, tro	ChSl.	miniti, mēniti
It.	pensare, credere	Sw.	tycka, mena, tänka, tro	Scr.	mysli, miniti
Fr.	penser, croire	OE	wēnan, dēman, munan	Boh.	mysli, miniti
Sp.	pensar, creer	ME	wene, tenke, deme, beleve	Pol.	myśleć, miniać
Rum.	socoti, crede	NE	think, believe	Russ.	думать
Ir.	do-moiniur	Du.	meenen, denken, gelooven	Av.	man-
Nir.	stīm, ceapaim				
W.	tybio				
Br.	kredi				

'Think' in the sense of 'be of the opinion' is most widely expressed by verbs for 'think' = 'reflect' discussed in 17.13 or by cognates of these, or by verbs for 'believe' (17.15). But this is not true of all the IE languages, in some of which the usual terms are of quite different and diverse sources. Besides the words listed there are, of course, many other expressions, e.g. verbs for 'judge' used also for simple 'think' as here understood, as NE *judge*, Nir. *measaim*, etc.; or for 'suppose, guess', as NHG *vermuten*; ChSl. *gadati*, Russ. *gadati*, Boh. *hđati* (: Lat. *pre-hendere* 'seize', etc.; Berneker 289 f.), NE *guess*, etc.

1. Words for 'think' = 'reflect' discussed in 17.13. It. *pensare*, Fr. *penser*, Sp. *pensar*; Goth. *hugjan*, ON *hyggja*; OE *þencan*, OHG *denken*, etc. (in earlier periods this sense rare, but quotable in OE; cf. NED s.v. *think* 9); Lett. *duomāt*; SCR. *mysli*, etc., Russ. *думать*; Skt., Av. *man-*.

2. Derivs. of IE **men-* in Skt. *man-* 'think', etc. (17.13), but in sense belonging here. Ir. *do-moiniur*; Goth., OE *munan* (Goth. *ga-munan*, OE *ge-munan* 'remember'); Lith. *manyti* (also 'have in mind, intend'; cf. NSB s.v.); ChSl. *miniti*, SCR. *mniti*, Boh. *mniti*.

3. Words for 'believe' (17.15), in this sense most commonly in Romance and Gmc. So Lat. *credere* with its Romance derivs.; Br. *kredi* (this sense prob. fr. Fr. *croire*, since not common to the other Celtic forms); Dan., *tro* (cf. NE *trou* arch.), NE *believe*, NHG *glauben*.

4. Grk. *νομίζω*, orig. 'use, practice', whence 'take for, consider, think', deriv. of νόμος 'usage, custom, law' (21.11). Grk. *ἔγωγε*, orig. and in Hom. only 'lead, conduct' (10.64), hence also 'hold, consider, think' (cf. Lat. *ducere* 'lead' and 'reckon, consider').

Grk. *θάρσσω* 'be of courage, have confidence' (16.51), NG *θάρσσω* freq. pop. term for 'think'. Cf. NE *dares* say expressing a mild opinion.

5. Lat. *arbitrāri* (partly legal term, but also common, esp. in Cic., for 'think, be of the opinion'), deriv. of *arbitrari* 'witness, judge', etym. dub. Walde-P. 1.678. Ernout-M. 66. Walde-H. 1.62. Lat. *opinārī*, etym. dub. Walde-P. 1.177 (fr. *op-* in *optāre* 'choose, wish', Umbr. *upetu* 'eligito, optato'). Ernout-M. 704.

Lat. *putāre*, history difficult. Disputed whether of a single source or several. As 'cut' whence esp. 'trim, prune'

(trees): Lith. *piauti* 'cut, mow'. As 'purify, cleanse' (wool) perh.: Skt. *pu-* 'purify', Lat. *pūrus* 'clean'. As 'reckon, count', whence 'suppose, think', it could come from either source (cf. *rationem putāre* 'clear the account'); or, with ChSl. *pytati* 'examine, study', belong to what might possibly be still a third group. But on the whole the development 'cut, prune' > 'count, reckon' > 'suppose, think' is the most probable. Walde-P. 2.12, 13. Ernout-M. 828 f. Kretschmer, Glotta 10.164 f.

Lat. *cēnsēre*, orig. used with reference to a formally expressed opinion, resolve: Skt. *caris-* 'recite, announce, praise', Av. *sah-* 'recite, announce', OPers. *šah-* 'announce, say', etc. Walde-P. 1.403. Ernout-M. 173 f. Walde-H. 1.199 (with other views).

Rum. *socoti*, orig. only 'regard, esteem', prob. fr. Slavic, cf. Bulg. dial. *sokoti*, Ukr. *sokotyty* 'watch, take care of'. Tiktin 1452 f.

6. Nir. *stīm* (*saoilim*), also 'expect', Ir. *sailim* 'expect, wait for', perh.: ON *seilask* (refl.) 'stretch out the hand, seek for', OPers. *seilins* (pl.) 'mind', ChSl. *sila* 'strength', etc. (Walde-P. 2.460 f.) G. S. Lane, Language 7.282 f.

Nir. *ceapaim* 'think', fr. 'stop, catch, seize', prob. denom. of *ceap* 'block' (Ir. *cepp* fr. Lat. *cippus*). Pedersen 1.200. W. *tybio*, fr. *tyb* 'opinion', etc.

7. Goth. (beside *hugjan*, *munan*) once *ahjan* (for *voijōw*): *aha* 'mind' (17.11). ON *haldal*, lit. 'hold', but frequent in this sense (cf. Fritznier s.v. 25), as similarly NE *hold*, NHG *halten*.

Sw. *tycka*, also refl. *tyckas* 'seem': ON *þykkja*, OE *þyncan*, etc. 'seem' (17.18), beside OE *þencan*, etc. 'think' (17.13). Falk-Torp 1308. Hellquist 1255.

OE *wēnan*, ME *wene* (NE *ween*), OHG *wānen*, MHG *wānen* (NHG *wānen*), also 'hope' = ON *vænna*, Goth. *wēnan* 'hope': Goth. *wēns*, ON *væn*, OE *wēn*, OHG *wān* 'hope' (16.63), NED s.v.

OE *dēman*, ME *deme* (NE *deem*), orig. 'judge' = Goth. *dōmjan*, OHG *tuomen* 'judge', fr. OE *dōm*, Goth. *dōms* 'judgment', etc. NED s.v. *deem*.

NE *guess* 'estimate', also familiar U.S. colloq. for 'think' (*I guess so*), ME *gesen*, of Norse orig. and deriv. of the root in NE *get*. NED s.v. Falk-Torp 311.

OHG-NHG *meinen*, Du. *meenen* (MLG *meinen*, *mēnen* > Dan. *mene*, Sw. *mena*) = OE *mānan* 'have in mind, purpose, intend, mean', NE *mean*: ChSl. *mēniti* 'call to mind, mention, mean, think', perh. Ir. *mian* 'wish, desire', W. *mygn* 'enjoyment'. Walde-P. 2.302 f. Berneker 249.

8. Lett. *sk'ist*: *skaiti* 'count, reckon', Lith. *skaityti* 'count, read', prob. from **sk'eit-*, beside **k'eit-* in Skt. *cit-*, *cint-* 'think' (17.13). Walde-P. 1.509. Mühl.-Endz. 4.47.

9. ChSl. *mēniti*: OHG *meinen*, etc. (above, 7). Berneker 249.

Pol. *mniać*, old *mniać*, prob. fr. old *unimać* in same sense = Russ. *vnimať* 'hear, heed' (cpd. of ChSl. *imati* 'take'), crossed with *mnieć* (in *po-mnieć* 'keep in the mind', etc.): ChSl. *mněti*, etc. (cf. above, 2). Brückner 342. Berneker 264.

17.16 UNDERSTAND

Grk.	συνίμι, συν-, ἐν-νοέω, καταλαμβάνω	Goth.	frāhjan	Lith.	suprasti
NG	καταλαμβάνω, ἐννοέω, συνίμι	ON	skilja	Let.	saprast, jēgt
Lat.	intelligere, comprehendere	Dan.	forstå	ChSl.	razuměti
It.	capire, comprendere, intendere	Sw.	förstå	Scr.	razumijeti
Fr.	comprendre, comprendre	OE	understandan, ongietan	Boh.	rozuměti
Rum.	înțelege, înțelege	ME	understande, angete	Pol.	rozumieć
Ir.	tucu	NE	understand, verlaan	Russ.	понят
Nir.	tuigim	Du.	forstantan	Skt.	ज्ञा-, अपि-वत्, आ-वत्
W.	deall	OHG	verstān	Av.	gam-aspri-aot-
Br.	klevout, meiza	NHG	verstehen, begreifen		

Some of the words for 'understand' are connected with others of intellectual content discussed under 'mind', 'intelligence', or 'think'. Others represent fig. uses of 'put together', 'pick out', 'separate', 'stand' (WGmc.), and esp. 'take, seize, grasp'. This last named fig. use repeats itself in many other words besides those listed, e.g. NHG *fassen*, NE *grasp*, and the recent U.S. slang *I get you*.

1. Grk. *συνίμι*, lit. 'bring together' (as sometimes in Hom.) but mostly fig. 'perceive' and esp. 'understand', cpd. of *ἵμι* 'let go, throw, send' (10.25).

Grk. *καταλαμβάνω* (as 'understand' Plato+), cpd. of *λαμβάνω* 'seize, take'. Hence NG pop. *καταλαμβάνω* (new present, as simple *λαμβάνω* formed to aor. *ἔλαβα*), often aor. *κατάλαβα* 'I understood' = 'I understand'.

NG *νοιάω* (also 'perceive, feel'), new present for **νοιάω*, fr. *ἐνοία* in its older sense 'thought, notion' (: *ἐνόω*, above). Hatzidakis, Byz. Z.30.219 f.

2. Lat. *intelligere* (> Rum. *înțelege*), cpd. of *inter* 'between', and *legere* 'collect, choose'. Ernout-M. 537. Walde-H. 1.352. REW 4482.

Lat. *comprehendere* (> It. *comprendere*, Fr. *comprendre*, Sp. *comprender*), cpd. of *prehendere* 'take, seize' (11.14), also mentally 'grasp'. Ernout-M. 803. Meyer-Lübke 2106.

It. *intendere*, Sp. *entender* (Fr. *entendre* now esp. 'hear'), fr. Lat. *intendere* 'stretch (toward)', whence 'direct' and mentally 'direct the mind toward, intend', etc. Ernout-M. 1027. REW 2106.

It. *capire* (the usual spoken word), fr. Lat. *capere* 'seize, grasp, take'. REW 1625.

3. Ir. *tucu*, Nir. *tuigim* fr. **to-ucc-*, orig. same as in perfect. forms of *do-luir* 'bring' (see 10.62). Pedersen 2471.

W. *deall*, etym.? Morris Jones 101 (: Skt. *dhi-* 'think'). Br. *klevout*, also and orig. 'hear' (15.41).

Br. *meiza*, fr. *meiz* 'comprehension, intelligence', MBr. *meiz* = W. *meddwl* 'think', etc. Ernault, Glossaire 400.

4. Goth. *frāhjan*: Lith. *su-prasti* 'understand', etc. (below, 5).

ON *skilja*, properly 'separate, divide' (12.23), but reg. (as also Nicel.) for 'understand'. Hence ME *skille*, NE dial. *skill* 'understand' (NED s.v.).

OE *understandan*, ME *understande*, NE *understand*; OE *forstandan* (mostly

'oppose, withstand', but also 'understand', cf. NED s.v. *forstand*), cpd. of *verstān* (MLG *vorstān* > Dan. *forstå*, Sw. *förstå*), OHG *farstantan* (fir-, fur-), MHG *verstān*, NHG *verstehen*, cpds. of the verbs for 'stand' and 'stand before' of 'stand under' and 'stand before' through the notion of 'be close to' (?). Cf. Grk. *ἐπιστάμαι* 'know how, know' (17.17).

OE *ongietan*, ME *angete*, also general 'perceive' ('see, hear, feel', etc.), cpd. of *gietan*, in *begietan*, etc. 'get, obtain' (11.16).

NHG *begreifen*, also in other senses but now most commonly 'understand', cpd. of *greifen* 'seize, take hold of' (11.14) with same development as in Lat. *comprehendere*. Paul, Deutsches Wtb. 66.

5. Lith. *suprasti*, Lett. *saprast*, cpds. of Lith. *-prasti* (only in cpds. *at-prasti* 'break a habit', *įprasti* 'get used to', etc.), Lett. *prāst* 'understand, notice', with sbs. Lith. *protas* 'mind, reason', Lett. *prāts* 'reason': Goth. *frāhjan* 'understand, think', *frōps* 'wise', etc.

Walde-P. 2.86. Mühl.-Endz. 3.378. Feist 165.

Lett. *jēgt* and cpds. (*nuo-*, *sa-*) fr. *jēga* 'understanding, good sense', orig. 'power, might', like Lith. *jēga* (4.81). Mühl.-Endz. 2.112.

6. ChSl. *razuměti*, also 'know' (cf. 17.17) but usual word for 'understand' (*сумѣти*, etc.) and so in modern Slavic, SCR. *razumijeti*, Boh. *rozuměti*, Pol. *rozumieć*, deriv. of ChSl. *razumū*, etc. 'intelligence, reason' (17.12).

Russ. *ponjat*, cpd. of *-jal* (only in cpds. *uzjal* 'take', etc.), ChSl. *jetī* 'take', etc. Berneker 427.

7. Skt. several cpds. of *jñā-* 'know' (17.17), as *ā-*, *pra-*, *vi-*, are used, among other senses, for 'understand'.

Skt. *api-vat*, Av. *api-vat*, *api-aot* prob.: Lith. *justi*, *jausti* 'feel, perceive' (also Lat. *vāles*, Ir. *faith* 'seer, poet?'). Walde-P. 1.216. Meillet, BSL 23.77. Barth. 41, 1343.

Skt. *ava-gam-*, lit. 'come down to' (cpd. of *gam-* 'go, come', 10.47) is used also for 'understand' (cf. BR. s.v.).

17.17 KNOW

Grk.	οἶδα, ἐπιστάμαι, γινώσκω	Goth.	vilan, kunnan	Lith.	žinoti, pažinti
NG	ἐπίσταμαι, γινώσκω	ON	vila, kunnā, kenna	Let.	zīnāt, pažiņt
Lat.	scire, nōscere, cognoscere	Dan.	vide, kende	ChSl.	věděti, razuměti, znati
It.	sapere, conoscere	Sw.	vetā, kanna	Scr.	znati, poznavati
Fr.	savoir, connaître	OE	vilan, gecnāwan, cunnan	Boh.	věděti, znati
Sp.	saber, conocer	ME	vilē, (i)knowe, kenne	Pol.	wiedzieć, znać
Rum.	ști, cunoaște	NE	know	Russ.	вид-, зна-
Ir.	ro-fatar, ad-gén, asa-gnainam	Du.	welen, kennen	Av.	vid-, zan-
Nir.	tā a fhios agam, aith-nigim	OHG	wizzan, cunnan, bi-ir-cndan, chennan		
W.	guybod, adnabod	MHG	wissen, können, be-ir-kennen		
Br.	gouzod, anaoud	NHG	wissen, kennen		

The two main notions which are covered by NE *know*, namely a) 'know as a fact' (*I know it is so* vs. *believe*) and b) 'be acquainted with' (a person or thing),

were originally expressed by different words and still are in many of the IE languages. But even where there are two words, the distinction is not always

pa-zit; ChSl. *znati*, etc. general Slavic (Russ. in both senses, SCR. in sense a, with *poznavati* in sense b); Skt. *jñā-*, Av. *zan-*, OPers. *dan-* (3sg. imperf. *adānā* = Skt. *ajānāt*) and *zñā-* (Barth. 1659, 559); Toch. *knān-* (both senses).

3. Grk. *ἐπιστάμαι*, in Hom. 'know how, be able, be versed in', later simply 'know' (mostly in sense a), cpd. of *ιστάμαι* 'stand', but detached in form (prob. starting fr. aor. forms like *ἐπιστάμην*, etc.) and use fr. *ἐπιστάμαι* 'stand upon, be set over, be master of' (cf. *ἐπιστάτης* 'chief, overseer, etc.'). Walde-P. 2.603.

NG *hēlōw*, pop. *ἔγωγε*, new present formed fr. *hēlōw*, class. *ἔλῳρον* aor. of *ἔλῳρισκω* 'find out'. Koraes, *Ἀτακτα*

4.164. Hatzidakis, *πρακτικά* 1926.64 ff. *Τραχίλους*, *Ἀθήναι* 45.220.

4. Lat. *scire* (> Rum. *ști*; otherwise in Romance mostly replaced by derivs. of Lat. *sapere*; REW 7722), prob.: Skt. *chyati* 'cuts off', Ir. *scian* 'knife', etc., with development through 'separate, distinguish'. Walde-P. 2.542. Ernout-M. 908.

It. *sapere*, Fr. *savoir*, Sp. *saber* fr. VLat. **sapere*, Lat. *sapere* 'taste' (15.32) and 'have sense, be wise'. REW 7586.

5. ChSl. *razuměti* 'understand' (17.16), also freq. for *γινώσκω* (e.g. *πο ἔσονται razuměti se* = κατὰ τὴν γνώσιν αὐτοῦ Lk. 1.18), deriv. of *razumū* 'intelligence' (17.12).

17.18 SEEM

Grk.	φαίνομαι, δοκέω	Goth.	þukjjan	Lith.	rodytis
NG	φαίνομαι, δοκέω	ON	þykkja, sijnast	Let.	likties
Lat.	vidēri	Dan.	synes, tyckes	ChSl.	(j)aniti se
It.	parere, sembrare	Sw.	synas, tyckas	Scr.	činiti se
Fr.	paraître, sembler	OE	þyncan, bēon geseven	Boh.	zdati se
Sp.	parecer	ME	thinken, sēme	Pol.	zdać się
Rum.	parea	NE	seem	Russ.	казатъ ся
Ir.	da, dar, indar, anad-chiter, (all 3sg.)	Du.	schijnen	Skt.	दृश्य-
Nir.	dar (3sg.), dochtlear (3sg.), samhlui-	OHG	dunken, wezan gise-han	Av.	....
W.	ghim	MHG	dunken		
Br.	ymddangos	NHG	scheinen (dünken)		
	he(n)velout, kaout doare				

Verbs for 'seem' are now used most commonly with reference to something which we rather think, but do not know positively, is so. Such relation to thought, opinion is original in a few (Grk. *δοκέω*, Goth. *þukjjan*, etc.), but most of them are based in origin on the notion of visual appearance. These are mostly cognate with verbs for 'see', 'show', or 'shine', or with adjectives for 'similar'. Some are refl. forms of verbs for 'put', 'do, make', or 'give', with de-

velopment through an intermediate 'represent'.

In these verbs the impersonal use, 'it seems' (to me, etc.) is the most widespread, but with some exceptions the personal use is also not uncommon, e.g. Lat. *videor*, *videmur*, like NE *I seem*, we *seem*.

1. Grk. *φαίνομαι*, 'appear' in lit. sense and 'seem', mid. of *φαίνω* 'give light, cause to appear': Skt. *bhā-* 'shine', etc. (15.56).

rigorously observed. Thus in NT *οὐκ οἶδα τὸν ἀνθρώπον* 'I know not the man' (Mt. 26.72, 74, Mk. 14.71, etc.), which in ChSl. is rendered once by *zēmi* and three times by *znajā* in the parallel passages. Grk. *γινώσκω* is rendered in Gothic by both *kunnan* and *wilān*. OHG *wizzan* is sometimes used where NHG would require *kennen*, e.g. Tat. 186.4 *ni weiz ih inan noh ih ni weiz was thu quidiz* 'non novi illum neque scio quid dicas'. Fr. *savoir* is used for 'know of', sometimes in phrases where the sense is hardly distinguishable, if at all, from that of *connaître*. Hence the words are given here together, instead of in separate lists, but in the order of senses a and b according to their prevailing usage.

Most of the words belong to one or the other of two inherited groups, which had originally senses a or b respectively. Those of the second group are the most widespread, and in several languages have absorbed the uses belonging orig. to the first. But for sense a there are several others, based on notions like 'find out, distinguish, be wise', etc.

Differences of aspect (e.g. Grk. *γινώσκω*, Lat. *nōscere* in present 'come to know, recognize') are ignored. 2. IE **gēnā-*, etc., esp. **gēnō-*. Walde-P. 1.578 ff. Ernout-M. 678 f. Pedersen 2.546 f. Feist 317. Grk. *γινώσκω*, later *γινώσκω*, also (less common in class. Grk., but reg. NG form) *γινώσκω* (deriv. of a form with *-s*-suffix; cf. *γινώσκω*, Lat. *gnārus*, etc.); Lat. *nōscere* (early *gnōscere*), *cognōscere* (> Romance words); Ir. *ad-gén* (*adgén* sa gl. *cognosco* Wb. 12c13), vbl. n. *aithne*, Nir. *aithne*, whence *aithneim*, also Ir. *asa-gnainam*, *ilar-gnainim* (both gl. *sapio*, but also freq. 'recognize, understand'), W. *adnabod*, Br. *anaoud*, MBr. *aznaoud* ('*ati-gna-* + vbl. n. W. *bod*, etc. 'being', cf. Pedersen 1.104, 2.447); Goth. *kunnan*, ON *kunna*, OE *cunnan*, ME *kunne* (NE *can*), OHG *cunnan*, MHG *künnen* (NHG *können*); ON *kenna* (also 'teach'), Dan. *kende*, Sw. *känna*, (OE *cennan* 'make known'), ME *kenne*, NE dial. *ken*, OHG *bi-*, *ir-cennan*, MHG *be-*, *er-kennen*, NHG *kennen*; OE *gecnāwan*, ME (i)knowe, NE *know*, OHG *bi-*, *ir-cndan*; Lith. *žinoti*, Lett. *zīnāt*, Lith. *pa-žinti*, Lett.

with development through 'put oneself, represent'. Mühl-Endz. 2.469.

Lett. *škait*, *škaitu* 'think' (17.14) is also used impers. for 'seem', as *škait*, or refl. *škaitas* 'seems'. Mühl-Endz. 4.47.

6. ChSl. (*j'aviti se* (reg. in Gospels for *φαίνομαι*), refl. of (*j'aviti* 'show' (15.55).

SCR. *činiti se*, refl. of *činiti* 'do, make' (9.11), with development through 'make oneself, give oneself the appearance, represent'.

Boh. *zdati se*, Pol. *zdać się*, cpd. refl. of *dati*, *dać* 'give' (11.21), with development prob. through 'give oneself out as, represent' (this sense formerly in Pol. cf. Linde s.v.).

Russ. *kazat'sja*, refl. of *kazat'* 'show' (15.55).

7. Skt. *dr̥ṣya-* or cpds., pass. of *dr̥ṣ-* 'see' (15.51).

17.19. 'Idea, notion', understood here as the 'mental image', is a kind of thought, only less complex than 'thought' or 'a thought' in general may be, and evoked by an actual object or act or commonly by a word. As is natural, it is generally expressed by words derived from verbs for 'think', 'know' or 'understand'—occasionally as 'representation'. A full list is not attempted, owing to the numerous gaps in our knowledge of the technical word, if any. Only the accepted classical and modern European words are noted.

1. Grk. *ἐννοια*, orig. 'act of thinking' (: *ἐννοέω* 'have in mind, think, under-

stand', *νοῦς* 'mind'; 17.11, etc.), is the reg. term (Plato, Aristot., etc.) for 'idea, notion'.

Grk. *ἰδέα*, mostly 'appearance, form, kind' (: *ἰδέναι* 'see'), then in Plato a sort of 'ideal type, pattern', but almost never 'idea' in the sense here intended. Hence the widespread Eur. words, It. *idea*, Fr. *idée*, NE *idea*, etc., at first in some of the Grk. senses, later also in the one here intended. NED s.v. *idea*.

2. Lat. *nōtiō* (> Romance words and NE *notion*), reg. term in Cic. = Grk. *ἐννοια*, fr. the root of *nōscere* 'know'.

Lat. *conceptum*, fr. pple. of *concipere* 'take hold of, conceive, perceive', not used for 'idea, notion', but source of modern learned words so used, as It. *concetto*, Fr. NE *concept*, etc.

3. NHG *begriff* (Du. *begrip*, MLG *begrep* > Dan. *begreb*, Sw. *begrepp*; Hellquist 60), fr. *begreifen* 'understand' (17.16). Paul, Deutsches Wtb. 66.

Cf. also as 'mental image' NHG *denkbild*, Du. *denkbeeld*, and NHG *vorstellung*, Dan. *forestilling*, Sw. *foreställning*, fr. vbs. NHG *vorstellen*, etc. 'represent'.

4. Lith. *supratimas*, fr. *suprasti* 'understand' (17.16).

Lett. *saņaga*, *saņegums*, fr. *saņegt* 'understand' (17.16).

5. SCR. *pojām*, Boh. *pojem*, Pol. *pojęcie*, Russ. *ponjatje*, fr. cpds. of vb. for 'take' (ChSl. *jeti*, etc. 11.13), through sense of 'understand' as in Russ. *ponjat'* (17.16).

6. SCR. *pojām*, Boh. *pojem*, Pol. *pojęcie*, Russ. *ponjatje*, fr. cpds. of vb. for 'take' (ChSl. *jeti*, etc. 11.13), through sense of 'understand' as in Russ. *ponjat'* (17.16).

7. SCR. *pojām*, Boh. *pojem*, Pol. *pojęcie*, Russ. *ponjatje*, fr. cpds. of vb. for 'take' (ChSl. *jeti*, etc. 11.13), through sense of 'understand' as in Russ. *ponjat'* (17.16).

8. SCR. *pojām*, Boh. *pojem*, Pol. *pojęcie*, Russ. *ponjatje*, fr. cpds. of vb. for 'take' (ChSl. *jeti*, etc. 11.13), through sense of 'understand' as in Russ. *ponjat'* (17.16).

9. SCR. *pojām*, Boh. *pojem*, Pol. *pojęcie*, Russ. *ponjatje*, fr. cpds. of vb. for 'take' (ChSl. *jeti*, etc. 11.13), through sense of 'understand' as in Russ. *ponjat'* (17.16).

10. SCR. *pojām*, Boh. *pojem*, Pol. *pojęcie*, Russ. *ponjatje*, fr. cpds. of vb. for 'take' (ChSl. *jeti*, etc. 11.13), through sense of 'understand' as in Russ. *ponjat'* (17.16).

11. SCR. *pojām*, Boh. *pojem*, Pol. *pojęcie*, Russ. *ponjatje*, fr. cpds. of vb. for 'take' (ChSl. *jeti*, etc. 11.13), through sense of 'understand' as in Russ. *ponjat'* (17.16).

12. SCR. *pojām*, Boh. *pojem*, Pol. *pojęcie*, Russ. *ponjatje*, fr. cpds. of vb. for 'take' (ChSl. *jeti*, etc. 11.13), through sense of 'understand' as in Russ. *ponjat'* (17.16).

13. SCR. *pojām*, Boh. *pojem*, Pol. *pojęcie*, Russ. *ponjatje*, fr. cpds. of vb. for 'take' (ChSl. *jeti*, etc. 11.13), through sense of 'understand' as in Russ. *ponjat'* (17.16).

14. SCR. *pojām*, Boh. *pojem*, Pol. *pojęcie*, Russ. *ponjatje*, fr. cpds. of vb. for 'take' (ChSl. *jeti*, etc. 11.13), through sense of 'understand' as in Russ. *ponjat'* (17.16).

15. SCR. *pojām*, Boh. *pojem*, Pol. *pojęcie*, Russ. *ponjatje*, fr. cpds. of vb. for 'take' (ChSl. *jeti*, etc. 11.13), through sense of 'understand' as in Russ. *ponjat'* (17.16).

16. SCR. *pojām*, Boh. *pojem*, Pol. *pojęcie*, Russ. *ponjatje*, fr. cpds. of vb. for 'take' (ChSl. *jeti*, etc. 11.13), through sense of 'understand' as in Russ. *ponjat'* (17.16).

17. SCR. *pojām*, Boh. *pojem*, Pol. *pojęcie*, Russ. *ponjatje*, fr. cpds. of vb. for 'take' (ChSl. *jeti*, etc. 11.13), through sense of 'understand' as in Russ. *ponjat'* (17.16).

18. SCR. *pojām*, Boh. *pojem*, Pol. *pojęcie*, Russ. *ponjatje*, fr. cpds. of vb. for 'take' (ChSl. *jeti*, etc. 11.13), through sense of 'understand' as in Russ. *ponjat'* (17.16).

19. SCR. *pojām*, Boh. *pojem*, Pol. *pojęcie*, Russ. *ponjatje*, fr. cpds. of vb. for 'take' (ChSl. *jeti*, etc. 11.13), through sense of 'understand' as in Russ. *ponjat'* (17.16).

20. SCR. *pojām*, Boh. *pojem*, Pol. *pojęcie*, Russ. *ponjatje*, fr. cpds. of vb. for 'take' (ChSl. *jeti*, etc. 11.13), through sense of 'understand' as in Russ. *ponjat'* (17.16).

21. SCR. *pojām*, Boh. *pojem*, Pol. *pojęcie*, Russ. *ponjatje*, fr. cpds. of vb. for 'take' (ChSl. *jeti*, etc. 11.13), through sense of 'understand' as in Russ. *ponjat'* (17.16).

22. SCR. *pojām*, Boh. *pojem*, Pol. *pojęcie*, Russ. *ponjatje*, fr. cpds. of vb. for 'take' (ChSl. *jeti*, etc. 11.13), through sense of 'understand' as in Russ. *ponjat'* (17.16).

23. SCR. *pojām*, Boh. *pojem*, Pol. *pojęcie*, Russ. *ponjatje*, fr. cpds. of vb. for 'take' (ChSl. *jeti*, etc. 11.13), through sense of 'understand' as in Russ. *ponjat'* (17.16).

24. SCR. *pojām*, Boh. *pojem*, Pol. *pojęcie*, Russ. *ponjatje*, fr. cpds. of vb. for 'take' (ChSl. *jeti*, etc. 11.13), through sense of 'understand' as in Russ. *ponjat'* (17.16).

25. SCR. *pojām*, Boh. *pojem*, Pol. *pojęcie*, Russ. *ponjatje*, fr. cpds. of vb. for 'take' (ChSl. *jeti*, etc. 11.13), through sense of 'understand' as in Russ. *ponjat'* (17.16).

26. SCR. *pojām*, Boh. *pojem*, Pol. *pojęcie*, Russ. *ponjatje*, fr. cpds. of vb. for 'take' (ChSl. *jeti*, etc. 11.13), through sense of 'understand' as in Russ. *ponjat'* (17.16).

27. SCR. *pojām*, Boh. *pojem*, Pol. *pojęcie*, Russ. *ponjatje*, fr. cpds. of vb. for 'take' (ChSl. *jeti*, etc. 11.13), through sense of 'understand' as in Russ. *ponjat'* (17.16).

28. SCR. *pojām*, Boh. *pojem*, Pol. *pojęcie*, Russ. *ponjatje*, fr. cpds. of vb. for 'take' (ChSl. *jeti*, etc. 11.13), through sense of 'understand' as in Russ. *ponjat'* (17.16).

29. SCR. *pojām*, Boh. *pojem*, Pol. *pojęcie*, Russ. *ponjatje*, fr. cpds. of vb. for 'take' (ChSl. *jeti*, etc. 11.13), through sense of 'understand' as in Russ. *ponjat'* (17.16).

30. SCR. *pojām*, Boh. *pojem*, Pol. *pojęcie*, Russ. *ponjatje*, fr. cpds. of vb. for 'take' (ChSl. *jeti*, etc. 11.13), through sense of 'understand' as in Russ. *ponjat'* (17.16).

31. SCR. *pojām*, Boh. *pojem*, Pol. *pojęcie*, Russ. *ponjatje*, fr. cpds. of vb. for 'take' (ChSl. *jeti*, etc. 11.13), through sense of 'understand' as in Russ. *ponjat'* (17.16).

32. SCR. *pojām*, Boh. *pojem*, Pol. *pojęcie*, Russ. *ponjatje*, fr. cpds. of vb. for 'take' (ChSl. *jeti*, etc. 11.13), through sense of 'understand' as in Russ. *ponjat'* (17.16).

33. SCR. *pojām*, Boh. *pojem*, Pol. *pojęcie*, Russ. *ponjatje*, fr. cpds. of vb. for 'take' (ChSl. *jeti*, etc. 11.13), through sense of 'understand' as in Russ. *ponjat'* (17.16).

34. SCR. *pojām*, Boh. *pojem*, Pol. *pojęcie*, Russ. *ponjatje*, fr. cpds. of vb. for 'take' (ChSl. *jeti*, etc. 11.13), through sense of 'understand' as in Russ. *ponjat'* (17.16).

35. SCR. *pojām*, Boh. *pojem*, Pol. *pojęcie*, Russ. *ponjatje*, fr. cpds. of vb. for 'take' (ChSl. *jeti*, etc. 11.13), through sense of 'understand' as in Russ. *ponjat'* (17.16).

36. SCR. *pojām*, Boh. *pojem*, Pol. *pojęcie*, Russ. *ponjatje*, fr. cpds. of vb. for 'take' (ChSl. *jeti*, etc. 11.13), through sense of 'understand' as in Russ. *ponjat'* (17.16).

17.21 WISE

Grk.	σοφός, φρόνιμος, εὐφρων	Goth.	smutrs, frōþs, han- dugs	Lith.	išmintingas
NG	φρόνιμος, σοφός	ON	hōrōkr, smotr, vir,	Lett.	gudrs
Lat.	sapiēns, prudēns	Dan.	vis, frōðr	ChSl.	mađrā, prēmađrā
It.	savio, saggio	Sw.	vis, klok	Boh.	moudry
Fr.	sage	OE	vis, klok	Pol.	mađry
Sp.	sabio	ME	vis, glāw, frōd, sno- tor	Russ.	vidōšer, jhōšnin-
Rum.	înțelept	NE	wise	Skt.	prōjha-, etc.
Ir.	gāth, ecne, glice	Du.	wijs	Av.	mađra-, dāda-
Nir.	eagmuidhe	OHG	spāhi, wis(i), frōt, smollar		
W.	doeth	MHG	wis(e), spāhe, vruot, kluc		
Br.	fur	NHG	weise, klug		

The adjs. for 'wise', whence are derived the sbs. for 'wisdom', are in the majority of cases connected with words of intellectual force, as 'know, think, understand, mind', yet have come to mean something more than mere 'knowing', etc., that is, they usually imply also good sense, sound judgment, etc. Some are based on physical notions like 'quick, sharp, clear-sighted', etc., with special application to the mind. Several are used also for 'skilful' (in handicraft, etc.), and in some this sense is probably the earlier. Some include the notion of 'cunning, crafty' even in the derogatory sense, and in one case (Br. *fur* fr. Lat. *fūr* 'thief') this is clearly the earlier stage.

As already implied by the preceding remarks, the words listed differ widely in their range of uses and many of them correspond only in part to NE *wise*. The sense of 'knowing, learned' beside 'having good judgment', etc. is stronger in some than in others.

1. Grk. *σοφός* (also 'skilful' in art or craft), etym. dub. Boissacq 888. Brugmann, IF 16.499 ff.

Grk. *φρόνιμος* : *φρόν* as 'seat of intelligence' (17.11), *φρονέω* 'think, be wise' (17.13). In NT and later this is

more common than *σοφός*, which tends to be mainly 'wise' = 'learned'.

Grk. *σάφρων*, cpd. of *σάος*, *σῶς* 'safe, sound' (11.26) and *φρόν* (17.11).

2. Lat. *sapiēns*, pres. pple. of *sapere* 'taste' (15.32) and 'have sense, be wise' (whence in Romance 'know', 17.17). Hence also late Lat. *sapidus* 'savory' and 'wise', and **sapius* (*ne-sapius* 'foolish' Petr., modeled on *ne-scius*), the latter prob. the source of the Romance forms, It. *sapio* (old), *savio*, Fr. *sage* (> It. *saggio*), Sp. *sabio*. Ernout-M. 894. REW 7587.2 (preferring *sapidus*). Gamillscheg 780.

Lat. *prudēns*, lit. 'foreseeing' (fr. *prō-vidēns*), hence 'knowing, wise, prudent', etc.

Rum. *înțelept*, fr. Lat. *intellēctus*, pple. of *intellegerē* 'understand' (17.16). Pușcariu 880.

3. Ir. *gāth*, beside *gāes* 'wisdom', etym. dub., perh. as orig. a poet-sage (like Lat. *vātēs*, Skt. *ṛṣi-*, etc.) : Skt. *gāi-* 'sing, chant, celebrate', *gita-* 'sung', etc. (Walde-P. 1.526 f.). Pedersen 2.19.

Ir. *ecne* (also sb. 'wisdom', Nir. *eagna*), also *ecnaid*, Nir. *eagnuidhe*,

17.22 FOOLISH, STUPID

Grk.	ἄφρων, μωρός, βλάξ, ἄνοητος, ἡλίθιος	Goth.	unfrōþs, duvals	Lith.	kvailas, paikas, dur-nas
NG	τρελλός, κουνός, βλάκας	ON	heimskr	Lett.	g'ek'igs, mul'k'isks, dumjā
Lat.	stultus, fatuus, stolidus, etc.	Dan.	taabelig, dum	ChSl.	bezumtñū, bujt
It.	sciocco, stupido, stollo	Sw.	tokig, dum	Boh.	budalast, glup
Fr.	sot, bête, stupide, niais	OE	dysig, stumt, dol, dūðs, sot	Pol.	nirozsqdny, gupri
Rum.	tonio, necio, estupido	ME	fol, foolish, dull, dysi, sot	Russ.	durackij, glupij
Sp.	proet, neghiob, do-bilce, stupid	NE	foolish, silly, stupid, dull	Skt.	mārka-, mādha-, jaḍa-, mārā-
Ir.	bāth, dallaiseanta	Du.	duvas, sot, dom	Av.	adāsa-
Nir.	booth, dallaiseanta	OHG	tumb, tol, tulisc, tuisc, gimel		
W.	fol, ynfyd, hurt	MHG	tump, töreht, lariisch, tol, sot		
Br.	diod, sot	NHG	töricht, närrisch, dumm, albern		

The difference that is felt between NE *foolish* (milder than the sb. *fool*) and the more opprobrious *stupid* is approximately matched in some of the other words listed, e.g. NHG *töricht* vs. *dumm*. But in general such a distinction will not hold.

Some of the words are merely etymological opposites (neg. cpds., etc.) of words for 'wise', without necessarily being so mild as NE *unwise*. The majority are based upon diverse notions, e.g. 'soft, weak, stricken, stunned, dumb, wandering, confused', with specialized application to the mind. A few are from (having the mind of a) 'beast, animal' (Fr. *bête*, etc.) or 'chicken' (?). Several come from or through the notion of 'simple', which tends to develop a pejorative sense in many words besides those included in the list, e.g. NE *simple* now dial. in this sense, but preserved in *simpleton*; Fr. *simple*, NHG *einfältig*, etc.; NE *daft* beside *deft* (NED s.v. *daft*), etc.

Grk. *ἄφρων* (also 'not thought of, unthinkable'), neg. cpd. of *φρόν* 'mental', fr. *νόω* 'perceive, think' : *νοῦς* 'mind' (17.11).

Grk. *ἡλίθιος* : *ἥλιος* 'distracted, crazed', ἄλγ 'wandering', ἀλάομαι 'wander, roam', etc. Walde-P. 1.87 f. Boissacq 319.

Grk. *βλάξ*, NG pop. *βλάκας*, prob. as orig. 'weak, soft' fr. **μλᾱκ* : *μαλακός* 'soft', etc. (15.75). Walde-P. 2.290. Boissacq 121.

Grk. *κουνός* (also 'not thought of, unthinkable'), neg. cpd. of *κουνός* 'mental', fr. *νόω* 'perceive, think' : *νοῦς* 'mind' (17.11).

Grk. *τρελλός* (esp. 'mad, insane', but

some words for 'foolish' have come to be used also or mainly for 'mad, crazy', as Grk. *τρελλός*, Fr. *fou*, NHG *toll* (17.23).

1. Grk. *ἄφρων*, neg. cpd. with *φρων* and so opposite of *σάφρων* 'wise' (17.21).

Grk. *μωρός* (> Lat. *mōrus* Plaut.), prob. : Skt. (Ved.) *māra* 'dull, stupid, foolish', IE **mō(u)ra-*, root connection? Walde-P. 2.303. Boissacq 655. NG lit. in this sense, but pop. *μωρό* 'baby', and voc. *μωρέ* > *βρέ* in familiar address.

Grk. *βλάξ*, NG pop. *βλάκας*, prob. as orig. 'weak, soft' fr. **μλᾱκ* : *μαλακός* 'soft', etc. (15.75). Walde-P. 2.290. Boissacq 121.

Grk. *κουνός* (also 'not thought of, unthinkable'), neg. cpd. of *κουνός* 'mental', fr. *νόω* 'perceive, think' : *νοῦς* 'mind' (17.11).

Grk. *ἡλίθιος* : *ἥλιος* 'distracted, crazed', ἄλγ 'wandering', ἀλάομαι 'wander, roam', etc. Walde-P. 1.87 f. Boissacq 319.

Grk. *τρελλός* (esp. 'mad, insane', but

also 'foolish') prob., despite some difficulties, fr. *τρελλός* 'lispings' with shift from oral to mental defect. Cf. Byz. *τρελλόμαι* 'be stunned, dizzy', perh. influenced in form and sense by the synonymous *ζαλιόμαι*. For the NG e cf. dial. *βελάνι*, for *βαλάνι*, *τρελλός* for *τραυλός*, etc. (Hatzidakis, *Μεσ.* 1.238).

Koraes, *Ἀτακτα* 1.186. Pernot, Recueil 96, note 59.

NG *κουνός*, orig. dub., perh. as orig. 'having the brain of a chicken' : *κόρρος* 'cock' (Hesych.), NG *κόρρα* 'hen' (3.54). Kukules quoted in Glotta 5.285.

2. Lat. *stultus* (> It. *stolto*, *stolidus*, prob. as orig. 'stiff, standing stock-still' : *stolo* 'shoot, branch, twig', Grk. *στελέα* 'shaft', OE *steall* 'standing place, stall', etc. Walde-P. 2.644. Ernout-M. 985.

Lat. *fatuus*, etym. dub., perh. as orig. 'stricken' (in the head) fr. **bhāt* in Gallo-Lat. *battuere* 'beat, strike'. Walde-P. 2.126. Walde-H. 1.464.

Lat. *stupidus* 'confounded, amazed', also 'senseless, stupid' (> It. *stupido*, Fr. *stupide*, etc.), fr. *stupere* 'be struck senseless, be stunned, amazed, etc.' : Grk. *τίσσω* 'strike', Skt. *tup-* 'harm, hurt'. Walde-P. 2.619. Ernout-M. 990.

It. *sciocco*, etym. dub. Since the word has also the sense of 'tasteless, insipid', the deriv. fr. Lat. *ex-sūcus* (Diez 388) is the most attractive semantically, but the vowel development is unexplained. Spitzer, Arch. rom. 7.393, suggests connection with the cry to chickens (characteristically stupid animals), as *scio* used like NE *shoo*. REW 3075.

Lat. *foliis* 'bag, bellows', in VLat. through 'windbag' > 'fool', glossing Lat. *fatuus*, *stultus*, and *morio* (CGL 5.568.58; 621.24). Hence (It. *folle* not in common use, Sp. *fol* fr. Prov.) OFr. *fol* 'fool, foolish' (or more general abusive term; Fr.

fou 'mad') > ME *fol* 'fool, foolish'. REW 3422.

Fr. *sot*, orig. obscure. REW 2454. Bloch 2.286. Gamillscheg 809.

Fr. *bête*, adj. use of *bête* 'beast, animal' (3.11) and, of persons, 'stupid person, idiot'.

Fr. *niais*, orig. 'nestling', fr. VLat. **nīdaz*, deriv. of Lat. *nīdus* 'nest', hence through 'helpless, simple' to 'foolish, silly' (cf. NE *silly*, below, 4).

ness'; cf. Ir. *meraipe* 'idiot', OBr. *mergi-dhaam* 'je suis fou, stupide', etym.? Loth, Voc. vieux-bret. 184 f. (: Grk. poet. *μαργος* 'mad').

Nlr. (beside *ar mire*) also *ar buile* with *buile* 'frenzy, madness' (also gen. as adj. *fear buile* 'madman', cf. Dinneen, s.v.), etym.?

W. *gorffwyl*, adj. and sb. 'madness', cpd. of *gor-* 'super' and *pwyl* 'wisdom, discretion, prudence, sense' (: Ir. *ciall* 'reason, sense', 17.12).

W. *gwallgof*, old also sb. 'madness', cpd. of *gwall* 'defect, want' and *cof* 'memory, right mind, senses' (17.31).

Br. *fol*, fr. Fr. *fol*. Loth, Mots lat. 169.

Br. *diskiant*, neg. cpd. of *skiant* 'sense' (fr. Lat. *scientia* 'knowledge').

4. Goth. *dwalmon* 'be mad' (renders *μαῖνομαι*): *duals* 'foolish, stupid' (17.22).

Goth. *wōps* (renders *δαιμονιόβους*, *δαιμονιόβους*), ON *ōðr*, OE *wōð*, ME *wode* (NE *wood*, obs. or dial.), OHG *uwotag*, *uwotig*, MHG *wüetec* (OHG *wuot*, adj. only in cpds.), orig. prob. 'inspired' (cf. ON *ōðr* 'poetry', OE *wōþ* 'song, sound'): Lat. *wādes*, Ir. *fāith* 'poet, seer'. Walde-P. 1.216. Falk-Torp 793. Feist 572 f.

ON *willausse*, OE *gewillās*, lit. 'witless', cf. ON *vit* 'intelligence, reason', OE *gewit* 'mind' (17.11).

Dan. *forrykt*, Sw. *förtryckt*, see NHG *verrückt* (below).

Dan. *gal*, older *galen*, Sw. *galen* = ON *gallinn*, lit. 'enchanted' also 'frantic, mad, sensual', pple. of *gala* 'crow, chant, sing' = OHG *galan* 'sing, bewitch', etc. Falk-Torp 294 f.

Dan. *vanvittig*, Sw. *vansinnig*, see under NHG *wahnsinnig*, below.

OE *gemæd*(e)d, ME *madde*, NE *mad*, orig. pple. of an OE **gemædan* deriv. of *gemæd* (becoms *gemaad*, gl.) = OS *gimēd* 'foolish', OHG *gimeit* 'foolish, boastful,

vain', Goth. *gamaips* 'crippled, hurt', fr. the root of ON *meiða* 'injure, cripple', etc. Walde-P. 2.222. Feist 191. NED s.v. *mad*.

NE *crazy* (this sense since 17th cent.), older 'unsound, impaired', also 'ailing, diseased' (of body), orig. 'full of cracks or flaws' (so still a *crazy house, ship*), fr. *craze* 'a crack, breach, flaw', vb. *crase*, ME *crase* 'break violently, shatter', this, either through OFr. *acraser* 'crush', or directly, fr. an ON form like Sw. *krasa* 'crackle', NE *crash*, etc. of imitative origin. NED s.v. REW, 4762. Gamillscheg 341.

NE *insane*, fr. Lat. *insānus*.

ME *lunatic*, NE *lunatic* (now mostly as sb.), fr. late Lat. *lunaticus* 'moon-struck, epileptic', deriv. of *lūna* 'moon'. Cf. Grk. *σελήνιασμαι* 'be epileptic' in NT, fr. *σέληνη* 'moon'. NED s.v.

Du. *gek*, MLG *geck*: NHG *geck* 'idiot', prob. = MLG *geck* 'something which may be turned' (a cover of a vessel, etc.), hence orig. a 'vacillating, changeable person'. Falk-Torp 318. Weigand-H. 1.641. Franck-v. W. 181.

Du. *dol*, NHG *tol* = OHG, MHG *tol* 'foolish' (17.22).

Du. *krankzinnig*, fr. *krank* 'sick' and *zin* 'sense'.

OHG *ursinnig*, *unsinnig*, MHG *unsinnec* (NHG *unsinnig* 'nonsensical, irrational', etc.), fr. OHG *ur-* 'out' or neg. prefix *un-*, and *sinn*, NHG *sinn* 'sense'.

NHG *wahnsinnig* (> Sw. *vansinnig*), replaces older *wahnwitzig* by association with *wahn* (sb.) for MHG *wanwitzec* (MLG *wanwittich* > Dan. *vanvittig*, Sw. *vanvettig*), later form for MHG *wanwitzec*, OHG *wanwizzi* 'lacking in intelligence', cpd. of *wan* 'lacking, empty', and OHG *wizzi* 'intelligence, wit' (17.12). Falk-Torp 1348. Weigand-H. 2.1200.

NHG *verrückt*, pple. of *verrücken* 'displace', applied to the brain as to a clock

that is 'out of order'. Similarly (prob. semantic borrowing) Dan. *forrykt*, Sw. *förtryckt*, fr. the corresponding vbs. Falk-Torp 261.

NHG *irre*, as 'insane' esp. in *irren-haus* 'hospital for the insane', orig. 'astray', fr. *irren* 'go astray'.

5. Lith. *pasūtęs*, pret. act. pple. of perfect, of *siuntu*, *siusti* 'go mad': *siaučiu*, *siausti* 'winnow (grain), play, rage', Russ. *šutit'* 'joke', *šut* 'buffoon', Slov. *šulec* 'fool', root connection dub. Walde-P. 2.472. Trautmann 260.

Lith. *beprotiškas*, cpd. of *be* 'without, un-' and *protiškas* 'intellectual, mental' fr. *protas* 'mind, intelligence' (17.11). Cf. *beprotis* 'madman'.

Lett. *traks* (also Lith. *trakas*, KZ 52.285), perh. as orig. 'twisted': Lat. *torquere* 'turn, wind', etc. (10.13). Mühl-Endz. 4.219.

Lett. *ārprātīgs*, cpd. of *ār* 'outside of' and *prātīgs* 'intelligent' fr. *prāts* 'mind, intelligence' (17.11).

6. ChSl. *neistovŭ* (*neistovŭ jestŭ* Mk. 3.21, Jn. 10.20), cpd. of neg. *ne-* and *istovŭ* 'true, genuine' (16.66). Cf. Russ. *neistovoy* 'furious, raging'.

SCR. *lud* = late ChSl. *ludŭ* 'foolish', Boh., Russ. *lud* 'fool' (both obs.), with obs. Russ. *ludit'* 'deceive', etc.: Goth. *liutei* 'deceit', etc. (16.68). Walde-P. 2.416. Berneker 743 f.

SCR. *mahnit*: *mahati* 'swing, brandish', ChSl. *mahati* 'swing', etc., with development through 'making wild gestures'. Berneker 2.4.

Boh. *šilený*, fr. *šileti* 'be mad', this fr. MHG *schilhen*, NHG *schielen* 'squint', perh. also influenced by the group MHG *schel* 'loud sounding' (fr. *schal* 'sound'), also 'excited, wild', *schellec*, NHG *schellig* also 'mad' (Weigand-H. 2.694).

Pol. *szalony*, beside vbs. *szaleć*, *szalić* 'be mad, drive mad': late ChSl. *bogomŭ šalenŭ* = *θεόμηκετος*, Boh. *šal* 'deceit' (16.68), *šaliti* 'deceive, cheat', SCR. *šaliti se*, Russ. *šalit'* 'play jokes', Russ. *šaleť* 'go mad', etc., without outside connections. Brückner 539 f. Miklosich 336 f.

Russ. *bezumnij*, also 'foolish', as ChSl. *bezumŭnŭ*. See 17.22.

Russ. *sumasšedšij*, lit. 'gone out of reason', fr. *soiti* (pple. *sošedšij*) *s uma* 'go mad', lit. 'go off one's mind'.

7. Skt. *vātula-*, *vātūla-*, lit. 'windy, inflated with wind' (: *vāta-* 'wind', *vā-* 'blow', etc. 1.72). Cf. the derivation of Fr. *fou* (17.22).

Skt. *unmatta-*, pple. of *unmad-* (*ud-mad-*) 'become disordered (in intellect), be distracted, frantic, mad', cpd. of *mad-* 'rejoice, be glad, be drunk', etc.

17.24 LEARN

Grk.	<i>μαθήσασθαι</i>	Goth.	<i>laisjan sik</i>	Lith.	<i>mokintis, mokytis</i>
NG	<i>μάθητι</i>	ON	<i>nema</i>	Lett.	<i>mācītis</i>
Lat.	<i>discere</i>	Dan.	<i>lære</i>	ChSl.	<i>učiti se</i>
It.	<i>imparare, apprendere</i>	Sw.	<i>lära (sig)</i>	SCR.	<i>učiti se</i>
Fr.	<i>apprendre</i>	OE	<i>leornian</i>	Boh.	<i>učiti se</i>
Sp.	<i>aprender</i>	ME	<i>lerne</i>	Pol.	<i>uczyć się</i>
Rum.	<i>învăța</i>	NE	<i>learn</i>	Russ.	<i>učit'sja</i>
Ir.	<i>foghlaim</i>	Du.	<i>leeren</i>	Skt.	<i>chikṣ-, adhi-i-</i>
Nlr.	<i>foghlumaim</i>	OHG	<i>lernēn</i>	Av.	<i>sikṣ-</i>
W.	<i>foghlumaim</i>	MHG	<i>lernen</i>		
Br.	<i>deski</i>	NHG	<i>lernen</i>		

(ME and NE locally also 'teach'), OHG *lernēn*, *lirnēn*, MHG, NHG *lernen* (dial. and formerly even lit. also 'teach', cf. Paul, Deutsches Wtb. s.v., Kretschmer, Wortgeogr. 36), Gmc. **liznan* 'become knowing', fr. the pple. of the same root as the preceding group.

ON *nema*, also and orig. 'take, seize' (: Goth., OE *niman*, etc., 11.13) but the usual word for 'learn' (largely replaced by *lära* in Nlcel.).

5. Lith. *mokyti*, *mokinti*, Lett. *mācīt*, OPruss. *mukint* 'teach', refl. Lith. *mokytis*, *mokintis*, Lett. *mācīties* 'learn': Lith. *mokėti*, Lett. *mācēt* 'know how, be able' (Lith. also 'pay, cost'), outside connections? Walde-P. 2.223.

6. ChSl. *učiti* 'teach', refl. *učiti se* 'learn' (both often with *na-*), general Slavic (but SCR. *učiti* in both senses; Russ. *učit'* urok 'learn a lesson', but otherwise refl. for 'learn'): ChSl. *vyknati* 'get accustomed to', Lith. *junkti* id. (hence of animals 'become tame'), Goth. *bi-ūhts* 'accustomed', Skt. *uc-* 'be accustomed, delight in'. Walde-P. 1.111.

7. Skt. *chikṣ-* 'learn', caus. *chikṣaya-* 'teach', Av. *sikṣ-* 'learn', desid. of Skt. *gak-* 'be strong, be able', Av. *sak-* 'un-

derstand thoroughly, have in mind', caus. *sācāya-* 'teach'. Walde-P. 1.333. Barth. 1552 f.

Skt. *adhi-i* 'notice, understand' and esp. mid. 'learn', caus. *adhyāpaya-* 'teach', lit. 'come upon', cpd. of *i-* 'go, come'.

17.242. 'Study' (in school, in books, etc.) is sometimes covered by words for 'learn', as generally in Slavic (SCR. *učiti*, Boh. *učiti se*, etc.; otherwise Lat. loanwords). The special terms have arisen by specialization of 'pay attention to, be eager, zealous'. Thus Grk. *μελέτω* (: *μελέτη* 'care, attention' 16.14) 'care for, attend to, practice', whence also 'study', as reg. NG *μελέτω*. Grk. *σπουδάζω* 'be eager' (: *σπουδή* 'hasten'), late 'study', as reg. in NG. Lat. *studere* (prob. fr. the root in Lat. *tundere*, Goth. *stautan* 'strike'). Walde-P. 2.618. Ernout-M. 990 'be eager, strive for, apply oneself to', hence (first with *litteris*, etc., later alone) 'study', beside sb. *studium* 'zeal, study', whence, partly through VLat. **studiäre*, the widespread Eur. words, Fr. *étudier*, NE *study*, etc. (Romance, Gmc., Lett., Boh., Pol.).

17.25 TEACH

Grk.	<i>διδάσκω</i>	Goth.	<i>laisjan</i>	Lith.	<i>mokyti, mokinti</i>
NG	<i>διδάσκω, μαθαίνω</i>	ON	<i>keppa, læra</i>	Lett.	<i>mācīt</i>
Lat.	<i>docere</i>	Dan.	<i>lære, undervise</i>	ChSl.	<i>učiti</i>
It.	<i>insegnare</i>	Sw.	<i>lära, undervisa</i>	SCR.	<i>učiti</i>
Fr.	<i>enseigner, apprendre</i>	OE	<i>læran, (ge)læcan</i>	Boh.	<i>učiti</i>
Sp.	<i>enseñar</i>	ME	<i>teche, lere, lerne</i>	Pol.	<i>uczyć</i>
Rum.	<i>învăța</i>	NE	<i>teach</i>	Russ.	<i>učit'</i>
Ir.	<i>for-anim, mün-</i>	Du.	<i>leeren, onderwijzen</i>	Skt.	<i>chikṣ-, chikṣ-, adhy-</i>
Nlr.	<i>for-anim, mün-</i>	OHG	<i>læren</i>	Av.	<i>daxṣ-, sikh-, chikṣ-, zād-</i>
W.	<i>dygu</i>	MHG	<i>læren</i>		<i>sācāya-</i>
Br.	<i>deski, kelenn</i>	NHG	<i>lehren, unterrichten</i>		

The majority of the words for 'teach' are connected with others meaning 'learn' and have been discussed with the latter (17.24).

Others are mostly from 'point out,

make known', but also from 'command, direct' and in one case from 'sing over'.

1. It. *insegnare*, Fr. *enseigner*, Sp. *enseñar*, fr. VLat. **insignäre*, for *insignire* 'distinguish, mark', deriv. of *insignis* 're-

markable, notable, distinguished': *signum* 'mark, sign' (12.94). REW 4462.

2. Ir. *for-canim*, cpd. of *for-* 'on, over' and *canim* 'sing', referring orig. to instruction by song (simply?) or magical incantations(?). Pedersen 2.480.

Ir. *mün-* (in pret. *ro-m-münus* with infixed refl. pron. 'I have learned', vbl. n. *munud*), Nlr. *münim*, etym.? Pedersen 2.582.

Br. *kelenn*, orig. only sb. *kelenn* 'leson', cpd. of prefix *ke-* 'com-' and *lenn* 'reading' (fr. Lat. *legendum*). Henry 59, 183.

3. ON *kenna* 'know' and in caus. sense 'teach' = Goth. *kannjan*, OE *cennan* 'make known', etc. (17.17).

OE *læcan*, *gelæcan*, mostly 'show, point out', ME *leche*, NE *teach*: OE *læcan*, OHG *zeihhan*, Goth. *taikns* 'sign', Goth. *taiknan* 'show', etc. Walde-P. 1.777. NED s.v. *teach*.

NHG *unterrichten* 'inform' and 'teach' (hence back-formation *unterricht* 'teaching'), in MHG 'arrange, inform, dispute', cpd. of *richten* 'arrange, direct'. Weigand-H. 2.1124.

17.26 PUPIL

Grk.	<i>μαθητής, φοιτητής</i>	Goth.	<i>siþneis</i>	Lith.	<i>mokinsys, mokintinis</i>
NG	<i>μαθητής</i>	ON	<i>larisveinn</i>	Lett.	<i>mācēkiss</i>
Lat.	<i>discipulus, alumnus</i>	Dan.	<i>elev</i>	ChSl.	<i>učenikŭ</i>
It.	<i>allievo, alunno</i>	Sw.	<i>lärjunge</i>	SCR.	<i>učenik</i>
Fr.	<i>élève</i>	OE	<i>leornungcniht, þegn</i>	Boh.	<i>žák (učeník)</i>
Rum.	<i>discipulo, alunno</i>	ME	<i>scoler(e)</i>	Pol.	<i>uczeń</i>
Ir.	<i>dalle, felmac</i>	NE	<i>pupul</i>	Russ.	<i>učeník</i>
Nlr.	<i>scollaire</i>	Du.	<i>leerling</i>	Skt.	<i>chikṣ-, chikṣ-, chikṣ-</i>
W.	<i>disgylt</i>	OHG	<i>jungrō, degan</i>	Av.	<i>adhyā-</i>
Br.	<i>skoliad</i>	MHG	<i>junger</i>		
		NHG	<i>schüler</i>		

Many of the words for 'pupil' are, as one might expect, derivs. of those for 'learn' (17.24), that is, lit. 'learner'. Some are specialized from 'one who is brought up', a 'young person' or 'attendant', or in one case generalized from

'theological student'. Derivs. of words for 'school' (17.28) more often denote a member of a school or a learned person (like NE *scholar* in its current use), but also in some cases 'pupil' (as reg. NHG *schüler*).

his master, cf. Paul, Deutsches Wtb. s.v.), comp. of *jung* 'young' in sb. use, orig. reflection of Lat. *iunior* 'younger', in MLat. esp. 'subject, apprentice, pupil'. Cf. OE *geongra* 'vassal, attendant, subject' also rendered 'discipulus' (Bosworth-Toller s.v.). Kluge-G. 271. Weigand-H. 1.955.

NHG *schüler* (rarely now for 'student, scholar'), fr. MHG *schulære*, OHG *scuolāri* 'student, scholar', fr. late Lat. *scholāris* (cf. ME *scolere*, above). Weigand-H. 2.799.

5. Lith. *mokinsys* and *mokintinis* (cf. NSB), Lett. *mācēkiss* ('Lehrling, Jünger', Mühl-Endz. s.v.), derivs. of Lith. *mokyti*, *mokinti*, Lett. *mācīt* 'teach', refl. 'learn' (17.24).

6. ChSl. *učenikŭ*, SCR., Russ. *učeník*, Pol. *uczeń* (Boh. *učeník* esp. 'apprentice'), deriv. through pass. pple. *učenŭ*

'taught' of *učiti* 'teach'. Cf. ChSl. *učitelŭ*, etc. 'teacher' formed with suffix of agency.

Boh. *žák* (SCR. *dak* 'student', *dace* 'school-boy', Pol. *žák* 'school-boy') = ChSl. *djakŭ* (Supr.), fr. Byz. *δίακος*, pop. form of Grk. *διάκονος*, orig. 'servant, attendant', but here 'deacon' in its early eccl. sense. Referring to a subordinate rank in the church, it was extended to include those studying for service in the church and then to students in general. Berneker 198 f. Brückner 661.

7. Skt. *chikṣa-*, lit. 'to be taught': *chikṣ-* 'teach' (17.25).

Skt. *chātrā-*, fr. *chattrā-* 'parasol'. Orig. 'one who carries the parasol for the teacher'. Uhlenbeck 94.

Av. *aθrya-*, fr. *aθra-*, in *aθrapati* 'teacher' (17.27). Barth. 20 f.

17.27 TEACHER

Grk.	<i>διδασκαλος</i>	Goth.	<i>laisareis</i>	Lith.	<i>mokytojas, mokintojas</i>
NG	<i>διδασκαλος</i>	ON	<i>kennamaðr, kennandi, kennari</i>	Lett.	<i>skoluošlājs</i>
Lat.	<i>doctor, magister</i>	Dan.	<i>lære</i>	ChSl.	<i>učitelŭ</i>
It.	<i>maestro</i>	Sw.	<i>lärare</i>	Boh.	<i>učitelŭ</i>
Fr.	<i>maître</i>	OE	<i>lārōu, magister</i>	Pol.	<i>nauczyciel</i>
Sp.	<i>maestro</i>	ME	<i>techer(e), lortheu</i>	Russ.	<i>učitel'</i>
Rum.	<i>învățător</i>			Skt.	<i>adhyāpaka-, upade-</i>
Ir.	<i>forclaid</i>			Av.	<i>adhyāpaka-, upade-</i>
Nlr.	<i>maighistir</i>	NE	<i>teacher</i>		
W.	<i>athro</i>	Du.	<i>leeraar</i>		
Br.	<i>mestr, skolaer</i>	OHG	<i>lārāri, meistar</i>		
		MHG	<i>lāräre, meistar</i>		
		NHG	<i>lehrer</i>		

The majority of the words for 'teacher' are derivs. of the verbs for 'teach' (17.25), a few from words for 'school' (17.28). The others are words for 'master' used in specialized sense. Only the most generic terms are listed, with omission of others used mainly for 'tutor', 'instructor', 'professor', etc.

1. Grk. *διδασκαλος*, NG pop. *δάσκαλος*, fr. *διδάσκω* 'teach'.

2. Lat. *doctor*, fr. *docere* 'teach'.

Lat. *magister* (> It., Sp. *maestro*, Fr. *maître*) 'master, chief, head, director, leader' (19.41), as 'teacher' abbr. for *magister lūdī* (*lūdus* as 'school', cf. 17.28). Ernout-M. 580.

Rum. *învățător* (but now esp. 'teacher of a rural school', with other terms for teachers in city schools, *înstătuitor*, *profesor*), fr. *învăța* 'teach'. Tikin 845 f. Formerly and still dial. *dascal*, fr. NG *δάσκαλος*. Tikin 506.

From the nature of the records, the Goth., OE, OHG, and ChSl. words are mainly renderings of Grk. *μαθητής*, Lat. *discipulus* in its eccl. sense 'disciple' (of Christ), but cf. e.g. Mt. 10.24 ('the disciple is not above his teacher

used for 'school' (cf. Grk. σχολή). Ernout-M. 565.

4. Lith. *mokykla* : *mokyti* 'teach' (17.25).

5. Russ. *učilišče* : *učit'* 'teach' (17.25).

6. Skt. *vidyālaya* (rare), lit. 'abode of knowledge' (*vidyā* 'knowledge' : *vid-* 'know', 17.17).
Skt. *pāṭhacāla* (rare), cpd. of *pāṭh-* 'recitation, study' (: *pāṭh-* 'recite, study') and *cāla* 'house, building'.

17.31 REMEMBER			
Grk. <i>μνημαί, μνησκόμαι</i> (<i>ἠμνησκόμαι, θυμάμαι</i>) Lat. <i>meminisse, reminisci, recordari</i>	Goth. <i>gamunan, andþagkjan sik</i>	Lith. <i>at(s)iminti atminėti(ies)</i>	
It. <i>ricordarsi</i> Fr. <i>se souvenir, se rappeler</i>	Dan. <i>huske, minde, erindre</i>	SCr. <i>sjetiti se, pamtiti</i>	
Sp. <i>acordarse, recordarse</i> Rum. <i>și aduce aminte</i>	Sw. <i>ihågkomma, minnas</i>	Boh. <i>pamiatati se</i>	
Ir. <i>cunniur, foraiht-minedar</i> (3sg.)	OE <i>gemunan, gemynan, (ge)myndgian</i>	Pol. <i>pamiętać</i>	
Nir. <i>cúimhneighim</i>	ME <i>mone, mynde, remembre</i>	Russ. <i>помини́ть</i>	
W. <i>cofio</i>	NE <i>remember, recall, recollect</i>	Skt. <i>smṛ-</i>	
Br. <i>kouna</i>	Du. <i>zich herinneren, gedenken, heugen</i>	Av. <i>mar-, mazdā-, mand-</i>	
	OHG <i>gihugen</i>		
	MHG <i>gehūgen, (sich) innern</i>		
	NHG <i>sich erinnern, gedenken</i>		

Many of the words for 'remember' belong to an inherited group, from an IE root that is also widespread in words for 'mind' and for 'think', and several outside this group are connected with other words for 'mind' or 'think'. In another inherited group 'remember' or 'memory' (Indo-Iranian, Lat.) alternates with 'be anxious, care' (Grk., Gmc.). Some are connected with words for 'heart' (as = 'mind'), and some are from phrases 'come to', 'bring to', 'call to' with 'mind' expressed or understood. In several of the words the notion 'remind, call to mind in words, mention' is prominent.

The nouns for 'memory' are generally parallel to the verbs for 'remember', but note Lat. *memoria* vs. *meminisse*, representing two different inherited groups. Most of them cover both the abstract (faculty of) 'memory' and the concrete 'memory, remembrance', but some are used only in the latter sense, e.g. Fr.

souvenir vs. *mémoire*, NHG *erinnerung* vs. *gedächtnis*.

1. IE **men-*, the same root as in words for 'mind', as Lat. *mēns*, etc. (17.11) and for 'think' as in Skt. *man-*, etc. (17.13). Walde-P. 2.264 ff. Ernout-M. 604. Boisacq 625 f., 638. Pedersen 1.171, 2.581. Berneker 2.45.

Grk. (*μνᾶ*, Att.-Ion. *μνη-* in all words with this sense) *μνημαί* perf. used as pres., pres. (Hom. *μνησάμενος*) *μνησκόμαι*; Lat. *memini* perf. used as pres. (cf. Grk. *μέμνη* 'be eager, purpose, intend'), *reminisci*; Ir. *cunniur*, Nir. *cúimhneighim*, W. *cofio*, Br. *kouna* (derivs. of the respective sbs. for 'memory', Ir. *cuman*, *cunne*, W. *cof*, MBr. *couff*, Br. *koun*, cpds. of prefix **kom-* with **men-*), Ir. *for-aihtminedar*, and *do-aihtminedar* (3sg.; lsg. not quotable); Goth. *gamunan* (*munan* 'think'), ON *muna*, OE *gemunan*, ME *mone*, ON *minna* ('remind', impers. refl. with gen. 'remember', as *minnir mik*

eins hvers 'I remember someone'), also refl. *minnask*, Dan. *minde*, Sw. *minnas* (derivs. of ON *minni*, etc. 'memory'), OE *gemynan*, OE (*ge*)*myndgian* (*gmyndian* 'mindful', fr. *gemynd* 'memory', ME *mynd*, NE *mind* 'memory, mind', whence vb.), ME *mynde* (NE *mind* as 'remember' arch. and dial., still common in certain sections of U.S.; cf. *remind* 'make remember'); Lith. *atminti*, Lett. *atminēt*, and refl. *atsiminti*, *atminēties*; ChSl. *pomíněti* (*míněti* 'think'), Russ. *pomnit'*; SCr. *pamtiti*, Boh. *pamatovati*, Pol. *pamiętać* (derivs. of ChSl. *paměti*, etc. 'memory'); also by crossing with *poměti* (cf. below), ChSl. *poměti* (Berneker 2.49).

2. IE **smer-* in words for 'remember, memory' and 'be anxious, care'. Walde-P. 2.689. Ernout-M. 604 f.

Skt. *smṛ-* 'remember' with sb. *smṛ-ti* 'memory', Av. *mar-* (also redupl. *hišmar-*) 'remember, be mindful of'; Lat. *memor* 'mindful', *memoria* 'memory'; Grk. *μέμνημα*, *μέμνημα* 'care, anxiety'; OE *gemimor* 'in memory, known', Goth. *maurnan* 'take thought for, be anxious', OE *munan* 'be anxious, feel sorrow' (NE *mourn*), etc.

3. NG (*ἠμνησκόμαι*, pop. *θυμάμαι*, fr. class. Grk. *ἐνθυμέομαι* 'take to heart, ponder, form a plan, etc.', fr. *θύμός* 'soul, spirit', etc. (16.11)).

4. Lat. *recordari* (> It. *ricordarsi*, Sp. *recordarse*), deriv. of *cor*, *cordis* 'heart' (used also for 'mind'). Ernout-M. 219. REW 7129.

Fr. *se souvenir*, fr. Lat. *subvenire* 'come up to one, aid, assist', also rarely 'come to the mind'. Ernout-M. 1085. REW 5408.

Fr. *se rappeler*, refl. of *rappeler* 'call back, recall', cpd. of *re-* and *appeler* 'call', fr. Lat. *appellāre* 'call upon, appeal'.

Sp. *acordarse*, refl. of *acordar* 'resolve, agree, remind, tune' (= Fr. *accorder*, It. *accordare* 'harmonize, accord'), fr. Lat. **acchordāre*, deriv. of *chorda* 'chord, string of a musical instrument.' REW 71a. Wartburg 1.13.

Rum. *și aduce aminte*, lit. 'bring to the mind', *și* dat. refl. pron., and *aminte* adv. fr. Lat. *ad mentem*. Tiktin 62.

5. Celtic forms, above, 1.

6. Goth. *andþagkjan sik* (in this sense Skelr. 7.1 f., otherwise 'bethink oneself' Lk. 16.4), Du., NHG *gedenken*, MHG (*sich*) *gedenken* (the non-refl. form chiefly 'think on, consider, decide, etc.', so OHG *gidenken*), cpds. of Goth. *þagkjan* 'ponder, consult, doubt, etc.', OHG *denken*, etc. 'think' (17.13).

Dan. *huske*, ODan. *hugse* = ON *hugsa* 'think' (17.13).

Sw. *ihågkomma*, also *komma ihåg*, Dan. *komme ihu*, lit. 'come into the mind', with *håg*, Dan. *hu* 'mind, heart, mood' = ON *hugr* 'mind' (17.11).

ME *remembre*, NE *remember*, fr. OFr. *remembrer*, late Lat. *rememorārī*, deriv. of *memor* 'mindful, remembering'. NED s.v. REW 7195.

NE *recall, recollect*, deriv. (*re-*call, etc.) obvious.

OHG *gihugen*, MHG *gehūgen*, Du. *heugen* : OHG *huggen*, Goth. *huggjan*, etc. 'think' (17.13). Franck-v. W. 250.

NHG *sich erinnern* (hence Du. *zich herinneren*, Dan. *erindre*, Sw. *erindra sig*), refl. of *erinnern* 'remind', MHG *sich innern*, refl. of *innern* 'remind, acquaint with, teach, persuade', OHG *innarōn*, deriv. of OHG *innaro* 'the inner part', orig. 'cause to be within'. Kluge-G. 136. Weigand-H. 1.462. Falk-Torp 196.

7. Lith. *at(s)iminti*, ChSl. *pomíněti*, etc. (most of the Balto-Slavic forms), above, 1.

ChSl. *poměti*, beside *měti* 'remember' and 'think, believe' : OHG

'swear falsely', NE *overlook*, etc.) and cognate of *munan* 'think', *ga-munan* 'remember'. Feist 512.

ON *gleyma*, orig. 'be gay, make merry', with dat. 'forget' (still in this construction in Nicel.), Dan. *glemme*, Sw. *glömma*, deriv. of ON *glauv* 'merriment, cheer, noisy joy', with development fr. 'make merry with' > 'be careless with, neglect' > 'forget'. Falk-Torp 326. Hellquist 291.

OE *forġietan*, ME *forgete*, NE *forget*, Du. *vergeten*, OHG *fargēzan*, MHG *vergezen*, NHG *vergessen*, OHG *arġezan* (more usual than *far-*), MHG *ergezen*, cpds. of prefixes having neg. force and the root seen in OE *begietan*, OHG *bigezzan*, 'get' (11.16), hence 'lose' > 'forget'.

6. ChSl. *zabyti*, Russ. *zabyt'*, cpd. of *za-* 'behind' and *byti* 'be', semantic development prob. 'be left behind' > 'be forgotten' (cf. ChSl. pple. *zabvenā* 'forgotten') > 'forget' (cf. Grk. *λανθάνομαι*, above, 2). Berneker 114.

SCr. *zaboraviti* (similar form in Bulg. for 'forget'), cpd. of *za-* 'behind' and *boraviti* 'stay, tarry', semantic development as in preceding. Berneker 72.

Boh. *zapomenouti*, Pol. *zapomnieć*, cpds. of *za-* (cf. above, but here mere neg. force) and Boh. *pomenouti*, Pol. *pomnieć* 'remember' (neither now the usual word) : ChSl. *pomíněti* 'remember' (17.31).

7. Skt. *vi-smṛ-*, neg. cpd. of *smṛ-* 'remember' (17.31).

17.33 MEANING

Grk. <i>σημασία, νοῦς, δύναμις</i>	Goth. . . .	Lith. <i>reikšmė</i>
NG <i>σημασία, έννοια</i>	ON <i>þýðing</i>	Let. <i>nuostme</i>
Lat. <i>significatiō, sententia, sēnsus</i>	Dan. <i>betydning, mening</i>	ChSl. . . .
It. <i>significato, senso</i>	Sw. <i>betydelse, mening</i>	SCr. <i>značenje, smisao</i>
Fr. <i>sens, signification</i>	OE <i>tācung, andrit</i>	Boh. <i>smysl, význam</i>
Sp. <i>significado (or -aciōn), sentido</i>	ME <i>mening, tokening</i>	Pol. <i>znaczenie</i>
Rum. <i>înțeles, înțelegere, sens</i>	DE <i>meaning, sense</i>	Russ. <i>значение, смысл</i>
Ir. <i>ciall, inne</i>	Du. <i>beteeknis, zin</i>	Skt. <i>artha-</i>
Nir. <i>brigh, ciall</i>	OHG <i>bezeichnung</i>	Av. . . .
W. <i>ystyr, meddwl</i>	MHG <i>bezeichnung, ein</i>	
Br. <i>talvoudegez, ster</i>	NHG <i>bedeutung, sinn</i>	

The 'meaning' (of a word, sentence, etc., in part also of an action) is expressed by derivs. of words for 'sign, point out, explain', and by words meaning primarily 'reason, thought, sense, understanding, intention, power, force, value, inwardness', etc., all of obvious application.

1. Grk. *σημασία*, the word finally adopted in grammar, fr. *σημαίνω* 'point out, signify', also 'mean' (hence mid. pple. *ρό σημαίνόμενος* 'meaning', Aristot. etc.), deriv. of *σημα* 'sign, mark' (12.94).

Hence also the modern Eur. terms for the science of meaning, like NE *semantics* and (fr. adj. *σημαντικός*) adj. *semantic*, sb. *semantics*.

Grk. *νοῦς* 'mind, reason' (17.11), also 'meaning' (Hdt. +).

Grk. *έννοια* 'notion, idea' (cf. *έννοώ* 17.13), also late and frequently in NG 'meaning'.

Grk. *δύναμις* 'power' (4.81), also sometimes 'meaning', like NE *force* (of a word).

For the verbal 'mean' NG has (be-

side *σημαίνω*) a pop. phrase *τι θὰ πῆ*; lit. 'what will it say?', like Fr. *que veut dire?*

2. Lat. *significatiō* (> Fr., NE *signification*, Sp. *-aciōn*), fr. *significāre* 'point out, signify' and 'mean' (whence It. *significato*, Sp. *significado*), cpd. of Lat. *signum* 'sign' (12.94).

Lat. *sententia* 'way of thinking, opinion', also 'meaning' (Lucr., Cic., etc.), also *sēnsus* (> It. *senso*, Fr. *sens*) 'sense, feeling', as 'meaning' mostly poet. and post-Aug. (freq. in Quint.) : *sentire* 'feel' (15.11), whence also Sp. *sentido* 'sense, feeling' and 'meaning'. Rum. *sens* 'meaning' (vs. native *sînt*), fr. Fr. *sens*.

Lat. *vis* 'strength, force', also sometimes 'meaning', like Grk. *δύναμις*, NE *force*.

Rum. *înțeles* 'understanding', also 'meaning', fr. *înțelege* 'understand' (17.16).

Rum. *însemnare*, old infin. of *însemna* 'note, denote, signify, mean', deriv. of *semn* 'sign' (Lat. *signum*, above).

3. Ir. *ciall* 'intelligence, reason' (17.12), also 'meaning' (cf. Sg. 140b.3.4, also K. Meyer, Contrib. 364).

Ir. *inne* (cf. Sg. 4b.4, gl. *significatio*) = *inne* 'intestine', orig. 'inner part', as **end-yo-* : Lat. *endo, indu, ind-* 'in', etc. Vendryes, MSL 15.358 f., but without mention of *inne* as 'meaning'.

Nir. *brigh* 'power, force', also 'meaning'.

W. *ystyr*, Br. *ster*, fr. Lat. *historia* 'narrative, history', prob. as 'explanation', fr. the sense of 'subject of a discourse' and esp. the eccl. usage for biblical passages read and the responses to the readings (cf. Du Cange s.v. *historia*).

Lat. *revelare*, prob. as 'explanation', fr. the sense of 'subject of a discourse' and esp. the eccl. usage for biblical passages read and the responses to the readings (cf. Du Cange s.v. *historia*).

W. *meddwl* 'mind, thought' (17.11), also 'meaning'.

rēlain 'reveal', this fr. Lat. *re-velāre* 'uncover, reveal'. Walde-P. 2.366. Pokorny, KZ 46.152 f.

Nir. *lêir*, more usually, cpd. *soilêir* (with ameliorative prefix *so-*), fr. Ir. *lêir* 'visible', etym. dub. Walde-P. 2.381.

W. *goleu*, orig. 'bright' (15.57).

Br. *sklaer*, orig. 'bright' (15.57).

4. Goth. *skairs* = ON *skirr* 'clear, bright, pure', OE *scir* 'bright, glittering, clear' : ON *skírr* 'bright' (15.57).

ON *skýrr*, beside *skýra* 'explain', *skýring* 'explanation', fr. a root **skeu-*, **skū-* beside **skvi-*, **ski-* in preceding group, but otherwise appearing mostly in words for 'cover', 'grow dusk', etc. For similar peculiar semantic relations in the other formal group, cf. Grk. *σάδ* 'shade'. Falk-Torp 1008, 1040.

Goth. *bairhts* 'bright' (15.57), also 'clear, manifest' (*bairht þatei* = *ðēlōn* *þri* 1 Cor. 15.27).

Goth. *swikunþs*, cpd. of *swi-* : *swes* 'own' (cf. OE *swutol*, below) and *-kunþs* 'known' (: *kunnan* 'know'), lit. 'self-known'. Feist 468.

OE *swutol* (Anglian *swetol*), ME *sutel*, etym. dub., perh. cpd., first part : Goth. *swi-* in *swikunþs* (above) and last part fr. **tāl* : Grk. *τῆλος* (above, 1). Walde-P. 1.772. Holthausen, IF 20.321.

ME *cler*, NE *clear*, fr. OFr. *clair* (above, 2).

ME *pleyn*, NE *plain*, fr. OFr. *plain*, Lat. *plānus* (above, 2).

Du. *klaar* (MLG *klār* > Dan., Sw.

Br. *talvoudegez* 'value' and 'meaning', fr. *talout* 'be worth, cost, deserve'.

4. ON *þýðing*, Dan. *betydning*, Sw. *betydelse*, NHG *bedeutung*, all orig. 'explanation, interpretation', fr. the vbs. ON *þýða* 'interpret, mean', Dan. *betyde*, Sw. *betyda* (for *tyde*, *tyda* by influence of MLG form), NHG *bedeuten* 'mean, signify', MHG (*be*)*diuten* id., orig. 'put into the language of the people' (cf. OE *geþeode* 'language'), derivs. of ON *þýð*, OHG *diot(a)*, Goth. *þiuda*, etc., 'people, folk'. Walde-P. 1.712. Weigand-H. 1.349. Falk-Torp 65, 1306 f.

Dan., Sw., ME *mening*, NE *meaning*, orig. 'opinion, intention', etc. (so still in Scand.), fr. Dan. *mene*, Sw. *mena* 'have an opinion, mean, think', OE *menan* 'intend, have an opinion', etc. : OHG, NHG *meinen*, etc. 'think' (17.14).

OE *tācung*, ME *tokening* (also 'token, emblem, mark, portent, etc.'), Du. *be-teeknis*, OHG *zeichnunga* (also 'descriptio', Graff), MHG (*be*)*zeichnunge*, *bezeichnung* 'mark, description', etc.), fr. OE *tācnian* 'be a sign of, signify, mean', OHG *zeihenen*, *zeihnon* 'show, signify', etc., these fr. OE *tāc*, etc. 'sign' (12.94). NED s.v. *tokening*. Weigand-H. 2.1309.

OE *andgit* 'understanding, sense' (15.11), also 'meaning'. Cf. Bosworth-Toller Suppl. s.v. *andgit*, IV.

NE *sense* (in this meaning since 1530, NED), fr. Fr. *sens* (above).

Du. *zin*, MHG *zin*, NHG *sinn*, orig. 'sense' (15.11, also 'mind' 17.11), as 'meaning' perh. by semantic borrowing fr. Lat. *sēnsus*, or Fr. *sens* (cf. above).

5. Lith. *reikšmė*, fr. *reikšiu*, *reikšti* 'reveal, mean' : *raiškus* 'apparent', Russ.-ChSl. *rěšnyj* 'true', ChSl. *rěsnota* 'truth'. Trautmann 242.

Let. *nozīme*, lit. 'mark', cpd. of *zīme* 'sign' (12.94).

6. SCr. *značenje*, Pol. *znaczenie*, Russ. *значение* (cf. SCr., Pol., Russ. *znak* 'mark, sign'), Boh. *význam* : ChSl. *znati*, etc. 'know' (17.17).

SCr. *smisao*, Boh., Russ. *смысл* (Pol. *zmysł* also in this sense, cf. Linde s.v.,

but apparently not usual) = ChSl. *смысл* 'thought' (Supr.) : ChSl. *мыслъ* 'thought', *мысли* 'think', etc. (17.13).
7. Skt. *artha-* 'aim, purpose' (17.41), 'object, thing', etc., also 'meaning'. SCr. *smisao*, Boh., Russ. *смысл* (Pol. *zmysł* also in this sense, cf. Linde s.v.,

17.34 CLEAR, PLAIN

(To the Mind)

Grk. <i>δῆλος, σαφής, ἐναργής</i>	Goth. <i>skairs, bairhts, swi-kunþs</i>	Lith. <i>aškus</i>
NG <i>φανερός, σαφής</i>	ON <i>skýrr</i>	Let. <i>skaidrs</i>
Lat. <i>clarus, plānus, aper-tus, evidēns</i> , etc.	Dan. <i>klar, tydelig</i>	ChSl. <i>(javē</i> (adv.), <i>jasno</i> (adv.)
It. <i>chiaro</i>	Sw. <i>klar, tydlig</i>	SCr. <i>jasan</i>
Fr. <i>clair</i>	OE <i>swutol</i>	Boh. <i>jasny</i>
Sp. <i>claro</i>	ME <i>cler, pleyn, sutel</i>	Pol. <i>jasny</i>
Rum. <i>clar</i>	NE <i>clear, plain</i>	Russ. <i>ясный, ясный</i>
Ir. <i>ollus, réil</i>	DE <i>klar, düdelijk</i>	Skt. <i>स्पष्टः, व्यक्ता-द्वारा-</i>
Nir. <i>soilêir, lêir</i>	OHG <i>zorah</i>	Av. . . .
W. <i>goleu, eglur</i>	MHG <i>klar</i>	
Br. <i>sklaer</i>	NHG <i>klar, deutlich</i>	

'Clear, plain' (to the mind, opposite of 'obscure'; as in NE a *clear statement*, the *meaning is plain*) is generally expressed by words for visually 'clear, bright' (15.57), most of them still used in the latter sense. Less common relations are with words for 'level, plain', 'open', and 'point out, explain'.

Several of the words listed cover also 'evident, manifest, obvious', but others in which this related but somewhat different sense is dominant, like NE *evident*, NHG *offenbar*, are not included.

1. Grk. *δῆλος*, Hom. *δῆλος*, orig. 'visible, conspicuous', as once in Hom. and reg. in *ἀπὸ-δῆλος*, *ἀπὸ-ῖγλος* : *δῆμαι* 'seen', Skt. *dī-* 'shine'. Walde-P. 1.772. Boisacq 168.

Grk. *σαφής* (in Hom. only adv. *σάφα* 'clearly'), etym. dub. Boisacq 855.

Grk. *ἐναργής*, in Hom. 'visible, palpable, clear' also 'clear', with sb. *ἐναργεια* 'clearness' : *ἀργής*, *ἀργός* 'shining, bright', Skt. *arjuna-* 'light, white', etc. (cf. NHG

Most of the words for 'secret' mean lit. 'hidden' and so are connected with the verbs for 'hide' discussed in 12.22.

1. Grk. κρυπτός, NG κρυφός : κρύπτω 'hide' (12.22).

Grk. λαθραῖος (in NG 'smuggled') : λαθάνω 'escape notice, lie hidden', mid. 'forget' (17.32). Boissacq 554 f.

2. Lat. occultus, pple. of occultare 'hide' : cēlare id., etc. (12.22). Here also Lat. clandestinus, deriv. through *clam-de of clam 'secretly, in private'. Ernout-M. 171 f. Walde-H. 1.196 f., 226 f.

Lat. secretus, pple. of sēcernere 'put apart, separate, set aside', cpd. of disjunctive particle sē- and cernere 'separate, distinguish, decide'. Ernout-M. 178.

Hence It. segreto, Fr. secret, Sp. secreto; Rum. secret in the senses 'deserted, lonesome, cursed', but as 'secret' prob. fr. French. REW 765. Tiktin 1405.

Rum. tainic, fr. the Slavic (tajnikū), cf. ChSL. tajnū, etc. (below, 6).

Rum. ascuns, lit. 'hidden' : ascunde 'hide' (12.22).

3. Ir. inchtide, pple. of ind-cel- (but no finite forms found) : celim 'hide'. Pedersen 2.485.

Ir. diam(a)ir (K. Meyer, Contrib. 630), etym.?

Nr. rānach, rānda, derivs. of Ir. rān 'a secret' : OE, ON rān 'secret, rune', Goth. rāna 'secret, mystery' (Walde-P. 2.350).

W. dirgel, cpd. of dir 'sure, certain' (often mere intensive prefix) and cel 'hidden' : celu 'hide'.

Br. kuzet, lit. 'hidden', pple. of kuzal 'hide'.

4. Goth. fulgins, beside sb. fulhsni : filhan 'hide'.

ON leyndr, leynligr (Dan. lēnlig, Sw. lēnnlig, esp. poet. and arch., in Dan. freq. used by purists for hemmelig), derivs. of leyna 'hide'.

OE ðegel, ME ðigel (*daugilo-), beside OE ðeagol, OHG tougal (*daugolo-), and OHG tougan, MHG tougen, prob. : OE ðeag 'dye, color', ðeagian 'to dye, color', but outside connections dub., possibly fr. the root in Lith. ðeakti 'breathe, pant', Lett. dukt 'roar, rage, storm', cf. dukans 'dark-colored', with semantic development from 'dusty, hazy, misty' or the like to 'dark', whence 'secret'?

Walde-P. 1.838.

OE ðierne, ME ðerne : OS ðerni, OHG tarni 'hidden', OHG tarnen 'cover, hide', OE darian 'urk, lie hidden', perh. fr. the root in Skt. dhr- 'hold, support', etc. But semantic development ('hold' > 'lie quietly' > 'hide')? Walde-P. 1.858.

ME sece, secret, NE secret, fr. OFr. secré, Fr. secret (above, 2).

Du., NHG geheim, Du. heimelijk (MLG heimelīk > Dan. hemmelig, Sw. hemlig), NHG heimlich, in MLG, MHG chiefly 'intimate, familiar' whence 'private, secret', orig. 'domestic', fr. heim 'home, house'. Fali-Torp 397. Weigand-H. 1.653, 837.

5. Lith. slapas, paslėptas, Lett. sleps, slepens : Lith. slēpti, Lett. slēpt 'hide'.

6. ChSL. tajnū, etc., general Slavic, beside taj adv. : tall 'thief', Skt. (s)tāyu-, Av. tāyu- 'thief', Av. taya- 'secret, future', sb. 'thief', etc. Walde-P. 2.610.

7. Skt. gupta-, lit. 'guarded, hidden', pple. of gup- 'guard, hide', cf. Av. gufra- 'deep, mysterious, wonderful', root connection dub. Walde-P. 1.562.

Skt. gūdhā-, Av. gūzra- : Skt. guh-, Av. guz- 'hide'.

5. Lith. slapas, paslėptas, Lett. sleps, slepens : Lith. slēpti, Lett. slēpt 'hide'.

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Skt. gūdhā-, Av. gūzra- : Skt. guh-, Av. guz- 'hide'.

Lett. druošs 'safe' (11.26), also 'sure, certain'.

6. SCR. siguran 'safe' (11.26) also 'sure, certain'.

Boh. jistý : ChSL. istā, istovā 'real, actual', istina 'truth', etc., general Slavic group mostly 'actual, true', etc. Berneker 435 f. Brückner 193 f.

Pol. pewny (Boh. pevný 'firm'), as orig. 'trustworthy' : ufać (f fr. pv),

17.38 EXPLAIN

Grk.	ἐξηγέομαι, ἀσφαρίζω	Goth.	gasketrijan	Lith.	išaiškinti
NG	ἐξηγώ	ON	skjira	Lett.	izskaidruot
Lat.	explānāre, explicāre, expōnere	Dan.	fōrklaare	ChSL.	sūkazati
It.	spiegare	Sw.	fōrklaara	SCR.	objasniati
Fr.	expliquer	OE	(ā)reccan	Boh.	vysvětliti, objasniti
Sp.	explicar	ME	reche	Pol.	objasnić
Rum.	explică	NE	reche	Russ.	ob-, po-jasnit'
Ir.	clar-certain	Du.	verklaren	Skt.	vy-ā-khyā-, vy-ā-kr-, etc.
Nr.	minighim	OHG	(ar)rechen	Av.	āzan- (?)
W.	eglwro	MHG	(ar)recken		
Br.	diskleria	NHG	erklären		

Many of the words for 'explain' are derivs. of those for 'clear, plain' (17.34). Others represent figurative uses of 'show the way, point out, set forth, unfold, spread out, make smooth', etc.

Words that are used mainly with reference to the interpretation of foreign languages or learned exposition, like Grk. ἐρμηνεύω, NE interpret, expound, Russ. istolkovat', etc., are not included. But the Goth. and ChSL. renderings of ἐρμηνεύω are given as the only available words and probably used for 'explain' in general. For the group ON þyða partly 'explain, interpret', MHG (be)diuten 'explain, point out', see under 'meaning' (17.33).

1. Grk. ἐξηγέομαι 'lead, show the way', hence also 'narrate, explain', this sense becoming dominant (cf. ἐξηγησις 'narration, explanation'), cpd. of ἡγέομαι

'lead' (10.64). Hence NG ἐξηγώ (cf. ἡγέω Hdn. = ἡγέομαι).

Grk. σαφηνίζω, deriv. of σαφής 'clear, plain'.

2. Lat. explānāre, deriv. of plānus 'level, flat' and 'plain, clear' and, unlike the latter, used almost entirely in the fig. sense.

Lat. explicāre (> It. spiegare and as lit. borrowings Fr. expliquer, Sp. explicar, Rum. explica), lit. 'unfold, spread out', cpd. of plicāre 'fold'.

Lat. expōnere (> OFr. espondre, ME expoune, expounde, NE expound), lit. 'put out, set forth', but more freq. in fig. sense 'expose, expound, explain', etc., cpd. of pōnere 'put, place'. Cf. the similar fig. use (prob. semantic borrowing) of NHG aus-legen, Boh. vy-ložiti, vy-kladati, Pol. wy-kladać, etc.

17.37 SURE, CERTAIN

Grk.	βέβαιος, ἀσφαλής	Goth.	-wiss (astap, þwasti- þa, sbs.)	Lith.	tikras
NG	βέβαιος, σίγουρος	ON	vis	Lett.	draušs
Lat.	certus	Dan.	sikker, vis	ChSL.	...
It.	sicuro, certo	Sw.	säker, viss	Boh.	jistý
Fr.	sûr, certain	OE	siker, certegm	Pol.	pewny
Sp.	seguro, cierto	ME	siker, certegm	Russ.	vernýj
Rum.	sigur, cert	NE	sure, certain	Skt.	a-sañcayam (adv.),
Ir.	derb, demin	Du.	zeker, gewis	Av.	stihra-, dhrwa-
Nr.	cinnle, deimhin, dearbh	OHG	gwis		
W.	siur, sicr	MHG	sicher, gewis		
Br.	sur	NHG	sicher, gewiss		

Words for 'sure, certain' are based upon such notions as 'firm, steady', 'decided', 'actual', 'trustworthy', and especially 'safe' ('free from danger' > 'free from doubt').

1. Grk. βέβαιος, orig. 'firm, steady' (: βαῖνω 'walk, step, go'), hence also 'sure, certain', as reg. in NG.

Grk. ἀσφαλής 'safe' (11.26), sometimes also 'sure, certain', esp. in adv. ἀσφαλώς.

NG σίγουρος, fr. a Ven. form of It. sicuro (below, 2). G. Meyer, Neugr. Stud. 4.81.

2. Lat. certus (> It. certo, OFr., Rum. cert, Sp. cierto; Fr. certain, fr. deriv. in -anus), orig. 'determined, decided', pple. of cernere 'separate, distinguish, decide'. Ernout-M. 178. Walde-H. 1.205.

It. sicuro, Fr. sûr, Sp. seguro, Rum. sigur, fr. Lat. sēcūrus, orig. 'free from care' (cūra), hence 'free from harm or danger, safe' (11.26), hence also 'free from doubt, sure'.

3. Ir. derb, Nr. dearbh, as orig. 'firm' : Ir. dair 'oak', dron 'firm', OE trōwe 'faithful' (NE true), etc. Walde-P. 1.805. Pedersen 1.175.

Ir. demin, Nr. deimhin, etym. dub. Pedersen 1.174 (de-min as orig. 'without change' : Lith. mainas 'exchange', etc.). Walde-P. 2.241.

Nr. cinnle, lit. 'fixed', pple. of cinnim 'fix, determine'.

W. sicr, fr. ME siker (below, 4).

5. Lith. tikras (also 'real, correct', etc.) : tikėti 'believe' (17.15), etc.

6. ChSL. tajnū, etc., general Slavic, beside taj adv. : tall 'thief', Skt. (s)tāyu-, Av. tāyu- 'thief', Av. taya- 'secret, future', sb. 'thief', etc. Walde-P. 2.610.

7. Skt. gupta-, lit. 'guarded, hidden', pple. of gup- 'guard, hide', cf. Av. gufra- 'deep, mysterious, wonderful', root connection dub. Walde-P. 1.562.

Skt. gūdhā-, Av. gūzra- : Skt. guh-, Av. guz- 'hide'.

5. Lith. tikras (also 'real, correct', etc.) : tikėti 'believe' (17.15), etc.

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7. Skt. gupta-, lit. 'guarded, hidden', pple. of gup- 'guard, hide', cf. Av. gufra- 'deep, mysterious, wonderful', root connection dub. Walde-P. 1.562.

Skt. gūdhā-, Av. gūzra- : Skt. guh-, Av. guz- 'hide'.

17.39 SOLVE

ap, pwasti-	Lith.	tikras
)	Lett.	druošs
	ChSl.	....
	SCr.	siguran
	Boh.	jistý
	Pol.	peony
eym	Russ.	vernýj
in	Skt.	a-saṅṣayam (adv.),
is		sthira-, dhruva-
	Av.	....
vis		
vis		

'Solve' (problems, riddles, etc.) is generally expressed by words which mean literally 'loose' or the like, most of these either negative compounds of those for 'bind' (9.16) or related to words discussed under 'lose' (11.33) or

W. siur, fr. ME, NE sure.

Br. sur, fr. Fr. sûr. 'Sure' also expressed by gwir 'true' (16.66) or anat 'known, clear, evident', fr. MBr. haznat, fr. *ati-gnatos (cf. Gall. Ategnatos) : Grk. γνωτός 'known', etc. Henry 11. Ernault, Dict. étym. 309.

4. Goth. astap 'certainty', perh. as 'firmness', deriv. of IE *stā- 'stand'. Feist 60.

Goth. þwastiþa 'certainty' : ga-þwast-jan 'make firm, establish', ON þvest 'firm parts of the flesh'. Walde-P. 1.708. Feist 507.

Goth. -wiss (un-wiss 'uncertain'), ON viss (in form = OE wis 'wise', but in sense of 'certain' for viss), Dan. vis, Sw. viss, OE gewis (ME gwis adv.), Du. gewis, OHG gwis, MHG gewis, NHG gewiss, fr. *wid-lo-, pple. of Goth. witan, etc. 'know' (17.17). Walde-P. 1.238. Fali-Torp 1388.

ME siker (OE sicor 'safe', as 'sure' 1200+, NE dial. sicker, cf. NED s.v.), MHG, NHG sicher (OHG sihhu 'safe'), MLG seker (> Dan. sikker, Sw. säker), Du. zeker, all orig. 'safe' and, like the Romance words, fr. Lat. sēcūrus 'safe'. Fali-Torp 965. Weigand-H. 2.857.

ME certeyn, NE certain, fr. OFr. certain (above, 2).

5. Lith. tikras (also 'real, correct', etc.) : tikėti 'believe' (17.15), etc.

6. ChSL. tajnū, etc., general Slavic, beside taj adv. : tall 'thief', Skt. (s)tāyu-, Av. tāyu- 'thief', Av. taya- 'secret, future', sb. 'thief', etc. Walde-P. 2.610.

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Skt. gūdhā-, Av. gūzra- : Skt. guh-, Av. guz- 'hide'.

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Skt. gūdhā-, Av. gūzra- : Skt. guh-, Av. guz- 'hide'.

soudre, Sp. resolver, Rum. rezolva), Rum. deslega (neg. of lega 'bind'); Ir. do-fuasailcím (cf. do-fuasailcēt animmchomarc 'they solve the question' Sg. 27a2, lit. sense in do-fuasailcāt greic oe in -u- 'the Greeks resolve oe into u' Sg. 19a1), cpd. (*to-od-ess-) of léicim 'let, let go' (Pedersen 2.564); W. datod, cpd. of neg. dad- and dod- 'put, place, lay'; W. dadrye, lit. 'disentangle', cpd. of neg. dad- and -rys as in dyrys 'intricate' with intensive prefix dy-; Br. diskoulma, neg. of koulma 'tie', fr. koulm 'knot'; ON leysa, Dan. løse, Sw. (upp)lösa, Du. oplossen, MHG zerlösen, NHG (auf)lösen (so also NE lose in Spenser, cf. N

17.43 DOUBT (sb.)			
Grk. ἀπιστία, δισταγμός	Goth. <i>twēiþ</i> (acc. sg.)	Lith. <i>abejojimas, abejonė</i>	
NG ἀμφιβολία (δισταγμός, ἀπορία)	ON <i>ef, tija</i>	Lett. <i>šaubas</i>	
Lat. dubitātiō, dubium	Sw. <i>tvivel</i>	ChSl. <i>samīnenije</i>	
It. dubbio	OE <i>twōdo, twēonung</i>	SCR. <i>dojba, sumnja</i>	
Fr. doute	ME <i>doute</i>	Boh. <i>pochybnost</i>	
Sp. duda	NE <i>doubt</i>	Pol. <i>wątpienie, wątpliwość</i>	
Rum. îndoială	Du. <i>twiþfel</i>	Russ. <i>somnienie</i>	
Ir. condubart, amaires	OHG <i>zweho, zwifal</i>	Skt. <i>sañcaya-, sañdeha-</i>	
Nlr. dabbi, amhras	MHG <i>zwivel</i>	Av.	
W. ameu, petruster	NHG <i>zweifel</i>		
Br. mar, arvar			

The most common relation of words for 'doubt' is with words for 'two' or 'both', through the notion of 'two minds'. A few mean strictly 'disbelief, distrust'. Others come from various sources through the medium of notions like 'difficulty, perplexity, confusion', and especially 'hesitation'.

1. Grk. ἀπιστία, lit. 'disbelief, distrust': ἀπιστία 'distrust, doubt', fr. ἀπιστος 'untrustworthy, incredible', neg. of πιστός 'faithful, trustworthy' (16.65) beside πιστεύω 'believe' (17.15), etc.

Grk. δισταγμός, δισταγμα (neither common), fr. διστάζω 'doubt, hesitate', prob. fr. a *διστος = Skt. *diviṣtha-* 'ambiguous', etc., fr. **divi-* or **divis-* in words for 'in two, apart', related to the numeral for 'two'. Cf. Goth. *twēiþ*, etc. (below, 4). Walde-P. 1.820. Boisacq 191.

Grk. ἀμφιβολία 'state of being attacked on both sides' (Hdt.), 'ambiguity', late also 'doubt' as reg. in NG: ἀμφίβολος 'attacked on both sides', 'ambiguous, doubtful', ἀμφιβάλλω 'put about, beset (on all sides), doubt', cpd. of ἀμφί 'about, on both sides' and βάλλω 'throw'.

Grk. ἀπορία 'difficulty, perplexity', NG 'perplexity', fr. ἀπορος orig. 'impassable' (: περᾶω 'pass across', etc.), hence 'difficult'.

2. Lat. dubitātiō, deriv. of dubitāre (> Fr. *douter*, Sp. *dudar*, whence back-formations Fr. *doute*, Sp. *duda*), frequent. of dubitare (gl.) beside adj. *dubius*,

neut. *dubium* used as adv. and sb. (> It. *dubbio*), deriv. of a **dubus*, fr. **du-dhos* (cf. *du-plez* and *pro-bus*): *duo* 'two'. Walde-P. 1.818. Ernout-M. 285. Walde-H. 1.375 f.

Rum. *îndoială*, deriv. of vb. *îndoi* 'doubt', lit. 'double', fr. *doi* 'two'. Tiktin 801.

3. Ir. *condubart* (*contubart*), fr. **com-di-fo-ber-* (but no finite vbl. forms quotable), cpd. of *ber-* in *berim* 'carry', etc. Pedersen 2.467.

Ir. *amares*, Nlr. *amhras*, lit. 'disbelief', neg. to Ir. *ires(s)* 'belief, faith' (22.11). Cf. Grk. ἀπιστία, above, 1.

Ir. *dabht*, fr. NE *doubt*.
W. *ameu*, etym.? Morris Jones, 264 (but??).

W. *petruster*, also 'hesitation', deriv. of *petruso* 'hesitate, doubt', *petrus* 'doubtful' (MW also sb. 'doubt'), apparently cpd. of intens. adj. *pet* (Spurrell 309) and *rhus* 'a start, recoil, hesitation, fear', etc.

Br. *mar*, cpd. *arvar* (ar- 'before, toward'), Corn. *mar*, orig. 'hesitation': Ir. *maraim* 'remain', Lat. *mora* 'delay'. Walde-P. 2.690.

4. Goth. *twēiþ* (acc. sg., Skeir. 2.14), Du. *twiþfel* (MLG *twivel* > Dan. *tvivl*, Sw. *tvivel*), OHG *zwifal* (also *zwifo*, blend with *zweho*), MHG *zwivel*, NHG *zweifel*; ON *tíjja*, OE *twōo*, OHG *zweho*; OE *twēon*, rare, usually *twēonung*; all derivs. of **dwī-*, **dwei-* related to the

numeral for 'two'. Walde-P. 1.818 ff. Falk-Torp 1303 f.

ON *ef* (Nlcel. *eft*, Norw. *eve*, OSw. *jæf*): OHG *iba* in *āne iba* 'without fail', prob. sb. fr. conj. ON *ef*, OHG *ibu*, OE *gif* 'if', Goth. interrog. particle *ibai, iba*, etc. Falk-Torp 1524. Torp, Nynorsk 91. Feist 286 f.

5. Lith. *abejojimas, abejonė*, derivs. of vb. *abejoti*, beside sb. *abejas* (only in locution *be abejo* 'without doubt'): *abu, abeji* 'both', ChSl. *oba*, Skt. *ubhau*, Goth. *bai*, etc. id.

Lett. *šaubas*: *šaubīt* 'shake, waver', refl. 'doubt', Lith. *siąubti* 'rage', *siąubytis* 'waver, stagger', *siūbuoti* 'shake, rock', perh. also Boh. *chybat* 'waver, doubt', etc. (below, 6). Mühl.-Endz. 4.5. Walde-P. 1.502 f. Berneker 412 f.

6. ChSl. *samīnenije* (in Gospels for παρατήρησις 'observation', in Supr. for ἐλάβεα 'caution' and τὸ διστάζειν 'doubt'), SCR. *sumnja*, Russ. *somnienie* :

Skt. *sañdeha-*: *sañ-dih-* lit. 'smear, besmear, cover', in mid. 'be doubtful, uncertain', pass. 'be smeared over, be confused', cpd. of *dih-* 'smear'.

Pol. *wątpienie, wątpliwość*, fr. vb. *wątpić* : Ukr. *vomp* (sb.), *vompyty* (vb.) id., Boh. *vtip* 'wit', root connection? Brückner 605 (fr. **tip-*: *tep-* in ChSl. *tepā, teti* 'strike'). Miklosich 352.

7. Skt. *sañcaya-*: *sañ-ṣi-* 'hesitate, doubt', cpd. of ṣi- 'lie' with *sañ-* 'together'.

Skt. *sañdeha-*: *sañ-dih-* lit. 'smear, besmear, cover', in mid. 'be doubtful, uncertain', pass. 'be smeared over, be confused', cpd. of *dih-* 'smear'.

Br. *moiez*, moez for **vouez*, fr. *vouez*, fr. *vouez*. The initial *v* was considered a mutated consonant, e.g. *da vouez* 'thy voice'; hence also with the other possible reconstruction Van. *boeh*. Henry 207.

5. Goth. *stibna*, OE *stefn, stemn*, ME

18.11 VOICE (sb.)

18.12 SING

18.13 SHOUT, CRY OUT

18.14 VARIOUS CRIES

18.21 SPEAK, TALK

18.22 SAY

18.23 BE SILENT

18.24 LANGUAGE

18.25 DIALECT

18.26 WORD

18.27 DICTIONARY

18.28 NAME

18.31 ASK (Question, Inquire)

18.32 ANSWER (vb.)

18.33 ADMIT, CONFESS

18.34 DENY

18.35 ASK, REQUEST

18.36 PROMISE (vb.)

18.37 REFUSE

18.38 FORBID

18.41 CALL (vb. = Summon)

18.42 CALL (vb. = Name)

18.43 ANNOUNCE

18.44 THREATEN

18.45 BOAST (vb.)

18.51 WRITE

18.52 READ

18.53 LETTER (of the Alphabet)

18.54 LETTER (= Epistle)

18.55 TABLET

18.56 PAPER

18.57 PEN

18.58 INK

18.59 PENCIL

18.61 BOOK

18.62 PAGE

18.63 LINE

18.64 PRINT (vb.)

18.65 LITERATURE

18.66 AUTHOR, WRITER

18.67 POET

ChSl. *samīnēti sę* (Supr. 'suspect, doubt', etc.; in Gospels *usamīnēti sę* 'doubt'), cpd. of *mīnēti* 'think' (17.14).

SCR. *dojba*: *dojji, doa* 'two'. Berneker 247.

Boh. *pochybnost, pochyba* (bez *pochyby* 'without doubt'): *chybat* 'doubt, waver', Pol. *chybać* 'shake, move to and fro', etc. (general Slavic in related senses), Skt. *ṣubh-* 'shake, tremble', etc. Walde-P. 1.502 f. Berneker 412 f. Brückner 188 (: Lith. *skubus* 'swift').

Pol. *wątpienie, wątpliwość*, fr. vb. *wątpić* : Ukr. *vomp* (sb.), *vompyty* (vb.) id., Boh. *vtip* 'wit', root connection? Brückner 605 (fr. **tip-*: *tep-* in ChSl. *tepā, teti* 'strike'). Miklosich 352.

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18.11 VOICE (sb.)			
Grk. φωνή	Goth. <i>stibna</i>	Lith. <i>balsas</i>	
NG φωνή	ON <i>rodd, raust</i>	Lett. <i>bals</i>	
Lat. vox	Dan. <i>stemme, røst</i>	ChSl. <i>glasū</i>	
It. voce	Sw. <i>röst, stamma</i>	SCR. <i>glas</i>	
Fr. voix	OE <i>stefn, reord</i>	Boh. <i>hlas</i>	
Sp. voz	ME <i>vois, steven</i>	Pol. <i>głos</i>	
Rum. voce, glas	NE <i>voice</i>	Russ. <i>golos</i>	
Ir. guth	Du. <i>stem</i>	Skt. <i>vāc-</i>	
Nlr. guth, glōr	OHG <i>stimma, stimma, rarta</i>	Av. <i>vā-</i>	
W. llais	MHG <i>stimme</i>	NHG <i>stimme</i>	
Br. mouez			

Words for 'voice' are mostly connected with verbs for 'speak, say' (18.21, 22) or are words for the more generic 'sound' (15.44), several of which (besides those repeated here) are, as including vocal sound, also frequently 'voice'.

1. Derivs. of IE **wek-* 'speak, say' (18.21). Walde-P. 1.245 f. Ernout-M. 1135 f.

Grk. *ὥφ* (poet.); Lat. *vox* (> It. *voce*, Fr. *voix*, Sp. *voz*, Rum. lit. *voce*); Skt. *vāc-*, Av. *vā-* (nom. sg. Skt. *vāk*, Av. *vāks*); Toch. A *wak*, B *wek*.

2. Grk. φωνή : φημί 'say, speak' (18.21).

Grk. φῶγγος, see 'sound' (15.44).

3. Rum. *glas*, fr. Slavic (below, 7), but largely replaced in modern lit. language by *voce* (above). Tiktin 686.

4. Ir. *guth*, etym. dub., perh. : Skt. *havate*, Av. *zavaiti* 'calls', etc. (18.41). Walde-P. 1.529 (vs. Pedersen 1.108).

Nlr. *glōr*, see 'sound' (15.44).
W. *llais*, etym.?

Br. *moiez*, moez for **vouez*, fr. *vouez*, fr. *vouez*. The initial *v* was considered a mutated consonant, e.g. *da vouez* 'thy voice'; hence also with the other possible reconstruction Van. *boeh*. Henry 207.

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18.12 SING			
Grk. ἀείδω	Goth. <i>siggwan</i>	Lith. <i>dainuoti, giedoti</i>	
NG τραγουῶ	ON <i>syngan, gala</i>	Lett. <i>dziēdāt</i>	
Lat. canere	Dan. <i>syng</i>	ChSl. <i>piti</i>	
It. cantare	Sw. <i>sjunga</i>	SCR. <i>pjevati</i>	
Fr. chanter	OE <i>singan, galan</i>	Boh. <i>zpívat</i>	
Sp. cantar	ME <i>singe, gale</i>	Pol. <i>śpiewać</i>	
Rum. cânta	NE <i>sing</i>	Russ. <i>pe'</i>	
Ir. canim, gaibim	Du. <i>singen</i>	Skt. <i>gā-</i>	
Nlr. canaim	OHG <i>singan, galan</i>	Av.	
W. canu	MHG <i>singen</i>	NHG <i>singen</i>	
Br. kana			

Several of the words for 'sing' belong to inherited groups. In others 'sing' is specialized from 'sound, cry, utter', etc.

1. IE **kan-*. Walde-P. 1.351. Ernout-M. 144 f. Walde-H. 1.154 f.

Lat. *canere*, frequent. *canāre* (> Romance words), Umbr. *kanetu* 'canito'; Ir. *canim*, Nlr. *canaim*, W. *canu*, Br. *kana* : Goth. *hana*, ON *hani*, etc. 'cock' (orig. 'singer'), Grk. *kanaxē* 'noise', etc.

2. IE **gd(y)-*, **gi-*. Walde-P. 1.526 f.

Lith. *giedoti* (now esp. 'sing religious hymns' or 'sing' of birds), Lett. *dziēdāt*; Skt. *gā-*

eagle ('scream'), raven ('croak'), and birds in general, also the horse ('neigh'), fawn, and even sounds made by worms and fish. The verbs for 'sing' frequently cover the cock's 'crow' and several different bird cries.

To trace the many words of this type through many of the IE languages would require an altogether disproportionate space. But it is feasible here to quote the verbs for some of the distinctive cries in a few languages, omitting discussion (which is superfluous in view of the obvious imitative origin) and references. To illustrate still further the great variety, many other NE words are added.

1. 'Bark' (esp. dog). Grk. *ἄλακρέω*, NG *γαβγίζω*, Lat. *latrāre* (> Sp. *ladrar*, Rum. *latra*), It. *abbaiare*, Fr. *aboyer* (OFr. *bayer*, ME *baye*, NE *bay*, used of large dogs), NE *bark* (OE *beorcan*), NHG *bellen*, Lith. *loti*, Russ. *lajaj*.

2. 'Bellow' (cattle). Grk. *μυκάσμαι*, Lat. *muigare* (> It. *muggire*, Fr. *muirir*, etc.; Fr. also *beugler*), Ir. *burim* (cf. Loth. RC 41.372 f.), NE *bellow* (NE *low* and *mo*, now of cows), NHG *brüllen*, Russ. *мычать*, *ревет*.

3. 'Bleat' (sheep, goat, calf). Grk. *βληχάσμαι*, Lat. *balāre*, late *bēlare* (> Fr. *bēler*, etc.), NE *bleat*, NHG *blöcken*, Russ. *блеяť*.

4. 'Croak' (a of frog, b of raven or crow, the latter NE *caw*). Grk. *κράζω* (a, b), *κράω* (b), late Lat. *coazāre* (a; > Fr. *coasser*), *crōcīre* (b; > Fr. *coasser*), rarely a; form influenced by *coasser*), NE *croak* (a, b), NHG *quaken* (a; also 'quack' of ducks), *krächsen* (b), Russ. *kvakaj* (a), *karkaj* (b).

5. 'Crow' (cock). Commonly covered by the words for 'sing' (18.12), as Grk. *ἀείδω*, Lat. *canere*, Fr. *chanter*, Russ. *pet*, but also special words as NE *crow*, NHG *krähen*.

6. 'Growl'. Lat. *fremere*, Fr. *grogner*, NE *growl*, NHG *knurren*, Russ. *vorcal*.

7. 'Grunt' (swine). Grk. *γρύνειν*, Lat. *grunnire* (> Fr. *grogner*, also 'growl'), NE *grunt*, NHG *grunzen*, Russ. *chrjokaj*.

8. 'Hiss' (serpent). Grk. *σφίλειν*, Lat. *sibilāre*, *sifilāre* (> Fr. *siffler*), NE *hiss*, NHG *zischen*, Russ. *шипеть*.

9. 'Howl' (dog, wolf, etc.). (Grk. *ὀλοῖν* not used of animals), Lat. *ululāre* (> Fr. *hurler*), NE *howl*, NHG *heulen*, Russ. *выть*.

10. 'Mew' (cat). NG *μιαουρίζω*, Fr. *miauler*, NE *mew*, NHG *miauen*, Russ. *мяукаť*.

11. 'Neigh' (horse). Grk. *χρηνερίζω*, Lat. *hinnāre* (> Fr. *hennir*), NE *neigh* (dial. *nicher*, *nicker*), *whinny*, NHG *wiehern*, Russ. *жѣлѣть*.

12. 'Roar' (lion, etc.). Grk. *βρυχάσμαι*, Lat. *fremere*, *rugire* (> Fr. *rugir*), NHG *brüllen*, Russ. *ревет*.

Cf. also NE *baa* (sheep), *buzz*, *hum*, *drone* (insects), *bray* (donkey), *bugle* (moose), *cackle* (hen), *caw* (crow), *cheep* (young birds, mice, etc.), *chirp* (small birds), *cluck* (hen), *gobble* (turkey), *hoot* (owl), *low* (cattle), *mo* (cattle), *peep* (young birds, etc.), *purr* (cat, etc.), *quack* (duck), *scream*, *screech*, *snarl*, *snort*, *squeak*, *squeal*, *squawk*, *trumpet* (elephant), *twitter*, *warble*, *whine*, *whistle*, *yap*, *yelp*, *yowl*.

18.21 SPEAK, TALK

Grk.	λέγω (aor. εἶπον, fut. ἔπω, etc.), ἀγορεύω, λαλῶ
NG	μιλῶ
Lat.	loquī, fārī
It.	parlare
Fr.	parler
Sp.	hablar
Rum.	vorbi, grăi, cuvînta
Ir.	labhrur, ráidim
Nl.	labhrain
W.	llefaru, siarad
Br.	komz

Goth.	rōdjan, maþljan
ON	mæla, ræða, tala
Dan.	tale, snakke
Sw.	tala, språka
OE	sprecan, mælan, maþlan
ME	speke, mele, talk(i)e, tal(i)e
NE	speak, talk
Du.	spreken, praten
OHG	sprehhan, redōn, mahelen
MHG	sprechen, reden
NHG	sprechen, reden

In the majority of the IE languages there are distinctive verbs for 'speak', denoting the actual speech activity, and for 'say' with emphasis on the result rather than the action. But the commonest classical Greek and Indo-Iranian words cover both uses, and some words belonging to the same cognate group may mean 'speak' in one language and 'say' in another. In several cases a transition from 'speak' to 'say' is attested or indicated by the etymology. Even where the distinction holds in the main, there is some overlapping (e.g. NHG *sprechen* in Luther's time often used with direct and indirect quotations).

Verbs for 'speak' are often cognate with words denoting various sounds, partly of imitative origin. Some were used first in a depreciatory sense, 'babble, chatter, prattle', etc., then as colloquial and finally standard words for 'speak'. Cf. the loss of depreciatory sense in NE *chat* vs. *chatter*, the increasing encroachment of NE *talk* upon *speak*, and the history of Grk. λαλῶ and others (below). Some are derived from nouns for 'assembly', used first for 'speak in the assembly, harangue' and then more generally; others from nouns for 'speech, saying, word'. Some are cognate with words for 'reason, plan, reckon, count' or 'pick out, select', or

'consort with' (cf. the specialization in NE *converse*, *conversation*), with secondary specialization to vocal expression. Words for 'say' (apart from those which mean also, or are from, 'speak') are based on notions like 'point out, make clear, make known', 'bring forth', 'arrange, order, make', etc.

Cf. Buck, Words of Speaking and Saying, AJP 36.1 ff., 125 ff., where many words not included here (obsolete, colloquial, dialectal, etc.) are discussed. For exhaustive details of the usage of the Grk. words, cf. H. Fournier, Les verbes "dire" en grec ancien.

Groups that belong in part under both headings are discussed here.

1. IE **wek-* in words for 'speak' or 'say', also 'word', 'voice', etc.—primary sense 'give vocal utterance', hence properly 'speak', secondary 'say'. Walde-P. 1.245. Ernout-M. 1135 f.

Skt. *vac-*, Av. *vač-* 'speak, say'; Grk. aor. εἶπον, εἶπα 'spoke, said' (NG εἶπα mostly 'said') by dissim. fr. **ε-φε-σπον* = Skt. aor. *avocam*. Cf. Skt. *vacas-*, Av. *vačah-*, Grk. ἔπος (έπος) 'word', Skt. *vāc-*, Lat. *vōx*, etc., 'voice' (18.11), Lat. *vocāre* 'call', OPruss. *uackis* 'cry', etc.

2. Grk. λέγω, in Hom. 'pick out, select', also 'collect, enumerate, recount', later the usual word for both 'speak' and 'say' (NG 'say'): Lat. *legere* 'pick out,

select' (whence 'read'), etc. Walde-P. 1.422. Walde-H. 1.780.

Grk. aor. εἶπον, above, 1.

Grk. fut. ἔπω, perf. εἴρηκα, aor. pass. ἐρρήην (pres. εἶρω, Hom., but not common), common in Hom. and later supplementing λέγω in both senses, beside derivs. ῥήτωρ 'public speaker', ῥήμα 'saying', ῥήτρα 'agreement, covenant', fr. *ρερ-*, *ρη-* (cf. Arg. *φερρήμιος*, El. *φράτρα*, etc.), IE **wer-* seen elsewhere in derivs. as Lat. *verbum*, OE *word*, etc. 'word', Av. *urwāda-* 'command', Skt. *avata-* 'command, vow', etc. Walde-P. 1.283 f. Ernout-M. 1088 f. Here also Hitt. *verriya-* 'call, summon' (Pedersen-Goetze, Muršilis Sprachlähmung 74).

Grk. ἀγορεύω, orig. 'speak in the assembly, harangue' (fr. ἀγορά 'assembly') but already in Hom. one of the most general terms for 'speak', though in Attic largely replaced by λέγω.

Grk. λαλέω, in the class. period 'babble, chatter', but the usual Hellenistic vb. for 'speak', reg. in NT and down through the medieval period. Of imitative orig., cf. Lat. *lallāre* 'lull to sleep', NHG *lallen* 'stutter, mumble', etc. Walde-P. 2.376.

NG pop. μιλῶ (lit. δμιλῶ), fr. Grk. δμιλέω 'consort with, join battle with, be familiar with, etc.', also (Xen.+) 'converse with', and common in this sense in Hellenistic Grk., now the usual word for 'speak' (replacing λαλῶ).

3. Lat. loquī, etym. dub., perh. of imitative orig. fr. a syllable similar to, though not identical with, that in Grk. λάσσω, ἔλακον 'ring, crash, shriek, howl' and (esp. Att. poet.) 'utter, tell'. Walde-P. 2.377. Ernout-M. 561 f. Walde-H. 1.821.

Lat. fārī (poet. and arch.) : Grk. φημί, Dor. φάμι 'say', OE *bōtan* 'boast', Russ.-ChSl. *bajati* 'tell, heal', Russ. dial. *bajaj* 'speak', etc. (Berneker 39), OE *bannan*

'summon', etc., prob. ultimately the same root as in Skt. *bhā-* 'shine', Grk. φαίω 'make clear, show'. Walde-P. 2.123 f. Ernout-M. 375 f. Walde-H. 1.437 f. Buck, op. cit. 127. Hence *fābula* 'conversation, dialogue, story', with derivs. *fābulārī* and *fābulāre*, colloq. word for 'speak, talk' since Plautus, whence the Romance derivs. of which Sp. *hablar* is the standard word. REW 3125.

It. *parlare*, Fr. *parler*, derivs. of VLat. *parabolā* 'word' (> Fr. *parole*, etc. 18.26).

Rum. *vorbi*, with sb. *vorbă* 'saying, talk', prob. a loanword but of uncertain source. Densușianu 1.74 (not fr. Lat. *verbum*). Tiktin 1771 (fr. Slavice). Diculescu, Z. rom. Ph. 41.427 (fr. Gmc.).

Rum. *grăi* (with *grău* 'speech, language'), fr. Slavice, cf. SCr. *grājati* 'crow', *grājati* 'talk loud, talk'. Tiktin 695. Berneker 344.

Rum. *cuvînta*, deriv. of *cuvînt* 'word, talk' (18.26).

4. Ir. *labhrur*, Nl. *labhrain*, W. *llefaru* 'speak' (MW also 'say'), Corn. *levere*, Isg. *lavaraf*, Br. *lavarout* 'say', beside Ir. *labar* 'loquacious', *amlabar* 'dumb', W. *llafar* 'speech, sound', Br. *lavar* 'word, idiom, language', W. *afafar* 'speechless', etc., perh. : LG *flappen* 'strike, clap, chatter', NE *flap*, etc., all of imitative origin. Walde-P. 2.93. Stokes 239.

Ir. *ráidim* 'speak' and 'say', cf. MW *ad-ravadd* 'relate', etc. : Goth. *rōdjan* 'speak' (below, 5).

W. *siarad*, also and orig. sb. 'talk', a loanword certainly to be connected with NE, Fr. *charade*, but in meaning much closer to the orig. Prov. *charrada* 'conversation' (fr. the vb. *charra* 'chat, talk', Dr. *phāi* 'say', OE *bōtan* 'boast', Russ.-ChSl. *bajati* 'tell, heal', Russ. dial. *bajaj* 'speak', etc. (Berneker 39), OE *bannan*

also and orig. sb. 'talk', prob. a cpd. of **kom-* and **med-tu-*, fr. the root of Ir. *midir* 'judge', W. *meddwl* 'think', etc. (17.13). Cf., fr. the same root, Br. *eme*, W. *medd*, Corn. *meth* 'inquit'; also the semantically parallel NG dial. *krēwa* 'speak' = *krēwa* 'judge' and Pol. *gadać* 'speak, talk' = ChSl. *gadati* 'think, suppose' (Berneker 288). Pedersen 1.170, 2.580. Ernaut, Dict. étym. s.v. *comps*.

5. Goth. *rōdjan*, ON *ræða* : Goth. *garēdan* 'be mindful of', ON *ræða*, OE *rædan* 'advise, plan, rule, explain, read', OHG *rātan* 'advise, consider, interpret', ChSl. *raditi* 'care, be anxious', Skt. *rādḥ-* 'perform, achieve, carry out, prepare', Ir. *ráidim* 'speak', *imm-ráidim* 'think about, consider', all fr. **rē-dh-*, beside **rē-t-* in OHG *red(i)ōn*, *redinōn*, MHG, NHG *reden* 'speak', Goth. *garafjan* 'count', Lat. *ratio* 'account, consideration, reason', etc., extensions of the root in Lat. *rēri* 'believe, think, reckon, calculate', etc. Walde-P. 1.73 ff. Feist 400.

Goth. *maþljan*, ON *mæla*, OE *maþljan*, *maþlan*, *mælan*, ME *mele*, OHG *mahelen* (but the last mostly 'promise', MHG *maheln*, *mālen* 'summon before court, promise, give in marriage', NHG *ver-mählen*), derivs. of Goth. *maþl* 'assembly, market', ON *māl* 'speech, suit, action, cause', OE *maþel* 'assembly, council, speech', OHG *mahal* 'court, compact', etc., all orig. 'meeting (place), assembly', fr. the root of Goth. *gamōtjan*, ON *mæla*, OE *mētan* 'meet'. Semantic development as in Grk. ἀγορεύω (above, 2). Walde-P. 2.304. Falk-Torp 285 f. Feist 349 f.

ON *tala*, Dan. *tale*, Sw. *tala*, ME *talie*, *talē* (cf. NED s.v. *tale*, vb. 5, 6, but OE *italian* only 'account, reckon', etc.), and deriv. forms ME *talkie*, *talke*, NE *talk* (cf. NED s.v.), also OE *tellan*, ME *telle*, NE *tell* 'count, tell' (rarely 'speak'; NED

s.v. 13, 15), OHG *zālōn* 'count' (NHG *zahlen*), and *zellan* 'count, reckon, relate, tell' (NHG *zählen*, *erzählen*), with sbs. ON *tal* 'talk, series, number', OE *talū* 'tale, talk, charge, case' (NE *tale*), Du. *taal* 'language', OHG *zala* 'inheritance, order, series, account', etc. (NHG *zahl*), outside root connections (as with Grk. ὁλός, Lat. *dolus* 'deceit'; see 16.68) dub. Walde-P. 1.808. Falk-Torp 1243.

Dan. *snakke*, lit. 'chatter, chat', but also pop. 'talk, speak' (*snakke dansk*, *engelsk*, etc.), with sb. *snak*, like Sw. *snacka*, *snak* 'chatter', fr. MLG *snacken*, *snack* 'talk, chatter, prattle' (NHG *schnacken* 'prattle'), belonging with NE *snack* 'snap, bite, seize', Dan. *snage* 'snuff about', etc., prob. of imitative origin. Falk-Torp 1089. Walde-P. 1.397.

OE *sprecan* and (later) *specan*, ME *speke*, NE *speak*, Du. *spreken*, OHG *sprehhan* (rarely also *spehan*), MHG, NHG *sprechen*, with sbs. OE *sprece*, NE *speech*, OS *sprāka*, MLG *sprāke* (> Dan. *sprog*, Sw. *språk*, whence vb. *språka* 'talk'), OHG *sprācha*, NHG *sprache*, etc. (the history of the r-less forms is obscure, but they are undoubtedly of secondary origin) : ON *spraka*, Dan. *sprage* 'crackle', Grk. σφαραγιώ 'crackle, sputter, hiss', Lith. *spragėti* 'crackle', Skt. *spṛhṛj-* 'crackle, rustle, rumble'. Cf. NE *crack*, dial. 'chat, talk' (NED s.v. 7). Walde-P. 2.673. Falk-Torp 1134.

Du. *praten*, cf. MLG *praten*, *proten*, Icel. *prata* 'chatter, prate', NE *prate*, etc., prob. of imitative origin. Falk-Torp 847. NED s.v. *prate*. Franck-v. W. 520 (: Pol. *brzecz* 'chatter, prattle', but cf. Berneker 83).

6. Lith. *kalbėti*, with *kalba* 'speech, language' : Lett. *kalvot* 'chatter', OPruss. *kelsāi* 'they sound', Grk. ἄλσος 'noise, din', καλέω 'call, name', Lat.

calāre 'call together', *clāmāre* 'call', etc. Walde-P. 1.445.

OPruss. *billiti* (renders NHG *sprechen* and *sagen*, but *waitiatum* for *reden*), OLith. *biliti*, *byloti*, common word for 'speak, say' (*byloti* now 'litigate'), Lett. *bilst* 'speak, say' (not common) : Lith. *balsas* 'voice', OE *bellan* 'roar', Skt. *bhāṣ-* ('*bhel-s-*') 'speak', etc. Walde-P. 2.182.

Lett. *runāt*, with sb. *runa*, prob. loanword fr. some form of the Gmc. group seen in OE *rūnian*, OHG *rūnen* 'whisper', ON *rjna* 'speak confidentially' (with Goth. *rūna* 'secret', ON, OE *rūn* 'secret, rune', Ir. *rūn*, W. *rhin* 'secret', etc.; Walde-P. 2.350). Mühl-Endz. 3.560 (but regarding Lett. form as cognate, not loanword).

7. ChSl. *glagolati* (cf. Russ. dial. *gololiti* 'babble, joke', beside *glagoliti* 'word', etc., fr. redupl. form of root in *glasū* 'voice', etc. (18.11)). Walde-P. 1.538. Berneker 321.

ChSl. *věštati*, with *otū-věštati* 'answer', *vīz-věštiti*, *-věštati* 'announce', *vě = ēre* : OPruss. *waitiatum* 'speak', further connections dub. Walde-P. 1.246. Trautmann, Altpreuss. 455 f.

SCr. *govoriti*, Russ. *govorit* (but Boh. *hovoriti* 'chat, converse') = ChSl. *govoriti* 'make a noise', fr. the sb. *govorū* 'noise' (in modern Slavic freq. 'speech,

language, dialect') : Lith. *gausti* 'howl', OE *cīegan* 'call', OHG *gikeven* 'call, name', Grk. γόω 'lament', Skt. *ga-* 'sound', etc. Walde-P. 1.635. Berneker 339.

Boh. *mluviti*, Pol. *mówić* = Russ. *moliti* 'utter', ChSl. *mluviti* 'make a disturbance', beside sbs. Boh. *mluva* 'speech', etc., ChSl. *mlūva* 'tumult', prob. : Skt. *brū-*, Av. *mrū-* 'speak, say', but disputed (see below, 8).

8. Skt. *vac-*, Av. *vač-*, above, 1. Skt. *brū-*, Av. *mrū-*, disputed whether fr. IE **mreu-* with dub. connections or fr. **mleu-* and connected with ChSl. *mlūva* 'tumult', Boh. *mluviti* 'speak', etc. (above, 7). Walde-P. 2.313.

Skt. *bhāṣ-* ('*bhel-s-*') and *bhaṇ-* ('*bhel-n-*') : Lith. *balsas* 'voice', OPruss. *billiti*, OLith. *byloti* 'speak, say', etc. (above, 7).

Skt. *vad-* : ChSl. *voditi* 'accuse', Lith. *vodinti* 'call, name', Grk. αἰδάω 'speak, say' (Hom. and poet.), etc. Walde-P. 1.251 f.

Av. *aof-*, esp. 3sg. pret. mid. *aozta* (Gath. *aogdā*) 'spoke, said' (esp. in a formal, solemn sense) : Skt. *ūh-* 'observe, regard, consider', Grk. ἐύχομαι 'pray, vow, boast', Lat. *vovere* 'vow', etc. Walde-P. 1.110. Barth. 37 f. Ernout-M. 1135.

18.22 SAY

Grk.	λέγω, φημί, aor. εἶπον, fut. ἔπω
NG	λέγω, aor. εἶπα
Lat.	dicere
It.	dire
Fr.	dire
Sp.	decir
Rum.	zice
Ir.	asbiur
Nl.	(a)deirim
W.	dywedyd
Br.	lavarout

Goth.	qīhan segja, kveða
ON	segja, kveða
Dan.	siqe
Sw.	säga
OE	cweþan, secgan
ME	saye, queþe
NE	say
Du.	zagen
OHG	quedian, sagēn
MHG	sagen, queden
NHG	sagen

Lith. *sakyti*, *larti*, *teikti*, *saciti*, *reikti*, *pasidėditi*, *kazati*, *reči*, *fici*, *praniti*, *pasidėditi*, *rzec*, *powiedzieć*, *decir*, *vac-*, *brū-*, etc. OPers. *šah-*

Lett. *teikt* : Lith. *-teikti* (in cpds. *iteikti*, *subeikti*, etc.) 'put at one's disposal, bestow, impart', OPruss. *teikult* 'make', Lith. *tikti* 'fit, suit', *tikras* 'correct, real' (root connection dub.; cf. Walde-P. 1.725). Semantic development prob. 'bestow, impart' > 'inform, tell' > 'say'. Mühl-Endz. 4.157. Buck op. cit. 133.

7. ChSl. *reka*, *rešti*, SCr. *reči*, Boh. *řici*, Pol. *rzec* (once the general Slavic for 'say', but obs. in Russ., and elsewhere much encroached upon by other words) : Toch. A *rake*, B *reki* 'word', and prob. ChSl. *rokū* 'fixed time, goal', Russ. *rok* 'fate, destiny, lot', Skt. *rac-* 'produce, fashion, form', Goth. *rahnjan* 'reckon', etc. Walde-P. 2.362.

ChSl. *powěditi* in Gospels mostly 'tell' (renders ἀπαγγέλλω, διηγέομαι, etc., but also frequently εἶρε, λέγω; cf. Jagić, Entstehungsgesch. 287, 335, etc.), Boh.

powěditi, Pol. *powiedzieć*, orig. 'let know' : *vědēti* 'know', Grk. οἶδα, Skt. *vid-* 'know', etc. (17.17). Cf. Skt. *vedāya-* (caus.) 'tell', Ir. *ad-fiadat* 'C. was silent',

SCr. *kazati*, Russ. *s-kazat* = ChSl. *kazati* 'show' (15.55), Boh. *kazati*, Pol. *kazać* 'preach'. Berneker 497.

Boh. *praviti* (Pol. *prawić* 'talk, prate') = ChSl. *praviti* 'set right, direct, guide', deriv. of *pravū* 'straight' (12.73). Specialization to speech West-Slavic.

8. Skt. and Av. words, see 18.21.

'Language' is most commonly expressed by words for the tongue as the most important organ of speech. So regularly in Grk., Lat., Romance, Nl., Slav; and, beside other words, in Gmc. and Baltic, though here the use, as in NE *tongue*, is now mostly poetical or archaic. Others are from verbs for 'speak' (18.21), a few from words for 'lip' or 'voice'.

The majority of these words are used both for a specific 'language' (*English language*, etc.) and for the more generic 'language, speech' as a faculty and institution (whence phrases or derivs. for history of language, etc.). But for the wider notion there may be other expressions, alternative like NE *speech*, or now preferred like Fr. *langage*. The more important of these are entered in the list (after); but many other derivatives of verbs for 'speak' or 'say' which may sometimes be so used but are mostly 'act or manner of speaking, a speech, talk' or the like, e.g. Grk. *lógos*, Fr. *parler*, NHG *rede*, SCR. *govor*, Boh. *řeč*, *mluva*, etc., are not entered.

1. Words for 'tongue' (4.26). Grk. *γλῶσσα*; Lat. *lingua* (> Romance words); Nl. *teanga*, ON *tunga*, Dan. *tunge*, Sw. *tunga* (but more commonly cpds. with old words for 'speech', Dan. *tungemaal*, Sw. *tungomål*), OE, ME *tunge*, NE *tongue*, OHG *zunga*, MHG, NHG *zung*; Lith. *liežuvis*, Lett. *mēle*; ChSl. *język*, etc., general Slav; Toch. A *kānu*.

2. Grk. *φωνή* 'voice' (18.11) is used for a language or dialect and for the generic 'language'.

3. Lat. *oratio*, generic 'language, speech', deriv. of *orare* 'plead, beseech' but in a more original sense of 'speak formally', prob. : Grk. *ἀρά* 'prayer, curse', etc. Walde-P. 1.183. Ernout-M. 714.

Lat. *sermo*, mostly 'speaking, dis-

course, talk' but also sometimes 'language' even in the specific sense, either deriv. of *serere* 'bind together, join, compose' (so the Romans and still Ernout-M. 929), or fr. **swer-* in Osc. dat. sg. *swerreui* 'spokesman', OE *swerian* 'swear', *answerian* 'answer', etc. (so Walde-P. 2.527).

Fr. *langage* (Prov. *language* > It. *linguaggio*, Sp. *lenguaje*), deriv. of *lingue* 'language', from which it is now (but not orig.) distinguished as the generic 'language'. REW 5067.

Rum. *grăuă*, generic 'language', fr. *grăi* 'speak' (18.21).

4. Ir. *bēire*, Nl. *bēarla*, now esp. 'the English language' (i.e. 'the language' par excellence as contrasted with the native), deriv. of *bēl* 'lip' (4.25). Pedersen 1.489, 2.51.

Ir. *urlabra*, Nl. *urlabhra*, generic 'language, speech' : *labrar* 'speak'.

W. *iāith*, Br. *yez* : OHG *jeħan*, MHG *jeħen* 'assert, say, admit, confess', OS *geħan* 'confess', OHG *jiht*, *bijht* 'assertion, confession' (NHG *beichte*), Lat. *iocus* 'joke' (orig. 'saying', cf. Umbr. *iuka* 'preces'; Lith. *iukas* 'laughter, joke' is not cognate, but a loanword fr. Lat. *iocus*, Walde-H. 1.715), etc. Walde-P. 1.204 f. Pedersen 1.65.

5. Goth. *razda*, OE *reord*, the latter also 'voice' : ON *rodd* 'voice' (18.11). ON *māl*, Dan. *maal*, Sw. *mål* : ON *mæla* 'speak', etc.

OE *sprac*, ME *speche* (NE *speech*), Du. *spraak* (mostly 'speech'; MLG *sprāhe* > Dan. *sprog*, Sw. *språk*), OHG *sprāha*, MHG *sprāche*, NHG *sprache* : OE *sprecan*, etc. 'speak'.

ME *langage*, NE *language*, fr. Fr. *langage* (above, 3).

Du. *taal* : ON *tala*, etc. 'speak'.

6. Lith. *kalba* : *kalbėti* 'speak'. Lett. *valoda*, perh. like *vāluode* 'orlole', fr. the root seen in Pol. *wołać*

'call'. Mühl.-Endz. 4.462, 498. Endzelin, KZ 52.123.

7. Skt. *bhāṣā* : *bhāṣ-* 'speak'.

18.25. Dialect. The distinction between a 'language' and a subordinate 'dialect' was not observed in early times, when the words for 'language' (18.24) covered also what we now call a 'dialect'. Thus Grk. *ἁγία γλῶσσα*, *ἁγία φωνή*, Lat. *lingua* with reference to Greek dialects (*Crassus quinque Graeci sermonis differentias sic tenuit ut, qua quisque apud eum lingua postulasset, etc.* Quint.), and Skt. *bhāṣā* used esp. of the Prakrit dialects.

1. But Grk. *διάλεκτος* 'discourse, conversation' (: *διαλέγομαι* 'converse, discuss', etc.), also sometimes 'language', finally became the technical word for 'dialect', and through Lat. *dialectus* furnished the most widespread Eur. terms.

Of native words, some of popular origin and some prob. artificial substitutes for the loanword, the following may be mentioned.

2. Fr. *patois*, orig. 'coarse, vulgar

speech' : *pataud* 'clumsy fellow', *patauger* 'flounder', etc. REW 6301. Gamillscheg 677.

3. Nl. *canamhain*, also 'pronunciation, accent', fr. *canaim* 'sing' (18.12), also 'recite, pronounce'.

W. *tafodiaith*, *cangheniaith*, cpds. of *tafod* 'tongue' and *cangen* 'branch' with *iaith* 'language'.

Br. *rannyez*, cpd. of *rann* 'part' and *yez* 'language' (but *yez* alone commonly used).

4. NHG *mundart* (whence by semantic borrowing Dan. *mundart*, Sw. *munart*), cpd. of *mund* 'mouth' and *art* 'manner'.

Du. *tongval*, cpd. of *tong* 'tongue' and *val* 'fall' (here with notion of error, 'slip of the tongue').

5. Lith. *tarmė* : *tarti* 'say' (18.22).

Lett. *izluokšne*, as lit. 'divergence' : *izluocīt* 'bend away, turn aside'.

6. SCR. *narječje*, Boh. *nářečie*, Pol. *narzecze*, Russ. *narěčie*, fr. cpd. of verb for 'say', ChSl. *reka*, *rešti*, SCR. *reči*, etc. (18.22). Cf. ChSl. *narěšti* 'define', *narokū* 'determination, vote', Boh. *narok* 'claim', etc.

18.26 WORD

Grk.	ῥῆμα, λέξις, ἔπος	Goth.	word	Lith.	žodis
NG	λέξις	ON	ord	Let.	ord
Lat.	verbum, vōx	Dan.	ord	ChSl.	glagolŭ, slovo
It.	parola	Sw.	ord	SCR.	riječ
Fr.	parole, mot, parole	OE	word	Boh.	slovo
Sp.	palabra	ME	word	Pol.	słowo
Rum.	cuvânt	NE	word	Russ.	slovo
Ir.	briathar, focal	Du.	woort	Skt.	śabda-, pada-, vacas-, etc.
Nl.	focal, briathar	OHG	woort	Av.	vāčah-, uždā-, srauañh-, māghra-
W.	gair	MHG	woort		
Br.	ger, komz	NHG	woort		

Words for 'word' originally denoted something said, 'saying, utterance' (and several of the words listed are quotable mostly in this general sense), and only secondarily the individual 'word'. Many are connected with verbs for 'speak, say',

though in some cases not the one current in the same language.

1. Derivs. of IE **wek-* 'speak, say' (18.21). Walde-P. 1.245 f.

Grk. *ἔπος*; Lat. *vōx* (also 'voice'), Skt. *vacas-*, Av. *vāčah-*, Av. *vāč-* (also

Nearly all the common words for 'name' belong to an inherited group of unknown root connection.

1. IE **enmen-*, **nmen-*, **nōmen-*, etc. with manifold gradation. Walde-P. 1.132. Ernout-M. 675 f. Falk-Torp 758. Berneker 426.

Here belong all the words listed except the Lith. and Lett.; also OPruss. *emmens* (cf. Grk. dial. *ἐνμα* in Lac. 'Ενμακαριαῖος, etc.), Arm. *anun*, Alb. *ēmën*, Hitt. *lāman* (with dissim.), and Toch. A *nom*, B *ñem* (SSS 50).

2. Lith. *vardas*, Lett. *vārds* (the latter also 'word') : Lat. *verbum* 'word' (18.26).

18.31 ASK¹ (Question, Inquire)

Grk.	ἐρωτάω	Goth.	frainhan	Lith.	klausti
NG	ρωτάω	ON	spyrja, fregna, frēta	Let.	jaudāt, vaicāt, klaus
Lat.	rogāre, quaerere	Dan.	spørge	ChSl.	vīprosiiti
It.	demandare	Sw.	fråga	SCR.	pitati
Fr.	demande	OE	fregnan, āscian, fregnan, āscian	Boh.	pitati se
Sp.	preguntar	ME	ask, frayne	Pol.	pytać
Rum.	întrebă	NE	ask	Russ.	sprosiť
Nl.	iarms-foig, imm-comaire	Du.	vragen	Skt.	prach-
Ir.	iafrughim	OHG	frāgen, eiscōn	Av.	fras-
W.	gofyn	NHG	vragen, eischen		
Br.	gouenn	MHG	fragen		

There is considerable interchange, in the same word or among cognates, between the two notions covered by NE *ask*, namely 1) *ask* 'question, inquire' and 2) *ask* 'request' (*ask a person to do something*, and with the thing requested as object, *ask aid*, but for the latter now most commonly *ask for*, like NHG *bitten* um). In such groups the development may be in either direction or from a common 'seek' (an answer or a thing). In the following, for the sake of brevity, the two senses are distinguished as 'ask¹' and 'ask²'. But except in words or groups in which both senses are involved 'ask¹' is understood here, and expressions for 'ask²' are combined in 18.35.

1. IE **prek-* and **pr(k)-sk-*, etc. in words for 'ask' in one or both senses. Walde-P. 2.44. Ernout-M. 794 f.

Lat. *poscere* 'ask'; Ir. *arcu* 'beg, beseech', cpds. *com-aircim* 'inquire', *imm-comaire* (3sg.) 'ask¹', W. *arch* 'request', MBr. *archas* 'il commanda'; Goth. *frainhan*, ON *fregna* (sb. *frētt* 'question, in-

vestigation', whence vb. *frēttā*, OE *fregnan*, *frignan*, ME *frayne*, MLG *vragen* (> Sw. *fråga*), Du. *vragen*, OHG *frāgen*, MHG *vragen*, NHG *fragen* all 'ask¹'; Lith. *prašyti* 'ask¹', Lett. *prasīt* id. and rarely also 'ask¹' (cf. Mühl.-Endz. s.v.); ChSl. *prosiť*, etc. 'ask²', for 'ask¹' ChSl. *vū-prosiť*, Russ. *sprosiť*; Skt. *prach-*, *pras-*, Av. *fras-* 'ask¹', Arm. *harcanem* id., Toch. A *pār-*, *prak-*, B *prek-* act. 'ask²', mid. 'ask¹' (SSS 449).

2. Grk. Hom. *ἐρωτάω*, Att. *ἐρωτάω*, NG *ρωτάω*, orig. deriv. of an **ēfwas* : Grk. (epic) *ēfwas*, *ēfwas* 'ask, inquire about, search, explore', ON *reyna* 'try', *raun* 'trial, attempt'. Walde-P. 2.356. Boisacq 278.

3. Lat. *rogāre* ('ask' in both senses), prob. orig. 'direct (oneself) to, address' : *regere* 'direct, guide, rule', Ir. *rigim* 'stretch out (the hand)', etc. Walde-P. 2.363. Ernout-M. 868 f.

Lat. *quaerere* 'seek' (11.31) also common for 'ask¹'. Hence sb. *quaestio* 'questioning, investigation' (rarely for

the concrete 'question'), whence Fr., ME, NE *question*, etc. Cf. also cpd. *inquirere* 'inquire into', NE *inquire*, etc.

It. *demandare*, Fr. *demande* ('ask' in both senses; Sp. *demandar* mostly 'ask²'), fr. Lat. *demandāre* 'give in charge, intrust, commit', cpd. of *mandāre* 'intrust, command, charge with', orig. 'put in the hand' : *manus* 'hand', etc. Ernout-M. 586. Walde-H. 2.25. REW 2547.

Sp. *preguntar*, Port. *perguntar*, fr. Lat. *percontārī* 'investigate, inquire', fig. use of 'sound' (the depth), deriv. of *contus* 'pole, pike' (fr. Grk. *κοῦρς* id.). Ernout-M. 217. REW 6400.

Rum. *întreba*, fr. Lat. *interrogāre*, cpd. of *rogāre* (above). REW 4496.

4. OIr. *iarms-foig* (3sg.), Ml. *iar-mafaigim*, *iarfaigim*, hence Nl. *iafrughim*, cpd. (**iarm-fo-saig-*) of *saigim* 'go after, seek' : Goth. *sōkian* 'seek', etc. (11.31). Pedersen 2.608, 610.

W. *gofyn* 'ask' in both senses, perh. fr. **upo-men-* : *mynnu* 'wish', fr. the root **men-* in Skt. *man-* 'think', etc. Pedersen 2.451. Walde-P. 2.265.

Br. *gouenn* 'ask' in both senses, etym. dub., perh. as orig. 'seek, search' = Ir. *fo-glíunn* 'learn', fr. the root of ChSl. *gladati* 'see', etc. (Walde-P. 1.625). Loth, RC 45.185. Otherwise Henry 138.

5. Goth. *frainhan*, OE *fregnan*, etc., above, 1.

ON *spyrja*, Dan. *spørge* (Sw. *spörja* less common), OE *spyrjan*, ME *spyre*

(NE dial. *speer*), lit. (and so often in ON and OE) 'track, trace' = OHG *spurian* 'trace, search, notice' (NHG *spüren* 'trace, feel'), fr. ON, OE, OHG *spor* 'track'. Falk-Torp 1141. NED s.v. Walde-P. 2.669.

OE *āscian*, *āscian*, ME *aske*, *aze*, NE *ask*, OHG *eiscōn*, MHG *eischen* 'request', both senses (NHG *heischen* 'request, demand', with *h-* fr. *heissen*) : Lith. *ieškoti*, ChSl. *iskati* 'seek', Skt. *is-* 'seek, wish', etc. Walde-P. 1.12. Weigand-H. 1.840. NED s.v. *ask*, vb.

6. Lith. *klausti*, Lett. *klaust*, prob. as 'will hear' (orig. *lit.* formation) : *klausi*, Lett. *klausiť* 'listen', etc. (15.41). Walde-P. 1.495. Mühl.-Endz. 2.216 f.

Lett. *jaudāt*, cf. Lith. *jaudoti* (refl.) 'inquire, inform oneself' : Lett. *jaust* 'perceive, notice, feel', Lith. *jausti* 'feel, notice', etc. (15.11). Cf. for semantic development Grk. *πυνθάνομαι* 'find out, inquire' : Skt. *budh-* 'be awake, notice', and NE *feel someone out*. Mühl.-Endz. 2.104.

Lett. *vaicāt*, fr. the interrog. particle *vai*, fr. Liv. *voi*. Mühl.-Endz. 4.433 f.

7. ChSl. *vūprosiť*, Russ. *sprosiť*, above, 1.

Scr. *pitati*, Boh. (old) *pytati*, now *pitati se* (refl.), Pol. *pytać* = ChSl. *pytati* 'examine, study', Russ. *pytat'* 'attempt, strive' : Lat. *putāre* 'prune, reckon, suppose, think' (17.14). Walde-P. 2.13. Brückner 450.

8. Skt. *prach-*, Av. *fras-*, above, 1.

'voice, speech'), *uzda-* (also 'saying', pl. 'speech').

Here also Lat. *vocabulum* (more directly fr. *vocāre* 'call') 'appellation, name', later also 'substantive' and in MLat. 'word'.

2. Derivs. of IE **wer-* in Grk. fut. *ἐράω*, etc. 'speak, say' (18.21), esp. IE **wer-dh-* (**ur-dh-*, **wor-dh-*) 'word'. Walde-P. 1.2833. Ernout-M. 1088 f.

Grk. *ῥῆμα* (orig. 'word, saying', later gram. term. for 'verb'); Lat. *verbum*, Goth. *ward*, OE *word*, etc., general Gmc.; OPruss. *wirds*, Lett. *vārdas* (latter also 'name', as Lith. *vardas*).

3. Grk. *λέξις*, orig. 'speech, diction, style', whence 'single word or phrase' (Aristot., etc.), then usual gram. term for 'word' and so in NG : *λίγω* 'speak, say' (18.21). Hence also Grk. *λόγος*, used of a verbal expression or utterance, but rarely of a single word and never a gram. term in this sense.

4. It. *parola*, Fr. *parole* (now mostly 'saying, utterance'; but for the individual 'word' replaced by *mot*), Sp. *palabra*, fr. VLat. *parabola*, fr. Grk. *παράβολή* (orig. 'juxtaposition, comparison' : *παράβαλλω* 'set beside') in its biblical sense of 'parable, saying'. Wackernagel, IF 31.262 f. REW 6221. Ernout-M. 731.

Fr. (Prov., Cat.) *mot*, fr. VLat. *multum* 'a grunt', back-formation to *multire*, *mutire* 'mutter, grunt'. REW 5795. Gamillscheg 625.

Rum. *cuvânt*, also '(one's) word, promise, agreement', fr. Lat. *conventum* 'agreement, compact, accord'. Cf. NG *κουβέντα* 'conversation', *κουβεντάζω* 'converse'. REW 2194.

5. Ir. *briathar*, formally = W. *brwydr* 'battle' (orig. 'word-battle?'), but root

connection and orig. meaning uncertain. Walde-P. 1.687, 2.194. Pedersen 2.45.

Ir. *focal*, fr. Lat. *vocabulum* (above, 1). Pedersen 1.206, 228. Vendryes, De hib. voc. 143.

W. *gair*, Br. *ger* : Ir. *gairim* 'shout' (18.13).

Br. *komz*, also vb. 'speak' (18.21).

6. Goth. *ward*, etc., above, 2.

7. Lith. *žodis* : *žodas* 'speech-sound', *žadėti* 'promise', *žadinti* 'cause to speak, talk to', Lett. *zadināt* 'speak to, make laugh, ridicule, blame', etc., Lett. *prāzastis* 'epithet', etc., root connection dub. Mühl.-Endz. 4.679.

8. ChSl. *glagolŭ* (reg. for *ῥῆμα*) : *glagolati* 'speak' (18.21).

ChSl. *slovo* (reg. for *λόγος*), Boh., Russ. *slovo*, Pol. *słowo* : *slava* 'fame', Av. *srauañh-* 'word, teaching, saying', Skt. *śravaṇa-* 'praise, fame', Grk. *κλῆσις*, Ir. *clá* 'fame', etc., fr. the root of ChSl. *slýšati*, Skt. *śru-*, etc. 'hear' (15.41). Walde-P. 1.494 f. Trautmann 308.

SCR. *riječ* = Boh. *řeč*, Russ. *reč* 'speech, language' : ChSl. *reka*, *rešti* 'say', etc. (18.22).

9. Skt. *śabda-*, lit. 'sound, noise' (15.44), but also the common term for 'word' (so reg. Pāṇini).

Skt. *pada-*, lit. 'pace, step' and 'foot' (as measure), whence 'part, portion', esp. as 'portion of a verse', whence 'word' : *pad-* 'foot', etc.).

Skt. *vacas-*, Av. *vāč-*, *vāčah-*, *uždā-*, above, 1.

Av. *srauañh-* : Slav. *slovo* (above, 8).

Av. *maθra-*, also 'saying, promise', esp. 'holy word' : Skt. *mantra-* 'sacred text, hymn', fr. Av., Skt. *man-* 'think' (17.13). Barth. 1177 ff.

18.27 DICTIONARY

Grk.	(λέξις, γλῶσσα) late	Dan.	ordbog	Lith.	žodynas
NG	λέξις	Sw.	ordbok	Let.	vardnīca
Lat.	lexicon (glossarium), MLat. dictionārium	NE	dictionary	Boh.	slovník
It.	diccionario	Du.	woordenboek	Pol.	słownik
Fr.	dictionnaire	NHG	wörterbuch	Russ.	slovar
Sp.	diccionario			Skt.	koṣa-, nighaṣṭu-
Rum.	dicționar				
Nl.	foclōir				
W.	geiriadur, geirlyfr				
Br.	geriadur				

Rum. *mărturis*, orig. 'bear witness', through Slavic (cf. Serb.-ChSl. *mărturisă* 'testari'), fr. aor. of Grk. *μαρτυρῶ* 'bear witness'. Tiktin 956 f.

3. Ir. *atmu*, 3 pl., *ataimet*, NIR. *admhuighim*, W. *addef*, Br. *anzao*, cpds. of *ad*- 'to' and Ir. *daimim* 'permit, grant', etc. : Lat. *domare*, Grk. *δαμάζω* 'tame, subdue', etc. Walde-P. 1.789. Pedersen 1.388, 2.503-4.

4. Goth. *andhailan*, OE *andettan*, cpd. of *and*- 'along, against' (cf. Goth. *and-hafjan* 'answer', etc.) and *hailan* 'call, name', pass. 'be called', etc. (18.42).

ON *jāta*, orig. 'say yes' = OHG *gi-jāzen*, MHG *jāzen* 'say yes, agree', deriv. of ON *jā*, OHG *jā*, etc. 'yes'. Falk-Torp 472.

OE *oncnāwan*, ME *aknawe*, Du., NHG *bekennen* (> Dan. *bekende*, Sw. *bekänna*), all orig. 'recognize, admit knowledge of', whence 'recognize as true', cpds. of OE *cñāwan*, NHG *kennen*, etc. 'know, recognize' (17.17). Hence early NE *acknowledge* sb., whence NE *acknowledge* vb. NED s.vv.

ME *confesse*, NE *confess*, fr. OFr. *confesser* (above, 2).

NE *admit*, fr. Lat. *admittere* (cf. It. *amittere*, etc., above, 2).

Du. *toegeven*, NHG *zugeben* (hence the use in this sense of Sw. *medgiva*, and less commonly Dan. *medgive*; cf. Falk-Torp

707), cpd. of *toe*-, NHG *zu* 'to' and *geven*, *geben* 'give'.

OHG *jehan*, also *bi*-, *gi-jehen*, MHG *jehen*, *bijehen* : W. *iaith*, Br. *yez* 'language' (18.24). Deriv. OHG *bijēhi*, MHG *begiht* > *bīht*, NHG *beichte* 'confession', whence NHG *beichten* in eccl. usage. Weigand-H. 1.188.

MHG *gestān*, NHG *gestehen*, *zugestehen*, MLG *tōstān* (Dan. *tīstaa*, Sw. *tillstå* by semantic borrowing), orig. (and so mostly in MHG) 'stand, remain standing', whence 'stand beside, stand by, assist', and finally 'admit'. Falk-Torp 1261. Weigand-H. 1.708.

5. Lith. *pripažinti*, Lett. *atēit*, orig. 'recognize' : Lith. *žinoti*, Lett. *zināt* 'know' (17.17).

6. ChSl. *ispovědati* (quotable only as 'confess' in eccl. sense, and so in modern Slavic), cpd. of *izū* 'out' and *povědati* 'tell, relate, say' (18.22).

SCr. *priznati*, Boh. *uznati*, Pol. *przyznać*, Russ. *priznat'*, *soznat'*, all orig. 'recognize', cpds. of SCr. *znati* 'know', etc. (17.17).

Boh. *připustiti*, cpd. of *pustiti* 'let go, release' (11.34).

7. Skt. *svī-kr-*, lit. 'make one's own', cpd. of *svī-* in cpds. for *sva*- 'own' and *kr-* 'make, do'. Cf. English *own*, *own up* in same sense.

Skt. *anu-bhāṣ-*, also 'speak to, address', cpd. of *anu-* 'along, to, toward', and *bhāṣ-* 'speak' (18.21).

18.34 DENY

Grk.	ἀρνέομαι	Goth.	laugnjan, afaikan	Lith.	ginčyti, išsiginti
NG	ἀρνέομαι, ἀρνέομαι	ON	synja, neila	Let.	iegti (ies)
Lat.	negāre	Dan.	synja, neila	ChSl.	otūvēstī sę, otūmetati sę
It.	negare	Sw.	neka		
Fr.	nier	OE	wīp-, at-sacan, lig-	SCR.	od-, por-icati
Sp.	negar		nian	Boh.	popřiti
Rum.	nega, făgădui	ME	denye, wihsaye, wihsake	Pol.	przeczyć, zaprzę się
Nr.	dostuindim	NE	deny	Russ.	otricat', otperet'
Ir.	diuāim, sēanaim	Du.	loochenen	Skt.	ni-hnu, apa-hnu-, apa-lap-
W.	guadu	OHG	lougen(en), versachen		
Br.	nach	NHG	leugnen		

Several of the words for 'deny' are derivs. of neg. adverbs, that is, '(say) no'. Others are connected with words for 'refuse, reject, lie', etc.

1. Grk. ἀρνέομαι (cf. ἀρ-apos, ἔ-apos 'denying'), perh. : Alb. *rrem* 'false', *rremë*, *rrenë* 'lie'. Walde-P. 1.78.

2. Lat. *negāre* (> It. *negare*, Fr. *nier*, Sp. *negar*; Rum. *nega* recent borrowing), deriv. of a neg. **neg(i)* strengthened form of *ne* (cf. Skt. *nahī*, Grk. *οὐχί*, *μήχι*, Lith. *negi*, etc.). Walde-P. 542, 2.319. Ernout-M. 659, 664.

Rum. *făgădui*, fr. Hung. *tagad* 'deny'. Tiktin 1548.

3. Ir. *dostuindim*, cpd. of *di-* 'from, off' and *stuidim* 'designate' (: OW *istlunnit* gl. *profatur*, *loquitur*, etc., outside connections dub., cf. Pedersen 1.83 f.); vbl. n. *diuā* 'denial', whence NIR. *diuāim*.

Nr. *sēanaim* (= *sēanaim* 'bless, sanctify'), deriv. of *sēan* 'omen, lucky sign, charm' (fr. Lat. *signum*). Orig. 'make the sign' (of the cross), whence 'deny' (or 'bless'). Cf. NE colloq. *cross my heart and hope to die*.

W. *guadu* : Lat. *vetāre*, early Lat. *vetāre* 'forbid', OW *guetid* 'says'. Loth, RC 42.367 f. (vs. Morris Jones 370).

Br. *nac'h* : W. *nacau* 'refuse', derivs. of W. *nac*, Br. *nag*, prevocalic forms of neg. *na*. Henry 208.

4. Goth. *laugnjan*, OE *lignian*, Du. *loochenen*, OHG *lougen(a)nen*, MHG *lougen(en)*, NHG *leugnen* : Goth. *liugan*, ON *ljuga*, etc. 'lie' (16.67).

Goth. *afaikan*, cpd. of *af-* 'from, away' and *aikan* : OHG *eihhōn* 'award, adjudge', root connection dub. Walde-P. 1.11. Feist 3.

ON *synja*, with *syn* 'denial' : Goth. *sunjōn* 'justify, excuse', OHG *sunna* 'legal hindrance from appearing in court', fr. the root of Goth. *sunjis*, ON *sannr*, etc. 'true' (16.66), through notion of 'true statement' (in denial). Falk-Torp 1227.

ON *neila*, Dan. *neagle* (ODan. *nege*), Sw. *neka*, derivs. of ON, Dan., Sw. *nei* 'no'. Falk-Torp 761. Hellquist 695.

OE *wipsacan*, ME (early) *withsake*, also OE *atsacan*, ME (early) *alsake*, ME *forsake*, OHG *farsahkan*, MHG *versachen*, cpds. of prefixes expressing separation, and of *sacan* 'fight, strive, contend', OHG *sahkan* 'quarrel, contend' : Goth. *sakan* 'strive, rebuke', etc.

ME *withsaye*, cpd. of *with-* (cf. above) and *saye* 'say' (18.22).

ME *denye*, NE *deny*, fr. OFr. *deneier*, Fr. *dénier* 'refuse, disown', fr. Lat. *dēnegāre* 'reject, refuse', cpd. of *negāre* (above, 2). NED s.v.

5. Lith. *ginčyti*, *išsiginti* (also *už-*) : *ginti* (*gīnu*, *gyniau*) 'defend, protect, for-

bid', also refl. 'deny', and *ginti* (*genu*, *gyniau*) 'drive', ChSl. *žena*, *gūnati* 'drive', etc. (10.65). NSB s.vv. Walde-P. 1.680 f.

Lett. *liegt* (also 'forbid, refuse'), refl. *liegties*, etym. dub.; perh. as 'restrain' : Ukr. *za-lyhaty* 'tie up, bind, pledge', Lat. *ligāre* 'tie, beat', etc. (Walde-P. 2.400). Mühl-Endz. 2.494.

6. ChSl. *otūvēstī* sg (sg. *otūvērūg sę*; the usual rendering of ἀρνέομαι in the Gospels), refl. of *otūvēstī* 'throw away, reject', cpd. of *vřēstī* 'throw' (10.25).

ChSl. *otūmelati sę*, and *otūmelati sę*, refl. of *otūmelati*, *otūmelati* 'throw away' iter. to *mesti* 'throw' (10.25). Berneker 2.40, 53.

SCr. *odricati*, *poricati*, Russ. *otricat'*, cpd. of *od-*, *po-*, *ot-* with sense 'away, back' and iter. forms to SCr. *reći*, and

ChSl. *rešti*, etc. 'say' (18.22). Cf. ChSl. *prērēkati* 'contradict' (Supr.).

Boh. *popřiti*, Pol. *zaprzę się*, *zapierać się*, Russ. *otperet'*, cpds. (in part refl.) of Boh. *přiti* 'contest, dispute', Pol. *przeć*, Russ. *peret'* 'press, push, jostle', ChSl. *přiti* 'beat, wash by beating', refl. 'contend, strive' : Skt. *prī-* 'fight, quarrel', Arm. *hari* 'strike', etc. Walde-P. 2.42. Brückner 442.

Pol. *przeczyć*, fr. the adv. *przeko* 'across, diagonally through'. Brückner 443.

7. Skt. *ni-hnu*-, *apa-hnu*-, cpds. of *ni-* 'down, back', or *apa-* 'away, back', and *hnu-* 'hide from, drive or take away' (etym. dub., Uhlenbeck 362).

Skt. *apa-lap*-, cpd. *apa-* (cf. above) and *lap-* 'prate, chatter, talk'.

18.35 ASK, REQUEST

Grk.	αἰτέω (ιστέω)	Goth.	bidjan	Lith.	prašyti, reikalauoti
NG	ἰστέω, παρακαλῶ	ON	biſja	Let.	prasiti
Lat.	poscere, petere, rogare	Dan.	bede, forlange, fordre	ChSl.	prošiti, moliti
It.	demandare, (ri)chiedere	Sw.	bedja, begära, fordra	Boh.	prošiti, iškati, tražiti
Fr.	demandeur	OE	bidjan, dæcian, givian	SCR.	prošiti, iškati, tražiti
Sp.	pedir, rogar	ME	bidde, aske, demaund	Pol.	prosić, żądać
Rum.	cere	NE	ask, request	Russ.	prosiť, trebovat'
Ir.	condagim, cuingim	Du.	verzoeken, verlangen	Skt.	yac-, (pra-)arthaya-
Nr.	iarraim	OHG	bitten, eiscōn	Av., OPers.	jad-
W.	gofyn	MHG	bitten, eischen, vor-		
Br.	goulen	NHG	bitten, verlangen, for-		

Several of the words for 'ask, request', briefly 'ask', are the same as, or related to, those for 'ask, inquire', briefly 'ask'. See 18.31. Others are cognate with words for 'seek, desire', etc. Besides the words listed, those for 'wish, will' are often used with the implication of a mild, or even firm, request.

Cf. also words for 'pray' (22.17), of which several are the same as those listed here, and some of the others are also used in a nonreligious sense as NE *pray*.

1. IE **prek-* in words for 'ask' in both senses. See 18.31.

Here as 'ask' Lat. *poscere*, Lith. *prašyti*, Lett. *prasiti*, ChSl. *prošiti*, etc., general Slavic (but SCr. *prošiti* now 'beg, woo').

2. Grk. *aitēō*, prob. as 'demand one's share' : *aitēa* ('aitēa' 'share, fate', *aitēōs* 'auspicious', *aitēōmos* 'fated, destined', etc., Osc. *aetis* 'partis', Av. *aeta* 'punishment, guilt' (i.e. 'one's lot'). Walde-P. 1.2.

NG ἰστέω, fr. class. Grk. ἰστέω 'seek' (11.31). Also rarely 'demand, require'.

Grk. ἐρωτάω 'ask' (18.31) is frequently used for 'ask' in Hellenistic times (LXX, NT, pap.).

NG παρακαλῶ (milder than ἰστέω, used like NE *I beg you*, *I pray you*, please), fr. class. Grk. παρακαλέω (cpd. of καλέω 'call', 18.41) 'summon, invite, exhort', etc., later also 'beseech' (Polyb., NT, etc.).

3. Lat. *petere* (> Sp., Port. *pedir*), orig. ('fly at') 'assail, attack', hence 'seek' and 'ask, request' : Grk. πείρομαι 'fly', Skt. *pat-* 'fly, fall', etc. Walde-P. 1.20. Ernout-M. 763 f.

Lat. *rogāre* 'ask' in both senses (18.31), as 'ask' > Sp. *rogar*; Rum. *ruga* in polite phrase *te rog*, *vă rog* 'please', or refl. 'pray'.

Ir. *demandare*, Fr. *demandeur* 'ask' in both senses (18.31).

It. (ri)chiedere, Rum. *cere*, fr. Lat. *quaerere* 'seek' (11.31). REW 6923, 7235.

4. Ir. *condagim*, *cuingim*, fr. **com-di-saigim*, cpd. of *saigim* 'go toward, seek' (11.31). Pedersen 2.607. Thurneysen, Gram. 116, 450.

Ir. *guidim*, mostly 'pray', see 22.17. NIR. *iarraim*, also (and in OIr. mostly) 'seek' (11.31).

W. *gofyn*, 'ask' in both senses (18.31). Br. *goulen*, 'ask' in both senses (18.31).

5. Goth. *bidjan* (*baþ*, *bēdum*, *bidans*), ON *biðja*, Dan. *bede*, Sw. *bedja*, OE *bidan*, ME *bidde*, (NE *bid* 'command, invite', etc. by crossing with OE *bēdan*; Du. *bidden* mostly 'pray'), OHG, MHG, NHG *bitten*, etym. disputed, perh. (with secondary ablaut) : Grk. πείθω 'persuade', Lat. *fidere* 'believe, trust', etc. Walde-P. 2.139. Kluge-G. 60. Falk-Torp 66. Feist 89. NED s.v. *bid*, vb.

Sw. *begära*, orig. only 'desire' (16.62).

OE *dæcian*, ME *aske*, NE *ask*, OHG *eiscōn*, MHG *eischen*, 'ask' in both senses (18.31).

OE *gīwian* (freq. in Lindisf. Gospels) : *gīnam*, OHG *gīnēn*, *giuēn*, etc. 'yawn' (4.52). Sievers, Anglia 16.98 f. Cf. NE *gape after*, hence *gape* 'desire eagerly' (NED s.v. *gape*, vb. 4 b) and Lat. *hiāre ac poscere* (Cic. Verr. 2.3.4).

NE *request*, fr. OFr. *requester*, deriv. of sb. *requeste*, fr. OFr. *requerre* : It. *richiedere*, etc. (above, 3).

ME *demaund*, NE *demand* (now stronger than *ask*, *request*), fr. OFr. *demandeur* (above, 3).

NE *beg*, primarily 'ask alms', but also a humble or polite expression for 'ask, request', orig. dub. NED s.v.

Du. *verzoeken*, NHG *ersuchen*, cpds. of Du. *zoeken*, NHG *suchen* 'seek'.

Du., NHG *verlangen* (> Dan. *forlange*), orig. 'desire, long for' (16.62).

Du. *vorderen*, MHG *vordern*, NHG *fordern*, fr. MLG *vorderen* (> Dan. *fordre*, Sw. *fordra*), OHG *fordarōn*, lit. 'cause (command) that something go forward', deriv. of OHG *fordar*, etc. 'fore, forward'. Weigand-H. 1.568. Falk-Torp 266.

6. Lith. *reikalauoti* (mostly 'demand'), fr. *reikalas* 'necessity' : *reikėti* 'be necessary' (9.93).

7. ChSl. *prošiti*, etc., above, 1.

ChSl., SCr. *moliti* 'ask, beg', refl. 'pray', see under 'pray' (22.17).

SCr. *iskati*, also 'seek' (the general Slavic meaning, ChSl. *iskati*, etc., 11.31).

Boh. *žádati*, Pol. *żądać*, orig. 'desire' (16.62).

Russ. *trebovat'*, perh. : OHG *jehan* 'confess, acknowledge, say', W. *iaith* 'language', etc. Walde-P. 1.205.

Skt. *arthaya-*, esp. *prārthaya-* (*prārthaya-*), lit. 'strive to obtain, desire' : *artha-* 'aim, purpose' (17.41).

Av., OPers. *jad-* 'beseech, pray for', see under 'pray' (22.17).

18.36 PROMISE (vb.)

Grk.	ὑποσχεσθαι, ἐπαγγέλλω	Goth.	gahailan	Lith.	(pri)žadėti
NG	ὑπόσχωμαι, τάω	ON	heitan	Let.	(ap)suoliť
Lat.	promittere	Dan.	love	ChSl.	oběsati
It.	promettere	OE	(be)hātan	SCR.	oběsati
Fr.	promettre	ME	(be)hote	Boh.	slibiti
Sp.	prometer	NE	promise	Pol.	obietac', przyrzec
Rum.	promite, făgădui	Du.	bekoven	Russ.	oběsati', suľiť
Nr.	duairagur, gellaim	OHG	gihēizan	Skt.	pratiñā-, pratiṣru-
Ir.	geallaim	MHG	ge-, ver-heizen, ver-sprechen		
W.	addau	NHG	versprechen, verheissen		
Br.	goueslla				

Words for 'promise' include some meaning literally 'undertake' or 'put forth', several cpds. of verbs for 'speak, say, call, know, hear', derivs. of nouns for 'vow, pledge', and some cognates of words for 'dear' and 'love' ('find agreeable, acceptable' > 'promise').

1. Grk. ὑποσχεσθαι and (Ion., Delph., etc.) ὑπόσχωμαι, late Byz., NG ὑπόσχωμαι (cf. Grk. fut. ὑπο-σχήσομαι, 2d aor. ὑπο-σχόμεν), orig. 'undertake', cpd. of ὑπό 'under' with forms of ἵσχω 'hold, hold back' (**ei-zgh-*) and ἔχω 'hold, have'.

Grk. ἐπαγγέλλω 'proclaim, announce', but freq. also 'promise', cpd. of Grk. ἀγγέλλω 'announce'.

NG *pop*, *ráw*, fr. class. Grk. *ράσσω* 'array, assign', etc., in mid. also 'agree upon', whence 'promise' (cf. NE *agree to* = 'promise' in Byz. (Chron. Mor. *ἔρατε*, etc., also ἐράχτη κ' ὀπισθησῶμι) and NG).

2. Lat. *promittere* (> Romance words), lit. 'put forth', cpd. of *mittere* 'let go, send' (10.63). Ernout-M. 622.

Rum. *făgădui*, also 'entertain' (a guest), fr. Hung. *fogad* 'receive, welcome, vow, promise'. Tiktin 605.

3. Ir. *duairagur* (3sg.), cpd. of *gairim* 'shout, call' (18.41). Pedersen 2.534.

Ir. *gellaim*, NIR. *geallaim*, in the older language largely 'pledge', deriv. of *gell* 'pledge' : *giall*, W. *guyystl*, ON *gisl*, etc. 'hostage'. Walde-P. 1.554. Pedersen 2.537.

W. *addau*, *addo*, fr. *ad + do* 'yes', hence orig. 'say yes to'.

Br. *goueslla*, deriv. of *gouesll* 'vow, promise, pledge, hostage' (= W. *guyystl*, etc.; cf. Ir. *gellaim*, above).

4. Goth. *gahailan* ('call together' and 'promise'), ON *heita*, OE (be)hātan, ME (be)hote, (be)hete, (be)highte, NE arch. *hight*, OHG *gihēizan*, MHG *geheizen*, *verheizen*, NHG *verheissen*, cpds. (or the simple form) of Goth. *hailan*, etc. 'call' (18.41) and 'command' (19.45). Feist 236. NED s.v. *hight*, vb., B2.

Dan. *love*, Sw. *lova* (ON *lofa* 'allow, permit', but Nicel. 'promise'), Du. *beloven* (MLG *loven*, OFris. *lovja* id.) : OHG *geloben* 'agree, permit' (NHG *geloben* 'vow, pledge'), Goth. *us-lauþjan*, OE *ā-liefan*, OHG *ir-louben* 'permit', Goth. *liufs*, etc. 'dear' (16.26; cf. also words for 'praise' and 'believe' belonging to same group

buke, threaten', SCR. *prijetiti* 'threaten' (18.44).

7. Skt. *niṣidh-*, *pratiṣidh-* 'drive off, prevent' and 'forbid', cpds. of *sidh-* 'drive off, repel', etym.?

18.41 CALL (vb. = Summon)			
Grk.	καλέω	Goth.	<i>hailan</i>
NG	φωνάω, κράω, καλώ	ON	<i>kalla</i>
Lat.	<i>vocāre</i>	Dan.	<i>kalde</i>
It.	<i>chiamare</i>	Sw.	<i>kalla</i>
Fr.	<i>appeler</i>	OE	<i>clīpan, clegan</i>
Sp.	<i>llamar</i>	ME	<i>clepe, calle</i>
Rum.	<i>chama</i>	NE	<i>call</i>
Ir.	(<i>do-</i>) <i>gairim</i>	Du.	<i>roepen</i>
Nir.	<i>gairim, gairimim</i>	OHG	(<i>h</i>) <i>ruofan, halōn</i>
W.	<i>galu</i>	MHG	<i>ruofen</i>
Br.	<i>gervel</i>	NHG	<i>rufen</i>

Several of the words for 'call' (summon or attract attention) are the same as, or are derived from, those meaning 'shout, cry out' (18.13). This is especially true in the popular language. Some of them, but by no means all, are used also for 'call' = 'name' (18.42).

1. Grk. καλέω (NG καλώ lit. and esp. 'invite') : Lat. *calāre* 'call out, proclaim, convoke', Lat. *clāmāre* 'shout, cry out' (18.13).

Grk. κράω 'shout', freq. 'call' in pop. Byz. (e.g. Chron. Mor.; sometimes also 'call' = 'name') and NG.

NG pop. φωνάω 'shout' and 'call'.

2. Lat. *vocāre* : *vōx* 'voice' (18.11).

It. *chiamare*, Sp. *llamar*, Rum. *chama*, fr. Lat. *clāmāre* 'shout' (18.13). REW 1961.

Fr. *appeler*, fr. Lat. *appellāre* 'address, call upon, invoke', cpd. (*ad-p-*) like *com-pellāre* 'accost, reproach', *interpellāre* 'interrupt', fr. the root of *pellere* 'drive, drive out, strike' (10.65). Walde-P. 2.677. Ernout-M. 749 f. Walde-H. 1.59. REW 542.

3. Ir. *gairim* 'shout' and (esp. in OIr. cpd. *do-gairim*, with prefix *to-*) 'call';

Av. *anlarā-d-mrū-* 'renounce' or 'forbid', with sb. *anlara-ukti-* 'interdict' (Y. 19.15), cpds. of *anlara-* (= Lat. *inter*) with *mrū-* and *vač-* 'speak, say' (18.22). Cf. Lat. *interdicere*, above, 2.

here also Nir. *gairimim*, fr. *gairim* 'a call, summons'.

W. *galu*, MBr. *galu*, Br. *gervel* (ppl. *galvel*, cf. *galv* sb. 'call, summons'; Pedersen 1.491) : ON *kalla* 'shout, call, claim', Dan. *kalde*, Sw. *kalla*, OE (rare) *callian*, ME *call*, NE *call* 'call', OHG *kallōn* 'speak loudly or much, gossip', ChSL *giagolati* 'speak', *glasū* 'voice'. Walde-P. 1.538. Falk-Torp 485.

4. Goth. *hailan*, also 'call' = 'name' and pass. 'be called (named)' : ON *heita* 'call (name)', be called, promise, vow', OE *hātan* 'command, promise, call (name)', 'be called (named)', OHG *heizan* 'command, call (name)', be called', etc. (18.42), perh. orig. 'incite' (whence 'command, call by name') : Ir. *cíd-* in ppl. *cisse gl. invecat*, **to-di-cíd-* in *di-an-dichet gl. deducunt*, fr. the root in Lat. *ciere* 'set in motion, arouse', Grk. *κινω* 'set in motion, drive', etc. Walde-P. 1.362. Walde-H. 1.214. Pedersen 2.490 f. Falk-Torp 388. Feist 236.

ON *kalla*, etc. : W. *galu*, etc. (above, 3).

OE *clīpan*, ME *clepe* 'shout' (18.13) and 'call'.

OE *clegan*, OHG (*gi*)*kewen* (chiefly 'name') : Grk. γάω 'lament', ChSL *govoriti* 'make a noise' (Russ. *govorit* 'speak', etc., 18.21). Walde-P. 1.635.

OHG (*h*)*ruofan*, MHG *ruofen*, NHG *rufen*, Du. *roepen*, orig. 'shout', whence increasingly also 'call'.

OHG *halōn*, *holōn*, *holēn* 'bring' and freq. 'call' (Ofr., Tat., etc.), see 10.62.

5. Lith. *šaukti*, Lett. *saukt* 'shout' and 'call'.

6. ChSL *zūvati* (and esp. in Gospels

18.42 CALL (vb. = Name; b) Be Called, Named)

Grk.	καλέω, ἀνομάζω	Goth.	<i>hailan, namnjan</i>	Lith.	<i>šaukti</i>
NG	λέγω, ἀνομάζω	ON	<i>heita</i> (also b), <i>kalla</i>	Let.	<i>saukt</i>
Lat.	<i>vocāre</i>	Dan.	<i>kalde, hede</i> (b)	ChSL	<i>narešti</i>
It.	<i>chiamare</i>	Sw.	<i>kalla, heta</i> (b)	SCR.	<i>narešti</i>
Fr.	<i>appeler</i>	OE	<i>hātan</i> (also b), <i>clīpan, nemnan</i>	Boh.	<i>nazvati</i>
Sp.	<i>llamar</i>	ME	<i>hoie, hight</i> (esp. b), <i>clepe, calle nemne</i>	Pol.	<i>nazwać</i>
Rum.	<i>chama</i>	NE	<i>call, name</i>	Russ.	<i>nazvat'</i>
Ir.	<i>gairim</i> (?)	Du.	<i>noemen, heeten</i> (b)	Skt.	<i>abhi-dhā-</i>
Nir.	<i>gairim</i>	OHG	<i>heizan</i> (also b)		
W.	<i>galu</i>	MHG	<i>heizen</i> (also b)		
Br.	<i>gervel</i> (or phrase with <i>hano</i> 'name')	NHG	<i>nennen, heissen</i> (b)		

The majority of the common words for 'call' = 'name' are the same as those for 'call' = 'summon' (18.41) or belong to groups which once had this sense (as SCR., Boh. *nazvati*, etc. : ChSL *zūvati* 18.41). In general, pass. or refl. forms are used for 'be called, bear a certain name', as Grk. καλοῦμαι, Lat. *vocāri*, Fr. *s'appeler*, Dan. *kaldes*, Russ. *nazvat'sja*, etc. But forms of the Gmc. group, Goth. *hailan*, ON *heita*, OE *hātan*, OHG *heizan* were used for both 'call' and 'be named' (but pass. in Goth. *hailata* and OE *hātte*; cf. NED s.v. *hight*, vb.), and the latter use prevails in the modern forms (Dan. *hede*, Sw. *heta*, Du. *heeten*, NHG *heissen*, NE arch. *hight* ppl.).

pri-zūvati), SCR. *zvati*, Russ. *zvat'* : Lith. *žavėti*, Lett. *zavēt* 'bewitch', Skt. *hṛā-*, *hū-*, Av. *zbd-*, *zav-* 'call', Grk. καύομαι 'boast', perh. Ir. *guth* 'voice'. Cf. esp. the 3sg. ChSL *zovetū* = Av. *zavati*, Skt. (but mid.) *havate*. Walde-P. 1.529. Boh. *volati*, Pol. *wolać*, perh. deriv. of the exclamation attested in OBoh. *vele*, ChSL *o vele, vole* 'āye, āpa' (Supr., etc.). Brückner 630.

7. Skt. *hṛā-*, *hū-*, Av. *zbd-*, *zav-* : ChSL *zūvati*, etc. (above, 6).

Other terms are derivs. of nouns for 'name' (18.28), as Grk. ἀνομάζω, the Gmc. group Goth. *namnjan*, OE *nemnan*, etc., and the Slavic group (not included in the list; some of them mostly 'name' = 'appoint' or the like) ChSL *imenovati*, Boh. *imenovati*, etc.

A few are words for 'say'. So Grk. λέγω as 'call, name' rarely in class. Grk., freq. in NT, and the usual expression in NG (πῶς τὸν λέγε, πῶς λέγεται; 'what is his name?'); ChSL *narešti* (in Gospels reg. for καλέω, also ἀνομάζω), cpd. of *rešti* 'say' (18.22). Cf. also Lith. *vadinti* : Skt. *vad-* 'speak, say' (18.21).

Skt. *abhi-dhā-*, lit. 'put on', but esp. 'put a name upon, call', with sbs. *abhi-dhā-*, *abhidhāna-* 'appellation, name'.

18.43 ANNOUNCE			
Grk.	ἀγγέλλω, ἀναγγέλλω	Goth.	<i>gateihan, mērian</i>
NG	ἀναγγέλλω	ON	<i>spjllōn</i>
Lat.	<i>nūntiāre</i>	Dan.	<i>boða, tjā, kynna</i>
It.	<i>annunciare</i>	Dan.	<i>kundgøre, forkynde</i>
Fr.	<i>annoncer</i>	Sw.	<i>kundgöra, förkunna</i>
Sp.	<i>anunciar</i>	OE	<i>cijpan, mētran, bodian, bodan</i>
Rum.	<i>anunța, vesti</i>	ME	<i>kythe, bode, bede</i>
Ir.	<i>fōbcair</i>	NE	<i>announce</i>
Nir.	<i>fōgraim</i>	Du.	<i>aankundigen</i>
W.	<i>cyhoeddi, datgan</i>	OHG	<i>cundan, mār(ren)</i>
Br.	<i>kemenn, embann</i>	MHG	<i>kunden, kundigen</i>
		NHG	<i>ankündigen, verkünden</i>

'Announce' is expressed by words meaning literally 'bring a message, bring news, make known, make public', etc.

But besides the words listed, common verbs for 'say' or 'speak' may be used in a formal way so as to be virtually equivalent to 'announce' or 'declare' (thus *saið the king*, bibl. *I say unto you*, etc.).

1. Grk. ἀγγέλλω, cpd. ἀναγγέλλω, fr. ἀγγέλος 'messenger', of dub. orig. (: Pers. *āγγarōs* 'messenger' or early loanword fr. the same source?). Walde-H. 1.46.

2. Lat. *nūntiāre* (later and esp. eccl.), *adnūntiāre* (> Romance words), fr. *nūntius* 'message', *nūntius* 'messenger', generally derived fr. *novus* 'new' (e.g. as cpd. **novi-ventiō-*, Brugmann, IF 17.366 f.) but perh. as an orig. augural term (cf. Ernout-M. 687) : Ir. *nāll* 'noise, cry', Skt. *nu-* 'sound, exult, praise'. Cf. Chruska, reported by Nidermann, Idg. Anz. 19.33 f.

Rum. *vesti* fr. sb. *vesti* 'announcement, news', fr. ChSL *vēsti* id. (below, 6), Tiktin 1733.

3. Ir. *fōbcair*, *fouacair* (3sg.), Nir. *fōgraim*, fr. **fo-od-gair-*, cpd. of *gairim* 'shout, call' (18.13). Pedersen 2.535.

W. *cyhoeddi*, also 'publish', fr. *cyhoedd* 'public', cpd. of *cy-* 'with, common', but second part dub. Morris Jones 98 (but?).

W. *datgan*, cpd. of *dad-* with inten-

sive force and *canu* 'sing'. Morris Jones 266.

Br. *kemenn*, also 'command' (and so always the cpd. *gourc'hennenn*), fr. Lat. *commendāre* (cf. 19.45).

Br. *embann*, also 'proclaim, publish', as sb. 'proclamation, bans', fr. French phrase (*proclamer*) *en ban*. Henry 112.

4. Goth. *gateihan*, ON *tjā*, also 'show' (OE *lōn*, OHG *zihan* 'accuse') : Grk. δεικνύω, Skt. *dic-* 'show', etc. (15.55). Feist 204.

Goth. *mērian*, OE *mēran*, OHG *mār(ren)* (ON *mēra* 'praise') : ON *mērr*, OE *mēre*, OHG *māri* 'famous', Ir. *mār*, *mōr* 'great', *māraim* 'make great, magnify', etc. Walde-P. 2.238. Feist 355.

Goth. *spjllōn* : *spill* 'story', ON *spjall*, OE *spell*, OHG *spell* 'story, account', ON *spjalla*, OE *spellan* 'talk, converse', outside connections dub. Walde-P. 2.676 f. Feist 445.

ON *boða*, OE *bodian*, ME (NE) *bode*, fr. ON *boð* 'offer, message, command', OE *boð* 'command, message' : ON *bjōða* 'offer, command', OE *bēdan* 'offer, command, announce', ME *bede*, etc. (19.45).

ON *kynna* (rare in this sense, usually refl. with dat. or pass. 'learn, study', cf. Fritznier s.v.), OE *cijpan*, ME *kythe*, MLG (*vor*)*kunden* (> Dan. *forkynde*, Sw. *förkunna*), OHG *cundan*, MHG *kunden*, künden, NHG (*ker*)*kunden*, fr.

ON *kunnr*, OE *cūþ*, OHG *cund*, Goth. *kunþs* 'known' (orig. ppl. to Goth. *kunnan*, etc. 'know'); hence adj. OHG, NHG *kundig*, with deriv. vb. MHG *kündigen*, NHG more usually in cpds. *ankündigen*, *verkündigen*, Du. *aankondigen*, *verkundigen*. Weigand-H. 1.1171. Falk-Torp 258.

Dan. *kundgøre*, Sw. *kundgöra*, prob. translations of NHG *kundmachen*, *kundtun* 'notify, make known', cpds. of Dan. *kund*, etc. 'known' (= ON *kunnr*, cf. above) and words for 'make, do'. Falk-Torp 594.

NE *announce*, early *anounce*, fr. Ofr. *anonc(i)er* (above, 2).

5. Lith. *skelbti* (freq. also with prefixes *ap-*, *pa-*) : *skalyti* 'bark, bay' (of dogs), Pol. *skolić* 'whine (as a dog)', OHG *scellan* 'sound, resound, make a noise, ring', ON *skjalla* 'clash, clatter', etc. Walde-P. 1.445.

Lith. *garsinti* (also *ap-*), fr. *garsas* 'sound, tone' (15.44).

Lett. *pazin'uo!*, caus. to (*pa*)*zīt* 'know' (17.17).

Lett. *sludināt* : *sludēt* 'be rumored

18.44 THREATEN

Grk.	ἀπειλέω	Goth.	(<i>ga</i>) <i>hwōljan</i>	Lith.	<i>grasinti, grumoti</i> , etc.
NG	φοβερίζω, ἀπειλώ	ON	<i>ōgna, hōla</i>	Let.	<i>draudēt, grasties</i>
Lat.	<i>mināre</i>	Dan.	<i>true</i>	ChSL	(<i>za-</i>) <i>prētiti</i> (<i>groziti</i>)
It.	<i>minacciare</i>	Sw.	<i>hola</i>	SCR.	<i>prijetiti</i>
Fr.	<i>menacer</i>	OE	<i>hwōpan, bēotian, þrē-</i>	Boh.	<i>hroziti</i>
Sp.	<i>amenazar</i>	ME	<i>threle, boste, menasse</i>	Pol.	<i>grozić</i>
Rum.	<i>amenitița</i>	NE	<i>threaten, menace</i>	Russ.	<i>groziť</i>
Ir.	<i>domaithim, bacraim</i>	Du.	<i>dreigen</i>	Skt.	<i>tarj-</i> , <i>bharta-</i>
Nir.	<i>bagraim</i>	OHG	<i>dreuon, drouen</i>	Av.	<i>avi-spas-</i>
W.	<i>bygyth</i>	MHG	<i>drouwen, drōn</i>		
Br.	<i>gourdrouz</i>	NHG	<i>drouwen, drōn</i>		

Several of the words for 'threaten' were used also for 'urge, press' (as OE *þrēatian*) or are cognate with others of such meaning, that is, 'threaten' was to 'exert pressure'. Several others meant originally 'frighten'. There are also

about, fr. the root of *slava* 'fame, glory', etc. (16.47). Mühl-Endz. 3.940 f.

6. ChSL *vūz-vēstīti* (the usual word in the Gospels for ἀπαγγέλλω), SCR. *navijes-titi*, Boh. *zvēstīti*, Pol. *odwieszczyć*, Russ. *vozvesti'* : ChSL *vēstī* 'news', *vēstīati* 'speak', etc. (18.21).

ChSL *powēdēti*, freq. in Gospels for ἀπαγγέλλω, but also for εἶπε, λέγω 'say' (18.21).

SCR. *obznaniiti*, Boh. *oznamiti*, Pol. *ogłaszać*, cpds. with caus. force to Slavic *znati* 'know' (17.17).

SCR. *oglasiti*, Boh. *ohlāsiti*, Pol. *ogłosić*, fr. Slavic *glasū* 'voice' (18.11); cf. ChSL *glasiti* 'make a sound'. Berneker 323.

Russ. *ob'javiti'*, SCR. *objaniti* = ChSL *ob-aviti* 'show' (15.55).

7. Skt. *a-khyā-*, cpd. of *khyā-* in pass. 'be named, be known', and caus. 'make known, proclaim, relate, tell', etym.? Uhlenbeck 75.

Skt. *gaṇs-*, Av. *sah-* : OPers. *gaṇ-* 'say', etc. (18.22).

Av. *aof-*, see 18.21.

mostly in pl. 'threats', etym. much disputed; various outside connections suggested (Boisacq 67 f. Walde-H. 1.59), but prob. the same word as ἀπειλέω 'force' (Hdt.), Elean ἀποσπλέω 'keep away, exclude' (from the altar, etc.), cpd. of εἶλω (**éλω*) 'force, press, shut in or out, prevent'. Cf. also Heracl. *εἶ-* (= *εἰ-*)*ρηλώ* 'keep away'. Semantic development 'keep away' through 'warn off, warn' to 'threaten'?

NG *φοβερίζω*, orig. 'frighten' (so LXX, Byz.), fr. *φοβέρος* 'terrible, fearful' : *φόβος* 'fear' (16.53).

2. Lat. *mināre*, lit. but only poet. 'jut out, project', whence usually 'threaten', beside *minax* 'projecting, threatening', whence VLat. *minacia* sb. 'threat' (> It. *minaccia*, Fr. *menace*, Sp. (*a*)*menaza*, with deriv. vbs. for 'threaten', It. *minacciare*, Fr. *menacer*, Sp. *amenazar*, Rum. *amenința*. REW 5584), fr. *minae* (pl.) 'projection', whence 'something hanging above >' threats' : *ē-*, *prominēre* 'project, hang over', etc. Ernout-M. 615 f.

3. Ir. *do-maithim*, perh. : Alb. *malem* 'lift the hand to strike, throw', but root connection dub. Walde-P. 2.237. Pedersen 2.575.

Mir. *baeraim*, Nir. *bagraim*, fr. *bacar* 'threat, threatening', orig.? Macbain 26.

W. *bygyth*, orig. 'frighten', deriv. of *bug* 'goblin, ghost' (22.45).

Br. *gourdrouz*, also sb. 'a threat', cpd. of *gour-* 'super' and *trouz* 'noise', in sense 'violent noise' > 'threat'. Henry 139.

4. Goth. *hwōljan*, *gahwōstjan* (quotable only for *εἰτιμώω*, *ἐμψυμάομαι* 'rebuke, admonish sternly', but *hwōla* = ἀπειλή *trova*, *truti* 'consume, devour', *truga*, *hvetja*, OE *hweltan* 'whet, urge, encourage', etc. Walde-P. 1.513. Falk-Torp 446. Feist 286.

ON *ōgna*, fr. *ōgn* 'dread, terror', pl. 'threats' : Goth. *agis* 'fright', *ōgan* 'be afraid', etc. (16.53).

Dan. *true* : ON *þruga* 'urge, compel, threaten', OE *þryccan*, OHG *drucken* 'press', etc. (9.342). Falk-Torp 1288 f.

OE *hwōpan* = Goth. *hwōpan* 'boast', etym. dub., perh. reconstruction fr. Goth. *wōpanjan* 'cry, shout', etc. (18.13). L. Bloomfield, PBB 37.251. Feist 286.

OE *bēotian* (also 'boast, vow, promise'), fr. (*ge*)*bēot* 'a threat, boast' for **bi-hāt* = OHG *bi-heiz* 'promise', Goth. *bi-hail* 'evil talk', etc. : OE *bēdian* 'promise, boast, threaten', OHG *beheizan* 'promise', cpds. of OE *hātan*, OHG *heizan*, etc. 'call, name' (18.42) and 'command' (19.45). NED s.v. *beot*. Feist 90.

OE *þrēatian* (also 'urge, press, rebuke'), and *þrēatnian* (rare), OE *þrethe*, *þreth(e)ne*, NE *threaten* : OE (*a*)*þrēotian* 'make weary', Goth. *usþriutan* 'make trouble for, annoy', OHG *drōzan* 'press, oppress', Lat. *trūdere* 'thrust, push, crowd', ChSL *trudū* 'trouble', etc. (fr. the same root as OHG *dreuen*, etc., below). Walde-P. 1.755. NED s.v. *threat*, sb.

ME *boste* (also 'boast'), orig. dub., perh. as 'puff oneself up' : MHG *bās* 'swelling, fullness, conceit', *bāsen* 'revel', etc. Walde-P. 2.118.

ME *menasse*, NE *menace*, fr. Fr. *menacer* (above, 2).

Du. *dreigen*, OS *thrēgian*, perh. fr. an extension of **trei-* beside **treu-* in OHG *dreuen*, etc. (below), OE *þrē*

Lett. *rakštāts*, deriv. of *raksts* 'writing' (also 'embroidery, pattern'); this prob.: Lith. *rakštas* 'tomb' (orig. 'grave'), *rakštis* 'splinter', fr. the root of Lett. *rakt* 'dig', Lith. *rakti* 'dig, rake'. Mühl-Endz. 3.475.

5. ChSl. *pisati*, *piša*, etc., general Slavic: OPruss. *peisai* 'writes', Lith. *piešti* 'sketch, draw', ON *fā* 'color, adorn' (*fā rūnar* 'write runes'), OE *fag*

'colored, stained', etc., Grk. *ποικίλος* 'gay-colored', Skt. *piç-* 'carve, prepare, adorn', Av. *pi-s-* 'color, adorn', OPers. *ni-pis-* 'write', Lat. *pingere* ('*pei-g-* beside **peik-*' 'embroider, paint', Toch. Endz. 3.475).

6. Skt. *likh-*, older *rikh-*, lit. 'scratch, scrape': Grk. *ἐπεικω* 'rend, tear', Lith. *riekti* 'sketch, draw', ON *fā* 'color, adorn' (*fā rūnar* 'write runes'), OE *fag*

18.52 READ

Grk.	ἀναγινώσκω	Goth.	ussigwuan, anakum-	Lith.	skaityti
NG	διαβάω (ἀναγινώσκω)	ON	<i>nan</i>	Lett.	laisti (skaititi)
Lat.	legere	Dan.	<i>lase</i>	ChSl.	čisti
It.	leggere	Sw.	<i>läsa</i>	ScR.	čistati
Fr.	lire	OE	<i>lēdan</i>	Boh.	čisti
Sp.	leer	ME	<i>rede</i>	Pol.	czytać
Rum.	chi	NE	<i>read</i>	Russ.	čitat
Ir.	léigim	Du.	<i>lesen</i>	Skt.	paṭh-
Nlr.	lêghim	OHG	<i>lesan</i>	Av.	aiwi-ah-
W.	darllen	MHG	<i>lesen</i>	OPers.	pati-pars-
Br.	lenn	NHG	<i>lesen</i>		

Words for 'read' are based on notions like 'recognize, pick out, gather, observe, interpret, go through', etc., secondarily applied to written characters.

Just as in the case of 'write' Lat. *scribere* is the source of the western European words except English, so Lat. *legere* is the source of the Romance (except Rum.), the Celtic, and, at least in part by semantic borrowing, of the most widespread Gmc. group.

1. Grk. ἀναγινώσκω, lit. (Hom., etc.) 'know, recognize', whence 'recognize written characters', 'read' (Pindar+), cpd. of γινώσκω 'know, recognize' (17.17).

NG διαβάω (the pop. word for 'read'; ἀναγινώσκω lit.), fr. Grk. διαβιβάζω 'carry across', Byz. διαβάω also 'pass the time, converse' (Chron. Mor.). Cf. NE *run through*, Fr. *parcourir* in sense 'read rapidly'. Korae, Ἀνακτα 1.268.

2. Lat. *legere* (> It. *leggere*, Fr. *lire*,

Sp. *leer*), orig. 'pick up, gather, collect', whence 'read', prob. through 'pick up, put together the individual written characters', or merely 'gather' as 'comprehend the meaning of something written' (cf. NE *gather* in this sense. NED s.v. I, 10): Grk. λέγω 'gather, collect' and also 'speak, say' (18.21). Walde-P. 2.422. Ernout-M. 535 ff. Walde-H. 1.780.

Rum. *citi*, fr. the Slavic (below, 6).

3. Ir. léigim, Nlr. lêghim, fr. Lat. *legere* (above).

W. dar-llen (with intensive prefix), Br. *lenn*, orig. only sb. 'reading', fr. Lat. *legendum* 'what is to be read' (: *legere*, above). Pedersen 1.222, 225.

4. Goth. *ussigwuan* or simply *sigwuan* reg. render Grk. ἀναγινώσκω; *sigwuan* also 'sing' (18.12). Prob. orig. applied to reading aloud, reciting (as in Lk. 4.16, etc., the usual sense in NT; but also simply 'read' as in Lk. 6.3).

Goth. *anakunnan*, cpd. of *ana* 'on' and *kunnan* 'know' (renders ἀναγινώσκω 'read') Cor. 1.13, 3.2, lit. translation of the Greek.

ON *rāða*, OE *rædan* (also 'advise, plan, rule, explain', etc.), ME *rede*, NE *read* = OHG *rātan* 'advise', consider, interpret', etc.: ON *ræða*, Goth. *rōðjan* 'speak, talk' (18.21). ON *rāða* is the older word and is always used where reference is to reading of runes, whereas *lesa* (below) is used only of reading writing in Latin characters (cf. B. M. Olsen, Runerne i den oldislandske literatur, 35 f.). The earliest citation of OE *rædan* in NED refers to reading a book (Aelfred, Boeth., ca. 888).

ON *lesa*, Dan. *læse*, Sw. *läsa*, Du. *lezen*, OHG *lesan*, MHG, NHG *lesen*, all lit. 'gather, pick up' (= Goth. *lisan*, OE *lesan* in the lit. sense only). The use for 'read', which spread fr. OHG, etc. to Norse, may be in part a native development, but was doubtless affected by the double use of Lat. *legere* (above). Falk-Torp 677. Weigand-H. 2.56. Kluge-G. 355.

5. Lith. *skaityti*, Lett. *skaitīt*, both also 'count', and 'read' only dial. in Lettic: Lett. *šk'ist* 'think, intend, suppose, heed', fr. **sk'eit-*, beside **k'eit-* in

ChSl. *čisti*, etc. (below). Mühl-Endz. 3.866 f., 4.47.

Lett. *laist*, 'gather, select', and 'read': Lith. *laisti*, Lett. *laist* 'pick up with the beak' (Lett. also 'court', etc.), OHG *lesan*, etc. (above, 4). Mühl-Endz. 2.423, 454.

6. ChSl. *čisti* (čitq) 'read, count, calculate, honor', Boh. *čisti* 'read, count', as 'read' mostly replaced by iter. form *čitat* (ChSl. *po-čitat* 'read') in modern Slavic: Skt. *cit-* 'observe, notice', etc. Walde-P. 1.509. Berneker 174 f.

7. Skt. *paṭh-*, properly 'read or speak aloud' (also 'study, teach'), Mind. for *prath-* 'spread'. Wackernagel, Altind. Gram. 1.167. Walde-P. 2.677.

Skt. *adhi-i-*, lit. 'come upon' (cpd. of *i-* 'go, come'), hence 'remember, understand', and in mid. (*adhitte*) 'learn, study, read'.

Av. *aiwi-ah-*, also 'study, occupy the mind with' (esp. applied to studying the holy writ), cpd. of *aiwi-* 'to, at' and *ah-* 'be'. Barth. 278.

OPers. *pati-pars-* 'read' (an inscription) = Av. *paiti-fras-* 'ask', cpd. of *fras-* 'ask' (18.31). Cf. Pahl. *patpurs-*, Sogd. *pīš-* 'read'. Barth. 999. Benveniste, BSL 31.2.71.

18.53 LETTER (of the Alphabet)

Grk.	γράμμα	Goth.	bōka	Lith.	raidis, litara
NG	γράμμα	ON	(bōk)stafr	Lett.	burts
Lat.	littera	Dan.	bogstav	ChSl.	(kūniga)
It.	lettera	Sw.	bokstav	ScR.	slovo
Fr.	lettre	OE	(bōc)staf	Boh.	písmeno
Sp.	letra	ME	lettre, bocstaf	Pol.	littera
Rum.	litră	NE	letter	Russ.	bukva
Ir.	litr	Du.	letter	Skt.	akṣara-, varṇa-
Nlr.	litr	OHG	buchstab		
W.	llythyren	MHG	buchstap		
Br.	lizerenn	NHG	buchstabe		

Words for 'letter' (of the alphabet) are of diverse origin, but here again the Latin word has been widely borrowed.

1. Grk. γράμμα: γράφω 'write' (18.51).

2. Lat. *littera* (> Romance words), early *leitera*, orig. dub. Ernout-M. 557 f. Walde-H. 1.814 f.

3. Ir. *litr*, Nlr. *litr*, W. *llythyren*,

Fr. *lettre* now 'letter' in both senses. REW 5087.

Sp. *carta*, Rum. *carte* (Rum. also 'book') = It. *carta* 'paper', etc. (18.56).

Rum. *scrisoare* (modern for the now arch. or pop. *carte*), deriv. of *scris* pple. of *scrie* 'write' (18.51). Tiktin 1394.

3. Ir. *scribend*, lit. 'writing', fr. Lat. *scribendum*, gerundive of *scribere* 'write' (18.51). Pedersen 1.225.

Ir. *epistil*, fr. Lat. *epistula*.

Nlr. *litr* (also, and earlier only, 'letter' of the alphabet), W. *llythy*, Br. *lizer* (whence new singulative forms for 'letter' of the alphabet, 18.53), fr. Lat. *littera*. Pedersen 1.234.

4. Goth. *aiþistaule*, fr. Grk. ἐπιστολή, for which also the following. Cf. Jagić, Entstehungsgesch. 307.

ChSl. *bukŭvi*, also 'writing, document', pl. of **buky*, fr. the Gmc. word, Goth. *bōka* 'letter', pl. 'writing, book', etc. (18.53, 18.61). Berneker 99. Stender-Petersen 450 ff.

ChSl. *kūnigŭ*, but mostly 'writing, book' (18.61).

Late ChSl. *posilaniŭje* (: *po*)*sŭlati* 'send' (10.63), lit. translation of Grk. ἐπιστολή.

ScR. *pismo*, Boh. *dopis*, *psaní*, Russ. *pis'mo*, lit. 'writing': ChSl. *pisati*, etc. 'write' (18.51).

ScR., Boh., Pol. *list*, lit. 'leaf': ChSl. *listŭ*, Russ. *list*, etc. 'leaf' (8.56).

7. Skt. *lekha-*, lit. 'writing': *likh-* 'write' (18.51).

Skt. *patra-*, lit. 'leaf', whence 'leaf for writing on, paper, letter' (cf. 18.56).

ME *lettre*, and pl. *lettres*, NE *letter*, fr. OFr. *lettre* (above, 2).

5. Lith. *laiškas*, orig. 'leaf (of a plant)', now 'letter', semantic borrowing fr. Pol. *list* (below, 6).

Lith. *gromata* (discarded in the new lit. lang., cf. NSB s.v.), Lett. *grāmata* (mostly 'book', as 'letter' replaced by *vēstule*), fr. ORuss. *gramota* 'writing, document', fr. Grk. γράμματα (above, 1). Mühl-Endz. 1.644. Berneker 345 f.

Lett. *vēstule* (recent), deriv. of *vēsts* 'news, message, messenger', fr. Russ. *vest'* 'news' (: *vedal'* 'know', etc.). Mühl-Endz. 4.571.

6. ChSl. *epistolŭja*, fr. Grk. ἐπιστολή, for which also the following. Cf. Jagić, Entstehungsgesch. 307.

ChSl. *bukŭvi*, also 'writing, document', pl. of **buky*, fr. the Gmc. word, Goth. *bōka* 'letter', pl. 'writing, book', etc. (18.53, 18.61). Berneker 99. Stender-Petersen 450 ff.

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ScR. *pismo*, Boh. *dopis*, *psaní*, Russ. *pis'mo*, lit. 'writing': ChSl. *pisati*, etc. 'write' (18.51).

ScR., Boh., Pol. *list*, lit. 'leaf': ChSl. *listŭ*, Russ. *list*, etc. 'leaf' (8.56).

7. Skt. *lekha-*, lit. 'writing': *likh-* 'write' (18.51).

Skt. *patra-*, lit. 'leaf', whence 'leaf for writing on, paper, letter' (cf. 18.56).

18.55 TABLET

Grk.	στήλη, πίναξ	Goth.	spilda	Lith.	lentelė, lentutė
NG	πίναξ	ON	spjald, speld	Let.	galdin's
Lat.	tabula, tabella, pugillaris	Dan.	tafle	ChSl.	dŭstica
It.	lavola	Sw.	tafta	ScR.	tablica
Fr.	tablette	OE	bred, writbred, wez-	Boh.	tabulka
Sp.	tabilla	ME	table, tablette	Pol.	tabliczka, tablica
Rum.	tablă	NE	tablet	Russ.	tablica
Ir.	clár, pólaire, taball	Du.	tabell	Skt.	pañā-, phalaka-
Nlr.	leech	OHG	tavala		
W.	taolenn	MHG	tavel(e)		
Br.	taolenn	NHG	tafel		

Tablets of stone, metal, wood, or wax were in common use for writing purposes in ancient times (besides parchment or papyrus), in contrast to their restricted role in modern times.

Most of the European terms are words for 'board, plank', or 'slab', or diminutive forms of these, and in large part go back to the Lat. *tabula*.

1. Grk. στήλη, Dor. στάλα, Aeol. στάλα, the most widespread term for an inscribed monument of stone or bronze, orig. a block or slab of stone (in Hom. as part of a wall or a gravestone), fr. the root of στέλλω 'make ready', orig. 'put in place', OE *stellan* 'set, establish', OHG *stollo* 'support, post', etc., IE **stel-* beside **stā-* 'stand'. Walde-P. 2.644.

Grk. πίναξ, orig. 'board, plank', hence 'platter' (5.32) and 'tablet'. Hence for 'tablet' also πίνακιον, πίνακίς, πίνακίδιον.

Grk. πλάξ, used of various objects with flat surface (: NHG *flach* 'flat', etc., 12.71), including 'tablet'.

Grk. δέλτος, Cypr. δάλτος: δαυδάλλω 'adorn', Lat. *dolāre* 'hew', Skt. *dal-* 'split, burst'. Walde-P. 1.810. Boisacq 174.

Grk. πέτερον, πετέριον, in several regions 'tablet', in literature (also πέταρον) 'perch for fowls' and 'springboard', prob. fr. **petarōn*, **petarōn* = *petō-* = *metēōron* 'in mid-air'. Schwyzler, Gr. Gram. 198.

2. Lat. *tabula* 'board, plank' (9.52), 'table, tablet' for writing (e.g. the *XII tabulae*), in latter sense esp. dim. *tabella*. Hence (fr. *tabula*) new dim. forms It. *tavoletta*, Fr. *tablette*, Sp. *tabilla*. Rum. *tablă* fr. *tabula* through Slavic. Ernout-M. 1011. REW 8514. Tiktin 1544.

Lat. *pugillāris*, orig. adj. 'to be held in the hand', fr. *pugillus* 'handful': *pugnus* 'fist'. Ernout-M. 821.

3. Ir. *clár*, lit. 'board, plank' (9.52). Ir. *pólaire*, fr. Lat. *pugillāris* (above). Pedersen 1.222. Vendryes, De hib. voc. 167.

Ir. *taball*, Nlr. *tabhall*, fr. Lat. *tabula*. Vendryes, De hib. voc. 181.

W. *leech*, lit. 'flat stone, slab': Ir. *lecc* 'stone, flagstone', etc.

Br. *taolenn*, dim. of *taol* 'table', fr. Lat. *tabula*. Loth, Mots lat. 210.

4. Goth. *spilda*, ON *spjald*, *speld*: OHG *spelle* 'splinter, thin piece of wood', MHG *spelle* 'split piece of wood, hand-tool used in weaving', etc., fr. the root of OHG *spaltan*, MLG *spalden* 'split'. Walde-P. 2.678. Feist 445.

OE *bred*, lit. 'board, plank' (9.52), also cpds. *writbred* with *writ* 'writing', and *wez-bred* (for *pugillāris* Lk. 1.63) with *wez*, *wez* 'wax'.

ME, early NE *table*, ME *tablette* (rare in this sense), NE, Du. *tafel*, fr. Fr. *table*, *tablette* (above, 2).

OHG *tavala*, MHG *tavel(e)*, NHG *tafel* (specifically *schreibtäfel*), MLG *tavele*

sheet of papyrus (cf. πάπυρος γνώριμος *πάπυρος*, ἀφ' ἧς ὁ χάρτης κατασκευάζεται Diosc. 1.86), prob. a loanword, but source unknown. Hence Lat. *charta* (> It. *carta*; many other derivs. for paper as 'document, chart, card', etc., but not usual words for paper as writing material). Dim. *χαρτίον*, pl. *χαρτιά* (> ChSl.

chartija, ScR. *hartija*, Rum. *hrtie*), NG *χαρτί*, pl. *χαρτιά*. Boisacq 1052. Ernout-M. 182. REW 1866. Berneker 385.

4. Russ. *bumaga*, Ukr. *bumaha*, of the same orig. as ScR. *pamuk*, etc. 'cotton' (6.24). Berneker 100 f.

5. Skt. *patra-* 'leaf' (18.54, 62).

18.57 PEN

Grk.	κάλαμος	Goth.	.....	Lith.	plunksena
NG	πένα	ON	peni	Let.	spalva
Lat.	calamus (penna)	Dan.	pen	ChSl.	trŭstŭ
It.	penna	Sw.	penna	ScR.	pero
Fr.	penna	OE	fejer	Boh.	péro
Sp.	pluma	ME	penn	Pol.	pióro
Rum.	pană, condei	NE	pen	Russ.	pero
Ir.	penn	Du.	pen	Skt.	lekhanī-, kalama-
Nlr.	penne	OHG	fedara		
W.	pin	MHG	veder(e)		
Br.	pluenn	NHG	feder		

The instrument for writing on tablets in ancient Greece and Rome was the 'style', Grk. γραφίς (: γράφω 'write'), Lat. *stilus* (orig. any pointed instrument). The 'pen', for writing on parchment, papyrus, and the later paper, was a 'reed' (reed-pen) or later a 'feather' (quill-pen). The latter is the source of nearly all the Eur. words, which are either from the Latin or are native words for 'feather', and which have come to be felt as distinct words even when formally the same (as NHG *feder* in contrast to NE *pen* vs. *feather*) and so applied without any sense of incongruity to metal pens.

1. Grk. κάλαμος (> Lat. *calamus*), lit. 'reed'. Hence ChSl. *trŭstŭ* renders κάλαμος as 'reed' (Jagic, Entstehungsgesch. 398), and also as 'pen' (Psalt. p. 96 Geitler = Psalms 45.1).

Late Byz. κορύδι (NG κορύδι now esp. 'slate pencil'; cf. μολυβοκόρυδι

'lead pencil'), dim. of κόρυδιλος 'knuckle, joint, knob', here with reference to the joints of the reed. Hence Rum. *condeiu* the old word for 'pen' or 'pencil' (in mod. lit. mostly replaced by *pană*). Korae, Ἀνακτα 4.241. Tiktin 400.

2. Lat. *penna* 'feather', late (Isid.) 'pen'. Hence It. *penna*, OFr. *pennne* (> ME *pennne*, NE *pen* > W. *pin*), Rum. *pană*, NG *πένα*, Ir. *penn*, Nlr. *penne*, late ON *penni*, Dan. *pen*, Sw. *penna*, Du. *pen*. REW 6514. Vendryes, De hib. voc. 165. Falk-Torp 821.

Similarly Fr. *plume*, Sp. *pluma*, Br. *pluenn*, OE *fejer*, OHG *fedara*, etc., gen. Slavic, all lit. 'feather' (4.393).

3. Skt. *lekhanī-*: *likh-* 'write' (18.11). Skt. late *kalama-*, fr. Grk. κάλαμος, cf. Weber, Ber. Preuss. Akad. 1890. 912 ff.

(> Dan. *tafle*, Sw. *tafta*), fr. Lat. *tabula* (above, 2). Falk-Torp 1250. Weigand-H. 2.1018.

5. Lith. *lentelė, lentutė*, dims. of *lenta* 'board' (9.52).

Lett. *galdin's*, dim. of *galds*, orig. 'piece of hewn timber, plank', now 'table' (7.44). Mühl-Endz. 1.590.

6. ChSl. *dŭstica* (= *πινακίδιον* Lk. 1.63), dim. of *dŭska* 'board' (9.52).

18.56 PAPER

Grk.	χάρτης	Dan.	papir
NG	χαρτί	Sw.	papper
Lat.	charta, papirus	ME	papper
It.	carta	NE	pape
Fr.	papier	Du.	papi
Sp.	papel	MHG	papp
Rum.	hîrtie	NHG	papi
Nlr.	pâpêar		
W.	papur		
Br.	paper		

18.59 PENCIL			
NG	μολύβι, μολυβοκότυλο	Dan.	blyant
It.	lapis	Sw.	blyertspenna
Fr.	crayon	NE	pencil
Sp.	lápiz	Du.	pollood
Rum.	creion	NHG	bleistift
Nir.	penna luaidhe		
W.	pensel		
Br.	pienn-bloum		

Many of the words for the modern 'pencil' are based on those for the material 'lead' (9.68), here to be understood as 'black lead', an old term for 'graphite' before its true composition was known (cf. NED s.v. *black lead*) and still so used of the lead(s) of a pencil. When I was a boy in school we spoke of *lead pencils* in distinction from the *slate pencils* still in common use. A few are based on terms for other mineral materials. Some words for a chalk crayon or for a small brush have been extended to cover 'pencil'. Some others are not connected with the material used, but are simply from the notion of 'mark, draw'.

1. Derivs., cpds., or phrases with words for 'lead' (9.68). NG μολυβοκότυλο (cf. κοτύλι, 18.57), but pop. simply μολύβι; Nir. penna luaidhe, Br. pienn-bloum; Dan. blyant, Sw. blyertspenna, Du. pollood (pot 'pot', hence orig. 'pot lead', parallel to NE potash, etc.; Franck-v. W. 519), NHG bleistift (stift 'peg, pen, crayon', etc.); SCR. olouka, Pol. ołówek, Boh. olůvko (less common than tužka).

2. It. lapis, Sp. lápiz, orig. the material 'hematite', fr. Lat. lapis 'stone'. Cf. It. matita 'drawing pencil', fr. Grk. αἷμα-ρίτης 'hematite' (deriv. of αἷμα 'blood'). before its true composition was known (cf. NED s.v. *black lead*) and still so used of the lead(s) of a pencil. When I was a boy in school we spoke of *lead pencils* in distinction from the *slate pencils* still in common use. A few are based on terms for other mineral materials. Some words for a chalk crayon or for a small brush have been extended to cover 'pencil'. Some others are not connected with the material used, but are simply from the notion of 'mark, draw'.

3. Fr. crayon (> Rum. creion), also and orig. 'crayon', fr. craie, Lat. creta 'chalk'. REW 2319.

4. W. pensel, fr. ME pensel = pencil. Parry-Williams 110.

5. NE pencil, in ME pensel 'paint-brush', fr. OFr. pincel (Fr. pinceau), VLat. *pencilum = Lat. pēnicillum, dim. of pēniculus 'brush', dim. of pēnis 'tail'. NED s.v.

6. Lith. pašeis and pieštukas, fr. the root in piešti, pašyti 'mark, draw': ChSl. písati 'write', etc. (18.51). Trautmann 210 f.

7. Lett. zīmulis, fr. zīme (Lith. zymė) 'sign': Lith. žinoti, Lett. zināt 'know'. 8. Boh. tužka, fr. tužiti 'stiffen, fasten', influenced by the stift of NHG bleistift (?).

9. Russ. karandaš, fr. Turk. karadaş 'slate' (cpd. of kara 'black' and daş, daş 'stone'), hence doubtless first used of the slate pencil. Lokotsch 1076.

18.61 BOOK			
Grk.	βιβλος, βιβλίον	Goth.	bōkōs
NG	βιβλίον	ON	bōk
Lat.	liber	Dan.	bog
It.	libro	Sw.	bok
Fr.	livre	OE	bōc
Sp.	libro	ME	book
Rum.	carte	NE	book
Ir.	leabar	Du.	boek
Nir.	leabhar	OHG	buoh
W.	lyfr	MHG	buoch
Br.	lewr	NHG	buch

Most of the words for 'book' are based on names of various materials used for writing.

1. Grk. βιβλος, βιβλίον, orig. 'papyrus' (18.56), hence also 'roll of papyrus, book' (in Christian times The Book, the Bible). Hence dim. βιβλίον, βιβλίον eventually the common word for 'book'.

2. Lat. liber (> It., Sp. libro, Fr. livre), orig. 'thin inner bark of a tree', used for writing material before the introduction of papyrus: Russ. lub 'bark, bast', Lith. luba 'board', etc. Walde-P. 2.418. Ernout-M. 544. Walde-H. 1.790.

While liber was the generic term, others were used for the book form, as volumen for the usual 'roll' (fr. volvere 'turn'), and cōdex, orig. 'block of wood', then a set of wooden tablets fastened together on the edge, finally the similar arrangement of papyrus or parchment leaves and so the ancestor of the modern book form.

Rum. carte (old also 'letter'), fr. Lat. charta 'paper' (18.56). REW 1866.

3. Ir. lebor, Nir. leabhar, W. lyfr, Br. lewr, fr. Lat. liber. Pedersen 1.226.

4. Goth. bōkōs (pl. 'writing, document, book', sg. 'letter of the alphabet'),

ON bōk, OE bōc, etc., general Gmc., orig. (pl. as in Goth.) 'tablets of beechwood': ON bōk, OE bōc, OHG buocha, etc. 'beech' (8.62). Walde-P. 2.128. Falk-Thorp 89. Kluge-G. 82.

5. Lith. knyga, fr. the Slavic (below, 6).

Lett. grāmata, old also 'letter' (Lith. gramata id.), fr. ORuss. gramota 'writing, document', ChSl. gramata 'scriptures', fr. Grk. γράμματα 'writing, letter' (18.54). Mühl-Endz. 1.644. Berneker 345 f.

6. ChSl. knižny (pl. tantum) 'writing, letter, book', SCR. knjiga, Boh. kniha, etc. (but orig. in pl.), general Slavic for 'book', etym. disputed, but prob. as orig. 'wooden tablets' (like Goth. bōkōs), deriv. of a *kniū in Pol. kien 'stump', etc. Brückner 277 f. (and esp. KZ 45.313 ff.). Otherwise (as loanword) Berneker 664.

7. Skt. pustaka- (less usually pustā-), also 'manuscript', etym. dub. Uhlenbeck 171.

Skt. grantha-, lit. 'tying, binding, knot', whence 'a joining together, composition' and 'treatise, book': granth- 'fasten, arrange, compose'. Walde-P. 1.595.

18.63 LINE (of Writing or Printing)

Grk.	στίχος	ON	līna
NG	στίχος	Dan.	linie
Lat.	versus	Sw.	rad
It.	riga	OE	līne
Fr.	ligne	ME	lyne
Sp.	línea, renglón	NE	line
Rum.	rând	Du.	regel
Nir.	line	OHG	zila
W.	lin	MHG	zile
Br.	linenn	NHG	zeile

The 'line' of writing or printing is expressed in part by the usual words for 'line', mostly from Lat. línea (12.84), in part by words for 'row, series, order' or 'rule'.

1. Grk. στίχος 'row' (: στείχω 'march, go', 10.47), hence 'verse' of poetry and 'line' of prose.

2. Lat. versus, orig. 'furrow' (fr. vertere turn), hence 'row, line' and esp. 'verse, line' of writing (esp. poetry, but not so restricted). Hence the widespread Eur. words, Fr. vers, OE fers, NE verse, NHG vers, etc., all most commonly applied to poetry (or 'verses' in the Bible), but Pol. wiersz reg. word for 'line' of prose or poetry.

It. riga, fr. OHG (Langob.) riga 'line' (MHG rihe, NHG reihe 'line, row, order'): OE rēw, rāw 'row'.

Sp. renglón, deriv. of ringla (Cat. rengla), colloq. form of regla 'rule' (Lat. regula). Diez 483.

Rum. rând 'row, order' and 'line', fr. Slavic, ChSl. redū 'order', etc. (below, 5).

3. Sw. rad 'row, series' and 'line': ON rōð 'row, series', outside connections dub. Walde-P. 1.74. Falk-Torp 869. Hellquist 809.

Du. regel 'rule' and 'line', fr. Lat. regula 'rule'.

NHG zeile, fr. OHG zila, MHG zile 'row, line', perh. fr. the same root as ziel 'object', zeit 'time', etc. Falk-Torp 1259. Kluge-G. 706.

4. Lith. eilutė, fr. eilė 'row, series', root-connection? Walde-P. 1.104.

Lett. rinda 'row' and 'line' = (or fr.) Lith. rinda 'row': ChSl. redū 'order'. Mühl-Endz. 3.527.

5. SCR. redak, Boh. řadek, řadka, fr. SCR. red, Boh. řad, řada, 'order, row, series' = ChSl. redū 'order'.

Pol. wiersz, fr. Lat. versus (above, 2), prob. through HG vers.

Russ. stroka (or more commonly dim. stročka) = ChSl. stroka 'center, point': ChSl. strūkna, Russ. streknuti 'goad, prick'. Brückner 519.

6. Skt. rekha- (12.84), quotable also for line of writing?

18.64 PRINT (vb.)			
NG	τυπώνω	Dan.	trykke
It.	imprimere	Sw.	trycka
Fr.	imprimer	NE	print
Sp.	imprimir	Du.	drucken
Rum.	imprima	NHG	drucken
Nir.	clódhaim		
W.	argraffu, printiu		
Br.	moula		

Verbs for 'print' are most commonly derived from those for 'press' (9.342). Some are from nouns meaning 'stamp, impression, seal'.

1. NG τυπώνω, fr. τύπος 'stamp, print' (cf. also τύπος 'the press'), in class. Grk. 'impression', fr. τύπω 'strike, beat'.

2. It. imprimere, Fr. imprimer, Sp. imprimir, Rum. imprima, fr. Lat. imprimere 'impress, stamp', cpd. of premere 'press'.

3. Nir. clódhaim, fr. sb. cló 'stamp, print, form', etym.?

W. argraffu (sb. argraff 'impression, print'), fr. ar- 'upon' and obs. graffo 'engrave', fr. ME grave id. Parry-Williams 83.

W. printiu, fr. NE print. Br. moula, fr. moul 'mold, impression', fr. Fr. moule id.

4. Dan. trykke, Sw. trycka, Du. drukken, NHG drucken, orig. 'press', like OE pryccan, etc. On the NHG distinction,

drucken 'print' vs. drücken 'press', cf. Kluge-G. 115, Paul, Deutsches Wtb. 113.

NE print, fr. sb. print, early prient, fr. OFr. priente, deriv. of Lat. premere 'press'.

5. Lith. spaudinti, also and orig. 'press', beside spausti 'press', whence also spaudinti 'print' with sb. spautuwei 'printing house'.

Lett. iespiest, cpd. of spiest 'press'. Lett. drukāt, fr. sb. drukā, fr. LG druk.

6. SCR. stampati, fr. sb. stampa 'print', fr. It. stampa 'stamp, press, print'.

Boh. tisknouti, also 'press', with sb. tisk 'pressure, press'.

Pol. drukować, fr. sb. druk 'print, press', fr. NHG druck.

Russ. pečatā, fr. pečat' 'seal, stamp, the press' = ChSl. pečatī, Boh. pečel, etc. 'seal', fr. the root of ChSl. pekā, pešti 'bake', hence something 'baked in'. Cf. SCR. opeka 'brick' fr. the same root. Brückner 407.

18.65 LITERATURE

Grk.	γράμματα	Goth.	(mēla)
NG	λογόγραφία	ON	(script, ritning)
Lat.	litterae	Dan.	litteratur
It.	letteratura	Sw.	litteratur
Fr.	littérature	OE	(writ)
Sp.	literatura	ME	litterature
Rum.	literatură	NE	literature
Ir.	(scriptur)	Du.	letterkunde
Nir.	litrídhacht	OHG	(giscrip, scrift)
W.	llyenyddiaeth	MHG	(schrift)
Br.	lennege	NHG	literatur

18.66 AUTHOR, WRITER

Grk.	συγγραφεὺς	Dan.	forfatter, skribent
NG	συγγραφεὺς, λογογράφος	Sw.	skriftställare, författare
Lat.	scriptor, auctor	OE	writere
It.	auctor, scriptore	ME	autor, writer
Fr.	auteur, écrivain	NE	author, writer
Sp.	autor, escritor	Du.	schrijver
Rum.	scriitor, autor	OHG	scripior
Ir.	auitor, scribmí	MHG	tihtare
Nir.	ughdar, scribhnóir	NHG	verfasser, schriftsteller
W.	auður		
Br.	skriwagner		

The majority of words for the literary 'author, writer' are words for 'writer', derived from the usual verbs for 'write'. But Lat. auctor 'author' has a large progeny, and in some languages the 'author'-words have a superior rank to the 'writer'-words, since the latter are so comprehensive, covering the veriest scribbler (so e.g. Fr. auteur vs. écrivain, Sp. autor vs. escritor; but NE writer, though comprehensive, is used, no less than author, of the greatest).

A few of the words listed are used for the author of particular works, but not in phrases like 'the Greek authors'. So NHG verfasser, while the corresponding Dan. forfatter, Sw. författare may be used also in such phrases.

1. Derivs. of verbs for 'write'. Obvious by comparison with the list 18.51, But NHG schriftsteller for 'literary writer' vs. schreiber 'writer' in general, 'scribe', etc.

2. Lat. auctor 'author' as 'originator, founder, proposer', etc., hence also literary 'author', fr. augere 'increase, augment'. Ernout-M. 89. Hence the widespread Eur. words.

3. MHG tihtare 'composer, writer' and 'poet', see 18.67.

NHG verfasser, fr. verfassen 'put together, compose', cpd. of fassen 'hold, seize' (11.14). Similarly Dan. forfatter, Sw. författare, fr. vbs. borrowed fr. MLG vorvaten. Falk-Torp 255.

4. SCR. književnik, fr. književni 'literary', fr. knjiga 'book' (18.61). Cf. ChSl. knižnik 'scribe'.

Boh. původce, 'author' in wider and narrower sense, fr. původ 'origin'.

5. Skt. grantha-kāra-, grantha-kṛt-, cpds. of grantha- 'literary production, book' (18.61) and forms of kṛ- 'make'.

Most words for 'literature' are based on the notion of 'letters', and a Lat. deriv. has furnished what is virtually an international Eur. term.

For the earlier periods of the Eur. languages, before the adoption of Lat. litteratūra, the entries in the list (namely, the Ir., Goth., OE, OHG, ChSl.) are words for 'writing(s)' which are mostly quotable only with reference to the holy 'scripture'. But it may be assumed that they might cover also 'writings, literature' in general.

1. Grk. γράμματα, pl. of γράμμα 'letter' (18.54), covers 'letter' = 'epistle', 'documents', and 'writings' of an author, also the science of literature and grammar. Though apparently not quotable in class. times in a phrase like 'Greek literature', it was eventually so used, e.g. NG Ἑλληνικά γράμματα.

NG λογοτεχνία, lit. the 'art of words', a modern creation, now the technical literary term.

2. Lat. litterae, pl. of littera 'letter' (18.54), used like Grk. γράμματα for 'letter' = 'epistle', 'writings', and literature. This last use is preserved in Fr. lettres (cultiver les lettres, un homme de lettres, belles-lettres, etc.), NE letters (man of letters, etc.), etc., also in derivs., Ir. litrid 'man of letters', whence Nir. litridheacht (or litridhacht) 'literature', and Du. letter-kunde. Otherwise replaced by the following.

Lat. litteratūra, a rendering of Grk. γραμματική 'writing', esp. 'science of language, grammar', only later (not class.) 'literature', but source of the most widespread Eur. term.

3. Ir. scriptur 'scripture', fr. Lat. scriptura. Vendryes, De hib. voc. 175.

W. llenyddiaeth, Br. lennegezh, derivs. (W. through vb. llenyddā of W. llen 'lore, learning', Br. lenn 'reading', fr. Lat. legendum 'what is to be read' (cf. 18.52).

4. Goth. mēla, ON script, ritning, OE writ, OHG giscrip, scrift (also buoch-scrift = literatura, Notker), all fr. verbs for 'write' (18.51), and the reg. words for holy 'scripture'.

5. In ChSl. the Grk. γράμματα is rendered by knižny (whence words for 'book', cf. 18.61), bukŭvi (orig. 'letters', cf. 18.54), and písati 'write', (18.51). Cf. Jagić, Entstehungsgesch. 357.

SCR. književnost, deriv. (through adj. književni 'literary') of knjiga 'book' (18.61).

Boh. písemnictví, deriv. (through adj. písemný) of písati 'write' (18.51).

Russ. slovesnost' (now rather archaic), deriv. (through adj. slovesnyj) of slovo 'word' (18.26).

6. Skt. grantha- 'composition, literary production, book' (18.61).

Skt. gāstra- 'instruction' (: gās- 'teach', 17.25), 'instructional work' and applied to various forms of literature.

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18.62 PAGE

Grk.	σελίς	Dan.	side
NG	σελίδα	Sw.	sida
Lat.	página	NE	side
It.	página	Du.	bladzijde
Fr.	page	NHG	seite
Sp.	página		
Rum.	página		
Nir.	leathanach		
W.	tudalen		
Br.	pajenn		

The Greek and Latin words denoted the column of a papyrus roll, and, this being usually written only on one side, the column was in fact the 'page'. After the advent of the codex, with writing on both sides of the leaf and each side numbered, the same words were kept for this 'page' in the modern sense.

But in many of the Eur. languages 'page' is expressed, logically enough from its relation to the leaf, as 'side of a leaf' or more commonly simply as 'side'.

1. Grk. σελίς, -ίδος, used as an architectural term for 'cross-piece', also 'block of seats', 'rowing-bench', etc. (beside σέλα 'deck, rowing-bench, scaffold', etc.), was applied to the column of a papyrus roll (not necessarily identical with the sheet of papyrus, the writing in column sometimes crossing the juncture of the sheets; cf. also κολλήματα 5ε, σελίδες 9λς '95 sheets, 137 columns', Riv. fil. 37.361), and later to the 'page' of codices. Hence NG σελίδα 'page'.

2. Lat. página (> It., Sp., Rum. pagina directly adopted; Fr. page > NE page, Br. pajenn), fr. the root of pangere

'fix, fasten' (cf. the use of páginae for rows of vines fastened together in Pliny), usually denoted the column (= Grk. σελίς), and after the introduction of the codex, the 'page'. Ernout-M. 722.

this fr. OBoh. *bdti* 'speak, relate, tell stories' (Berneker 39). Gebauer 2.366. Russ. (beside usual *poet*) *stichovorec*, lit. 'verse-maker', cpd. of *stich*, ChSl. *stichŭ*, fr. Grk. *stichos* 'verse'.

7. Skt. *kavi* 'wise, wise one, sage, seer', later 'poet', fr. the root seen in *ā-kūti* 'intention', Grk. *koia* 'perceive', Lat. *cavere* 'beware', ChSl. *čuti* 'feel, perceive', etc. Walde-P. 1.368 ff.

CHAPTER 19

TERRITORIAL, SOCIAL, AND POLITICAL DIVISIONS;
SOCIAL RELATIONS

19.11 COUNTRY ("European Countries")	19.44 FREE (adj.)
19.12 ONE'S NATIVE COUNTRY	19.45 COMMAND, ORDER (vbs.)
19.13 COUNTRY VS. TOWN	19.46 OBEY
19.14 REGION, TERRITORY	19.47 LET, PERMIT
19.15 CITY, TOWN	19.48 COMPEL
19.16 VILLAGE	19.51 FRIEND
19.17 BOUNDARY	19.52 ENEMY
19.21 PEOPLE (Populace)	19.53 COMPANION
19.22 A PEOPLE, NATION	19.54 NEIGHBOR
19.23 TRIBE, CLAN, FAMILY (in Wide Sense)	19.55 STRANGER
19.31 RULE (vb.), GOVERN	19.56 GUEST
19.32 KING	19.57 HOST
19.33 QUEEN	19.58 HELP, AID (vbs.)
19.34 EMPEROR	19.59 HINDER, PREVENT
19.35 PRINCE	19.61 CUSTOM
19.352 Note on Other Titles of Nobility	19.62 STRIFE, QUARREL
19.36 NOBLE (sb.), NOBLEMAN	19.63 PLOT, CONSPIRACY
19.37 CITIZEN	19.64 COMMON (adj.)
19.38 SUBJECT (sb.)	19.65 MEET (vb.)
19.41 MASTER	19.71 Note on Terms for Members of a Trade or Profession
19.42 SLAVE	19.72 WHORE, PROSTITUTE
19.43 SERVANT	

19.11 COUNTRY ("European Countries")

Grk. <i>χώρα, γῆ, χθών</i>	Goth. <i>land</i>	Lith. <i>krakšas, žemė</i>
NG <i>χώρα, τόπος</i>	ON <i>land</i>	Lett. <i>zeme</i>
Lat. <i>finēs, terra</i>	Dan. <i>land</i>	ChSl. <i>strana, zemlja</i>
It. <i>paese</i>	Sw. <i>land</i>	SCr. <i>zemlja</i>
Fr. <i>pays</i>	OE <i>land</i>	Boh. <i>země</i>
Sp. <i>pais</i>	ME <i>land, contrée</i>	Pol. <i>ziemia</i>
Rum. <i>țară</i>	NE <i>country, land</i>	Russ. <i>strana</i>
Ir. <i>tír, crích</i>	Du. <i>land</i>	Skt. <i>deśa-, viśaya-, jana-</i>
Nir. <i>tír</i>	OHG <i>lant</i>	Av. <i>daiśhu-, OPers. dah-yu-</i>
W. <i>gwlad</i>	NHG <i>lant</i>	
Br. <i>bro</i>	NHG <i>land</i>	

'Country' is intended here as the territory of a whole people or nation ("European countries"), though the words are used also in a more general sense for areas of indeterminate extent.

The majority are the same as words for 'land', but a few are from 'boundaries' or other sources.

1. Words for 'land' already discussed in 1.21.

1301

Grk. *γῆ, χθών* (poet.); Lat. *terra*, Rum. *țară*; Ir. *tír*; Goth. *land*, etc., general Gmc. (in NE now replaced in common use by *country*); Lith. *žemė* (formerly so used), Lett. *zeme*; ChSl. *zemlja* (reg. for *γῆ* including 'country', but *strana* for *χώρα*), SCr. *zemlja*, Boh. *země*, Pol. *ziemia* (Russ. *zemlja* formerly so used, but mostly *strana*).

2. Grk. *χώρα*, also 'space, place' like *χῶρος*, both orig. 'empty space': *χῶρος* 'bereft', Skt. *hā-* 'leave', etc. Walde-P. 1.543. NG *χώρα*, lit. 'country', pop. 'town' (19.15).

Grk. *τόπος* 'place' (12.11), 'region', NG pop. also 'country'.

3. Lat. *finēs*, lit. 'boundaries, limits', pl. of *finis* 'limit, border' and temporal 'end' (14.26).

It. *paese*, Fr. *pays* (> Sp. *pais*), fr. VLat. *pāgēnsis*, deriv. of *pāgus* 'country district' (19.14). REW 6145. Gamillscheg 679.

4. Ir. *crích* (beside more usual *tír*), see under 'region' (19.14).

W. *gwlad* : Br. *glad* 'wealth, fortune', Ir. *flaith* 'ruler', etc., fr. the root in Ir. *foln-* 'rule', Lat. *valere* 'be strong', OE *wealdan*, etc. 'rule' (19.31). Walde-P. 1.219. Pedersen 1.157.

Br. *bro*, also 'region' as W. *bro*, see 19.14.

5. ME *contrée*, NE *country*, fr. OFr. *contrée*, *contrée* (now mostly 'country' in

more general sense), fr. VLat. *contrāta* (*regiō*), lit. '(region) opposite', deriv. of *contra* 'against, opposite'. REW 2187 NED s.v. *country*.

6. Lith. *krakšas* (now more usual than *žemė* for 'country'; cf. Hermann, Lit.-Deutsches Gesprächsb. 22, 36), also 'region' and (more orig.) 'side, edge, shore' = Lett. *krasts* 'shore', etym. dub. Mühl.-Endz. 2.260.

7. ChSl. *strana* (reg. for *χώρα*), Russ. *strana* (ChSl. form) = SCr., Boh. *strana*, Pol. *strona*, Russ. *storona* 'side' (12.36).

8. Skt. *deśa*, also 'region', lit. 'direction' : *diś-* 'show, point out'. Uhlenbeck 130.

Skt. *viśaya*, also 'territory, realm, kingdom', as orig. 'sphere of influence' : *viś-* 'be active', outside root connections dub. Uhlenbeck 289. Whitney, Roots 161.

Skt. *janapada*, cpd. of *jana* 'race' and *pada* 'station, abode' (lit. 'step' : *pad-* 'foot').

Av. *daiśhu-*, *dah'yu-*, OPers. *dahyu-* (in OPers. used of the great provinces and also of regions within them; MPers. *deh* 'country', NPers. *diḥ* 'village'), prob. = Skt. *dasyu-*, the designation of the pre-Aryan inhabitants of India (orig. 'inhabitants of the country?'), root connections dub. Barth. 706 ff. Uhlenbeck 123.

19.12 ONE'S NATIVE COUNTRY

Grk. <i>πατρίς</i>	Goth. <i>gabaurþs, land</i>	Lith. <i>tėvynė</i>
NG <i>πατρίς</i>	ON <i>fōstrjǫðr</i> (-land)	Lett. <i>tėvija, tėvzeme</i>
Lat. <i>patria</i>	Dan. <i>fōsterland</i> (fosterland)	ChSl. <i>otčestvije</i>
It. <i>patria</i>	Sw. <i>fädernsland, fosterland</i>	SCr. <i>domovina, otačastvo</i>
Fr. <i>patrie</i>	OE <i>þēlland, fæderþēl</i>	Boh. <i>vlast, otcina</i>
Sp. <i>patria</i>	ME <i>contrée</i>	Pol. <i>ojczyzna</i>
Rum. <i>patrie</i>	NE <i>country, fatherland</i>	Russ. <i>rodina, otečestvo</i>
Ir. <i>atharde, atharthir</i>	Du. <i>vaderland</i>	Skt. <i>svadeśa</i>
Nir. <i>tír dhúthchais</i>	OHG <i>fateruodil</i>	
W. <i>gwlad</i>	MHG <i>vaterheim, vaterland</i>	
Br. <i>mamvro</i>	NHG <i>vaterland</i>	

The notion of 'one's native country' may be expressed by the regular words for 'country' with appropriate context, as in NE *my country*, *die for one's country*, which (rather than *fatherland*, *native country*, etc.) carry the emotional value of Fr. *patrie*, NHG *vaterland*, etc. Where words for 'country' are repeated in this list, a similar context is, of course, to be understood.

But in most of the IE languages there are special terms. These are most commonly derivs. or cpds. of the words for 'father', possibly, but not necessarily, reflecting semantic borrowing from the Greek *πατρίς*. Much less commonly from words for 'mother'. Terms like NE *mother country* or *motherland*, though quotable in this sense, are used mainly to denote the relation of a country to its colonies or the home of certain products, etc.

Others are derived from words for 'home', 'birth', 'race, family', and (through 'possession') 'power'.

1. Derivs. or cpds. of words for 'father' (2.35).

Grk. *πατρίς* (also *πάτρα*, Hom. *πάτρα*), NG *πατρίς*; Lat. *patria* (> Romance words); Ir. *atharde, atharthir* (K. Meyer, Contrib. 144); OE *fæderþēl*, OHG *fateruodil*, NE *fatherland*, NHG *vaterland*, Dan. *fōsterland*, etc. (see list); Lith. *tėvynė*, Lett. *tėvija, tėvzeme*; ChSl. *otčestvije* (reg. for *πατρίς*), SCr. *otačastvo*, Oldčbina, Boh. *otčina*, Pol. *ojczyzna*, Russ. *otečestvo*.

2. Nir. *tír dhúthchais*, i.e. *tír* 'country' with gen. sg. of Nir. *dúthchas*

'inheritance, one's homeland or country' (cf. Mir. *firduchus* 'true native country'), deriv. of Mir. *dúthaigh* 'belonging to, fitting', Nir. *duthaigh* 'estate, land, region' (19.14).

W. *gwlad* 'country' (19.11) and 'native country' (cf. *gwladgar* 'patriotic').

Br. *mamvro*, cpd. of *mamm* 'mother' and *bro* 'country'.

3. Goth. *gabaurþs* 'birth', hence as 'birthplace' for *πατρίς* (Mk. 6.4, Lk. 4.23, 24; but *in landa seinamma* = *eis tērēn πατρίδα αβρού* Mk. 6.1).

ON *fōstrjǫðr* and *fōstrland*, Dan. (arch. or poet.), Sw. *fosterland*, cpds. of *fōstr* 'fostering' and words for 'land'.

OE *þēlland*, *þēl* (freq. for *patria* in Gospels), also *þēlland* and *fæderþēl* (= OHG *fateruodil* so used by Tat.) = ON *oðal*, OHG *uodal*, *uodil* inherited 'estate, patrimony' (as OE *þēl* also), with strong grade of root in ON *oðal* 'nature', OE *þēle* 'noble', OHG *adal* 'noble descent, nobility' (NHG *adel*), etc., prob. : Goth. *atta* 'father', etc. Walde-P. 1.44. Falk-Torp 787, 1430, 1524.

OE *eard* (for *patria* in Mt. 13.54, 57, Aelfric, etc.), but mostly more general 'region' (19.14).

4. SCr. *domovina*, fr. *dom* 'house, home' (7.12).

Boh. *vlast* = ChSl. *vlasti* 'power', Pol. *włość* 'landed property', Russ. *vološt* 'district', fr. the root of ChSl. *vlada*, *vlasti* 'rule' (19.31). Brückner 625 f.

Russ. *rodina*, fr. *rod* 'descent, race, family' (19.23).

5. Skt. *svadeśa*, cpd. of *sva-* 'own' and *deśa-* 'country'.

19.13 COUNTRY
(vs. Town)

Grk. <i>ἀγορά, χώρα</i>	Goth. <i>weihsa, haimōs</i>	Lith. <i>sodžius, kaimas</i>
NG <i>ἀγορά</i>	ON <i>land</i>	Lett. <i>lauki</i>
Lat. <i>rūs, agrī</i>	Dan. <i>land</i>	ChSl. <i>sela</i>
It. <i>campagna</i>	Sw. <i>land</i>	SCr. <i>selo</i>
Fr. <i>campagne</i>	OE <i>land</i>	Boh. <i>venkov</i>
Sp. <i>campo</i>	ME <i>land, feild</i>	Pol. <i>wieś</i>
Rum. <i>camp</i>	NE <i>country</i>	Russ. <i>dereжня</i>
Ir. <i>tuath</i>	Du. <i>land</i>	
Nir. <i>tuath</i>	OHG <i>lant</i>	
W. <i>gwlad</i>	MHG <i>lant</i>	
Br. <i>maces, ploue</i>	NHG <i>land</i>	

Many of the words for 'country' as listed in 19.11 are used also for 'country' vs. 'city, town', as NE *in the country*, NHG *auf dem lande*, etc. Otherwise this is expressed by words for 'field' (often in plural) or derivs. of these, words cognate with others for 'space', some for 'village', and in a few cases by terms reflecting the notion of 'outside'.

1. Grk. *ἀγρός* 'field' (8.12), also 'country' in this sense, esp. pl. *ἀγροί* (but also sg. Hom.).

Grk. *χώρα* 'country' (19.11), sometimes also in this sense.

NG *ἔσχα*, in class. Grk. 'prominence, protuberance' (so in lit. NG, also *κατ' ἔσχα* 'par excellence, especially'), late also 'extremity', whence 'remote place' and so 'country' vs. 'town' (*eis tērēn ἔσχα* 'in the country'). Korais, *Ἀρακτα* 4.2.630.

2. Lat. *rūs* : Av. *ravah-* 'space, freedom', Goth., OE *rūm*, etc. 'space, room', ChSl. *rustiŭ*, *rustiŭ* 'level'. Walde-P. 2.356 f. Ernout-M. 879.

Lat. *ager* 'field' (8.12), also 'country' in this sense, esp. pl. *agri*. Cf. Lat. *pāgus* 'country district' and the derivs. for 'country' (19.11), these also often 'country' vs. town, hence words for 'peasant'.

It. *campagna* (> Fr. *campagne*), OFr. *champaigne*, etc., fr. MLat. *campānia*

(cf. Lat. *Campānia*), fem. of MLat. *campānius*, -eus, deriv. adj. fr. Lat. *campus* 'plain, field' (1.23), whence Sp. *campo* also 'country' vs. 'town'. REW 1557, Ernout-M. 140.

Rum. *țară* 'country' (19.11), also in this sense.

3. Nir. *tuath* 'territory, region' and 'country' vs. 'town' (Dinneen), fr. Ir. *tuath* 'people, notion' (19.22).

W. *gwlad* 'country' (19.11), also in this sense.

Br. *maces* 'plain, field' (1.23), also 'country' vs. 'town'.

Br. *ploue*, formerly 'parish, community' (= W. *plwyf*), fr. Lat. *plēbēs* 'the common people' (cf. 19.21). Loth, Mots lat. 196.

4. Goth. *weihsa* and once *haimōs* render *ἀγορά* 'country' as contrasted to *burgs* 'πόλις' (Lk. 8.34, etc. *weihsa*; Mk. 5.14 *haimōs*), pls. of *weihs*, *haims* 'χώμη, village' (19.16).

ON, OE *land*, etc. 'country' (19.11), also in this sense general Gmc., except Goth. and NE.

ME *feild* 'field' (8.12), also 'country' vs. 'town' (NE field obs. or arch. in this sense; NED s.v. 2).

5. Lith. *sodžius* and *kaimas* 'village' (19.16), both used also for 'country' vs. 'town' (cf. Senn, Lit. Sprachl.).

Lett. *lauki*, pl. of *lauks* 'open country, field' : Lith. *laukas* 'field' (8.12).

6. ChSl. *sela* (renders *ἀγοί* Mk. 5.14, Lk. 8.34), pl. of *selo* 'field' (8.12), SCr. *selo* 'village' (19.16) and 'country'.

Boh. *venkov* (cf. *venek* 'the outside,

country place'), fr. *ven* 'out' = Russ. *von*, SCr. *van*, ChSl. *vānū* id.

Pol. *wieś* 'village' (19.16), also 'country' vs. 'town'.

Russ. *derenja* 'small village, hamlet' (19.16), also 'country' vs. 'town'.

19.14 REGION, TERRITORY

Grk. <i>χώρα, τόπος</i>	Goth. <i>gawi</i>	Lith. <i>šalis, kraštas</i>
NG <i>χώρα, τόπος, μέρος</i>	ON <i>herað, sveit</i>	Lett. <i>vidus, mala, puse</i>
Lat. <i>regiō, tractus, territorium</i>	Dan. <i>egn, omraade, gebet</i>	ChSl. <i>strana</i>
It. <i>regione, territorio</i>	Sw. <i>trakt, område, gebit</i>	SCr. <i>kraj, predjel, oblast</i>
Fr. <i>région, territoire, enclavé</i>	OE <i>eard, land(scepe)</i>	Boh. <i>oblast</i>
Sp. <i>región, territorio</i>	ME <i>contrée, region, erd</i>	Pol. <i>kraina, obwód</i>
Rum. <i>regiune, ținut</i>	NE <i>region, territory</i>	Russ. <i>kraj, strana, oblast</i>
Ir. <i>crích, mruig</i>	Du. <i>streek, gebied</i>	Skt. <i>deśa-, viśaya-, etc.</i>
Nir. <i>dúthaigh, ceannlar</i>	OHG <i>lant(scaf), gawi</i>	Av. <i>daiśhu-, zantū-</i>
W. <i>ardal, bro, tiriogaeth</i>	MHG <i>gegende, lantschaft, gau(w)</i>	
Br. <i>bro</i>	NHG <i>gegend, gebiet, lantschaft</i>	

It is intended to group together here the most important of the words that denote an area of indeterminate extent and may serve for various areas intermediate between the whole 'country' and the 'city, town'. Most of the words for 'country' (19.11) are used also in a more general sense, and some of them are repeated in this list. Many of the words listed may have a more special technical application in certain periods or contexts, but no strict classification according to larger or smaller scope is feasible. A great number of others that are mainly technical terms for administrative divisions, 'province, district, canton, parish', etc., are omitted.

The words are based mainly on various spatial notions, as 'place, side, part, extent, line' and especially 'boundary', but several on the notion of possession or rule ('domain'), as NHG *gebiet*, etc.

1. Grk. *χώρα* 'space, place, country' (19.11), also 'region'.

Grk. *τόπος* 'place' (12.11), also 'region'.

NG *μέρος* 'part' (13.23), pop. 'region'.

2. Lat. *regiō*, lit. 'a direction, a (straight) line', whence 'boundary line', and so 'region, territory' (hence It. *regione*, etc.) : *regere* 'direct, rule', etc. Ernout-M. 857.

Lat. *tractus*, lit. 'a drawing out, extent', whence 'extent or stretch of land, tract, region' : *trahere* 'draw'. Ernout-M. 1051.

Lat. *territorium* (> It. *territorio*, etc.), deriv. of *terra* 'land, country' (1.21, 19.11). Ernout-M. 1034.

Lat. *pāgus* 'country district, rural canton', orig. 'boundary fixed in the ground' : *pangere* 'fix'. Walde-P. 2.2. Ernout-M. 722 f.

Fr. *endroit* 'place' and 'region', orig. 'right side', fr. *en droit*. Gamillscheg 359.

Rum. *ținut*, orig. 'possession', fr. pp. of *ținea* 'possess'. Tiktin 1601.

3. Ir. *crích* 'furrow, border, boundary', whence also 'territory, region' (cf. K. Meyer, Contrib. s.v.) : Lat. *cernere* 'separate, distinguish', Grk. *κρίνω* 'separate, decide', etc. Walde-P. 2.584.

Ir. *mruig*, *bruig*, W., Br., Corn. *bro*

(Gall. *brogae* 'ager', *Allo-brogēs*) : Lat. *margō* 'border', Goth. *marka* 'boundary', etc. (19.17). Walde-P. 2.283 f. Pedersen 1.97.

Nir. *dúthaigh* (also 'estate, land', orig. 'inherited land'), fr. Mir. *dúthaigh* 'belonging to, fitting', cf. *dúthaigh na fine* 'belonging to the family, inheritance' (Laws, Gloss. 283), perh. cpd. of *toich* 'natural, belonging to by nature'.

Sw. *område* (> Dan. *omraade*), deriv. of phrase *råda om* 'be master of, possess'. Falk-Torp 792. Hellquist 730.

Sw. *trakt*, fr. Lat. *tractus* (above, 2). Pedersen 2.667.

Nir. *ceannlar*, orig. 'pars ceterior' (as opposed to *altar* 'pars ulterior'), fr. Mir. *centar* 'this side', deriv. of OIr. *cen-* 'this side of' (as in *cenalpande* 'cisalpinus'). Pedersen 2.44, 197.

W. *ardal*, orig. 'border, marches', cpd. of ar 'on' and *tal* 'forehead, front, end' = Ir. *tel, tul* 'forehead' : Ir. *talam* 'earth', Skt. *talā* 'flat surface', etc. Walde-P. 1.740. Pedersen 1.132.

W. *tiriogaeth*, deriv. of *tír* 'land' (prob. after Lat. *territorium*

W. *ceded* (reg. word for a 'people, nation'): Ir. *cenél* 'race, family': Ir. *cinim* 'spring from', ChSl. *-četa, -četi* 'begin', etc. Walde-P. 1.398.

Br. *broad* (now reg. = Fr. *nation*, for which *pobl* in NT), deriv. of *bro* 'country' (19.11).

5. Goth. *þiuda*, OE *þeod*, etc., above, 1. For other Gmc. words see 19.21.

6. Lith., Lett. *tauta*, above, 1. Lith. *tauta*, now the accepted word, was

known to Kurschat only as *Tauta* 'Oberland'; in his NT he used *žmonės* (cf. 19.21), as also Deutsch-lit. Wtb. s.v. *Volke*; the Trowitz NT had *giminė* 'family, race'.

7. ChSl. *językū* 'tongue, language' (18.24), reg. in Gospels for *žmonės*.

8. Skt. *janapada* 'country' (19.11) and its 'people'.

Av. *daišhu* 'country' (19.11) and its 'people'. Barth. 706 ff.

19.23 TRIBE, CLAN, FAMILY (in Wide Sense)

Grk. <i>φύλη, γένος</i>	Goth. <i>kuni</i>	Lith. <i>gentis, kiltis, giminė</i>
NG <i>φύλη</i>	Let. <i>kind, kyn, att</i>	Let. <i>cilis, daima</i>
Lat. <i>tribus, gens</i>	Dan. <i>slamme, slagt, et</i>	ChSl. <i>kolěno, rodū, plemę</i>
It. <i>tribù</i>	Sw. <i>slam, slägt, ätt</i>	Scr. <i>plēmę, rod, zadragā</i>
Fr. <i>tribu</i>	OE <i>cyn(n), mægþ, strjind</i>	Pol. <i>plēmę, rod</i>
Sp. <i>tribu</i>	ME <i>kin, kinrede, strjind</i>	Boh. <i>plēmę, rod</i>
Rum. <i>trib, seminię</i>	NE <i>tribe, clan, sept</i>	Russ. <i>plēmę, rod</i>
Ir. <i>tiath, fine, muinntir</i>	Du. <i>slam, gesläch</i>	Skt. <i>jāti-, jāti-, kula-, vaṇṇa-</i>
NIr. <i>treab, fine, muinntir</i>	OHG <i>cunni, gislahti</i>	O Pers. <i>taumā-</i>
W. <i>ceded, lluyth, gvely</i>	MHG <i>künne, geslehte, slam</i>	
Br. <i>meuriad</i>	NHG <i>slamm, geslecht, sippe</i>	

The 'tribe' and the 'clan' or 'family' in a wide sense, based on varying degrees of kinship, real or fictitious, have their chief importance in primitive society, though in some cases they continued to play a role in a more advanced organization. Thus the Grk. *φύλη*, applied for example to the old Doric and the old Ionic tribes, became in the Athenian state a highly important, but artificially constructed, political organization. Lat. *tribus*, besides rendering Grk. *φύλη*, in native use denoted in the historical period a local district. The Grk. *γένος* and Lat. *gens* 'clan' continued important because of the noble families rather than as definite social and political organizations. Midway between the *φύλη* and the *γένος* was the *φάτρία* 'brotherhood' (fr. *φάτριο*, orig. 'brother' = Lat. *frater*, etc.), which in the developed Athenian state survived as a large family organi-

zation for cult purposes, without political significance. But in Homer *φάτριο*, not *γένος*, is the technical term best rendered 'clan', as in *κατά φύλα, κατά φάτριο* 'by tribes, by clans', II. 2.362. Likewise the Roman *cūria* (perh. fr. **co-uiriā* : *vir* 'man') was originally a division of the people more comprehensive than the *gens*.

Classifications of this kind, so far as they are found among other IE-speaking peoples (as the early Irish), correspond only approximately, and for modern society are without significance. Several of the words listed denote 'kin' without distinction of degree. The modern words are merely those commonly used to render terms applicable to other times or places (e.g. the Hebrew *tribes* of the Bible, *savage tribes*, etc.). For these reasons it is impossible to carry through a separation of 'tribe' and 'clan', though

the words are entered in this order where such a gradation is observed (e.g. NHG *stamm*, reg. used for 'tribe' vs. *geschlecht* for 'clan, family'). In many of the modern languages there is no special term for 'clan' (apart from the widely borrowed *clan*), but only words for 'family' (2.82) used also for 'family' in a wide sense.

1. Derivs. of IE **gen-* in Grk. *γίνομαι* 'be born', Lat. *gignere*, Skt. *jan-* 'beget, bear', etc. Walde-P. 1.576 ff. Ernout-M. 415 ff. All orig. 'kin, race' in wide sense, but also used in narrower sense.

Grk. *γένος*; Lat. *gens*; Goth. *kuni*, ON *kyn*, kind, OE *cyn(n)*, ME *kin*, also deriv. *kinrede* (Wyclif for *φύλη* Mt. 21.30; NE *kindred*), OHG *cunni*, MHG *künne*; Skt. *jāti-, jāna-*.

2. Grk. *φύλη* (Hom. *φύλον*) : *φύω* 'bring forth, produce, grow, be born', etc. (IE **bheu-* 'become, be'). Walde-P. 2.141.

3. Lat. *tribus* (here in its use = Grk. *φύλη*, not in its technical Roman sense, which was more local), Umbr. *trifu*, fr. **tribhu-*, prob. deriv. of *tri-* 'three' and denoting orig. a tri-partite division. But substantial historical evidence of this is lacking, and the precise history of the Roman *tribus* is difficult. Ernout-M. 1056 f. Pauly-Wissowa s.v. Hence (but in its biblical use as 'tribe') the Romance words (all lit.), etc.

Rum. *seminție*, deriv. of *sămîntă* 'seed' (VLat. **sēmēntia* = *sēmēntis*). Puscariu 1508.

4. Ir. *tiath* 'a people' (19.22), also applied to a large division, a 'tribe'. Thurneysen, Heldensage 76.

Ir. *fine* (group of kin within the tribe, cf. Thurneysen l.c. and RC 25.1 ff.) : OBr. *co-guenou* 'indigena', ON *vinr*, OE *wine* 'friend', etc. Walde-P. 1.259. Pedersen 1.156.

Ir. *treb*, NIr. *treab*, orig. 'dwelling place' (: Ir. *atreba* 'habitat', OE *þorp* 'village', etc.; Pedersen 1.132), but as 'tribe' (esp. in translations) fr. (or influenced by) Lat. *tribus*.

Ir. *muinntir*, NIr. *muinntir* 'people, household', also 'family' in wide sense, disputed whether fr. Lat. *monasterium* (cf. esp. Pokorny, Z. celt. Ph. 10.202 f.), or : Lat. *manus* 'hand', OE *mund*, OHG *mund* 'hand, protection, guardianship'. Vendryes, De hib. voc. 157. D'Arbois de Jubainville, RC 25.2 f. Vendryes, RC 43.210.

NIr. *clann* 'offspring, children' and 'clan, party, sect', etc. (Gael. *clann* > NE *clan*) = Ir. *cland*, *clann* 'plant' and 'offspring, children' : fr. *plant* 'offspring, children', fr. Lat. *planta* 'shoot, sprout'. Pedersen 1.234, 235.

W. *ceded*, listed under 'people, nation' (19.22) but in early Welsh history more properly 'tribe' or 'clan'. Cf. Ellis, Welsh Tribal Law and Customs in the Middle Ages 1.46 ff.

W. *gvely* 'bed, couch' (7.42) was in early times the technical term (now obs. in this sense) for a subdivision of the *ceded*. Cf. Ellis l.c.

W. *lluyth* : Ir. *lucht* 'load, part, division, people', etc. (19.21).

Br. *meuriad* ('tribe, clan' Ernault; Vallée s.v. *tribu*), deriv. of *meur* 'great'.

5. Goth. *kuni* (used for *φύλη*), ON *kyn*, kind, OE *cyn*, etc., above, 1.

ON *att*, Dan. *æt*, Sw. *ätt* ('family' in wide sense), orig. 'what is one's own' : Goth. *ahts*, OE *æht* 'property', Goth. *aigan*, OE *āgan* 'own', etc. Walde-P. 1.105. Falk-Torp 1415. Hellquist 1449 f.

OE *mægþ* ('kin, family'); for *tribus* in Gospels, Aelfric, etc.), fr. *mæg* 'relative, kinsman', pl. *māgas* (2.81).

OE *strjind* (in Lindisf. Gospels for *tribus*), fr. *gestrijnan* 'beget' (4.71).

SOCIAL RELATIONS

1319

19.31 RULE (vb.), GOVERN

Grk. <i>ἄρχω, κρατέω, ἡγέομαι</i>	Goth. <i>reikinōn</i>	Lith. <i>valdyti, viešpatauti</i>
NG <i>κυβερνῶ</i>	ON <i>stjra</i>	Let. <i>valdīt</i>
Lat. <i>regere, imperāre, gubernāre</i>	Dan. <i>styre, herske</i>	ChSl. <i>vlāsti</i>
It. <i>governare, reggere</i>	Sw. <i>styra, herska</i>	Scr. <i>vlāditi, vlāditi</i>
Fr. <i>gouverner</i>	OE <i>wealdan, ricsian, recan</i>	Boh. <i>vlādnouti</i>
Sp. <i>governar</i>	ME <i>wealde, reule, govern(e)</i>	Pol. <i>rzadzić, vladać</i>
Rum. <i>gubernar</i>	NE <i>rule, govern</i>	Russ. <i>pravit</i>
Ir. <i>foln-</i>	Du. <i>regeren, besturen</i>	Skt. <i>śās-, kṣi-, ī-</i>
NIr. <i>riaghluighim</i>	OHG <i>walten, rīhison</i>	Av. <i>zā-</i>
W. <i>llywodraethu</i>	MHG <i>walten, hersen, regieren</i>	
Br. <i>sturia, gouarn</i>	NHG <i>herrschen, regieren</i>	

Verbs for 'rule, govern' in the political sense are based upon such notions as 'be first, have power, be master of, command, put in order, direct, guide, steer'. The development from 'steer' (a ship) is common to Grk. *κυβερνῶ* with its numerous offspring (the group to which NE *govern* belongs) and also (semantic borrowing?) the usual Scandinavian words and some others.

Many derivs. of words for 'master' (19.41), besides those included in the list, are used mostly like NE *dominate* and not commonly for 'rule' in the political sense. So, for example, Grk. *κυριεύω*, Lat. *domināri* (VLat. *-āre* > Fr. *dominer*, etc.), Goth. *frauinōn*, Lith. *ponavoti*, Boh. *panovati*, Pol. *panować*, Russ. *gospodstvoval*.

Most of the usual words for 'ruler', as a generic term covering more special titles like 'king', etc., are derived from some of the verbs listed here. Otherwise see It. *sovrano*, Sp. *soberano*, Fr. *souverain* (Ofr. *soverain* > ME *soverain*, NE *sovereign* with spelling influenced by popular association with *reign*), fr. VLat. **superānus*, fr. *super* 'above' (REW 8457, NED s.v. *sovereign*).

Likewise most of the usual words for 'government' are derived from some of the verbs listed here. Otherwise Grk.

πολιτεία, orig. 'citizenship', fr. *πολίτης* 'citizen', or Fr. *état*, NE *state*, NHG *staat*, etc. 'state' in political sense, fr. Lat. *status* 'situation, condition, state'.

1. Grk. *ἄρχω*, also 'begin' (14.25), with *ἄρχων* 'ruler', *ἀρχή* 'beginning' and 'rule, office', primary sense prob. 'be first', but etym. dub. Walde-P. 2.367. Boisacq 85 f. R. McKenzie, Cl. Q. 15.44 f.

Grk. *κρατέω*, deriv. of *κράτος* 'strength, might, power' (4.81).

Grk. *ἡγέομαι* 'lead' (10.64), also 'rule', with *ἡγέμων* 'leader, chief, ruler'.

Grk. *κυβερνῶ*, orig. 'steer' (a ship), hence also 'guide, govern', with *κυβερνήτης* 'steering' and 'government', eventually the usual words as in NG. Possibly deriv. of a word for 'rudder', and : Lith. *kumbras* 'curved handle of the rudder', etc. Walde-P. 1.467. Osthoff, IF 6.14. But more prob. fr. a pre-Greek source. Cuny, Rev. ét. anc. 12.156. Fohalle, Mélanges Vendryes 164 f. Walde-H. 1.625.

2. Lat. *regere* 'direct, guide' and 'rule' (> It. *reggere* with many uses, but partly 'rule' in political sense; Fr. *régir* 'administer, manage') : Grk. *ὀρέγω*, Ir. *rigim* 'stretch out', Skt. *ṛj-* 'direct, attain', etc., IE **reg-*, whence also the

widespread group for 'straight' (12.73). Walde-P. 2.362 ff. Ernout-M. 858.

Lat. *imperāre* 'command' (19.45), also 'rule'.

Lat. *gubernāre* 'steer' and (freq. in Cic.) 'govern' (> It. *governare*, Fr. *gouverner*, Sp. *governar*; Rum. *guberna* neolog. fr. Fr.), fr. Grk. *κυβερνῶ* (above, 1). Ernout-M. 437. Walde-H. 1.625. REW 3903.

Rum. *circui* 'steer' and 'rule' (the old word), deriv. of *cirma* 'rudder', fr. Slavic, ChSl. *krāma*, etc. 'rudder' (10.86). Tiktin 297.

3. Ir. *foln-* in deponent forms, beside sb. *flaith* 'rule' and 'ruler' : Lat. *valēre* 'be strong', Toch. A. nom. *val*, obl. *lānt* 'king' (SSS 44), OE *wealdan* 'rule', etc. (below, 4). Walde-P. 1.219. Pedersen 1.157, 2.525.

NIr. *riaghluighim*, W. *reoli*, fr. sbs. NIr. *riaghail*, Ir. *riagol*, W. *reoli* 'rule', fr. Lat. *rēgula* 'rule'. Pedersen 1.210. Vendryes, De hib. voc. 171. Loth, Mots lat. 202.

W. *llywio*, also and orig. 'steer', fr. *llyu* 'rudder' (10.86) and 'ruler'. Hence also *llywodraeth* 'government', with vb. *llywodraethu* 'govern'.

Br. *sturia*, also 'steer', fr. *stur* 'rudder' (10.86).

Br. *gouarn*, fr. Fr. *gouverner*.

4. Goth. *reikinōn*, fr. sb. *reiki* 'rule', fr. *reiks* 'ruler', early loanword fr. Celtic, cf. Gall. *-rix* in *Dumno-rix*, etc., Ir. *ri*, gen. *ri* 'king'. Similarly OE *ricsian*, OHG *rihison*. Walde-P. 2.365. Feist 396.

Goth. *waldan* (but not quotable for 'rule' in political sense), ON *valda* (but mostly in other senses), OE *wealdan*, ME *welde* (NE *wield* in specialized sense), OHG *waltan*, MHG, NHG *walten* (NHG poet. or rhet.), Lith. *valdyti*, ChSl. *vlāsti, vladać*, etc. (below, 5), both

groups fr. a dental extension of **wel-* in Lat. *valēre* 'be strong', Ir. *foln-* 'rule', etc. (above, 2). Walde-P. 1.219. Falk-Torp 1391. Feist 548.

ON *stjra*, Dan. *styre*, Sw. *styra*, Du. *besturen*, all also and orig. 'steer' = OE *stieran* 'steer' (OE, ME also sometimes 'rule', cf. NED s.v. *steer*, 7), etc., fr. ON *stjri*, OE *stior*, etc. 'rudder' (10.86). Falk-Torp 1194.

OE *reccan* mostly 'tell, narrate', but also 'rule' (Bosworth-Toller s.v. vii) : Lat. *regere* 'direct, rule', etc. (above, 2). ME *reule*, NE *rule*, fr. Ofr. *reuler*, fr. Lat. *rēgulāre* 'regulate', fr. *rēgula* 'rule' : *regere* (above, 2).

ME, NE *govern*, fr. Fr. *gouverner* (above, 2).

OHG *hērison*, *hērresōn*, MHG *hersen*, *herschēn*, NHG *herrschen* (MLG *herschēn* > Dan. *herske*, Sw. *herska*), fr. OHG *hēro*, *hērro*, NHG *herr* 'master' (19.41). Falk-Torp 401. Weigand-H. 1.855. Kluge-G. 247.

MHG, NHG *regieren*, Du. *regeeren*, fr. *régir*, Lat. *regere* (above, 2).

5. Lith. *valdyti*, Lett. *valdīt*, ChSl. *vlāsti, vladać*, Scr. *vlāditi*, Boh. *vlādnouti*, Pol. *władac* (Russ. *vladeti*) mostly 'possess, own' : Goth. *waldan*, etc. (above, 4). As loanwords fr. Gmc. Stender-Petersen 213 ff.

Lith. *viešpatauti*, fr. *viešpatis* 'ruler, lord' (19.41). For current use, cf. Fraenkel, Z. sl. Ph. 6.90.

Pol. *rzadzić*, fr. sb. *rzad* 'order, row' and 'rule' = ChSl. *rēdū*, Boh. *řad* 'order, arrangement, regulation' : Lith. *rinda* 'row, rank', prob. Lat. *ordo* 'row, order', etc. Brückner 474. Walde-P. 1.75, 2.368.

Russ. *pravit* = ChSl. *pravitī* 'guide', fr. *pravā* 'straight' (12.73).

6. Skt. *śās-* 'command' (18.45) and 'rule'.

Skt. *kṣi-* 'possess, rule', Av. *zā-* 'have

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power, rule' (with sbs. Skt. *kṣatra-*, Av. *zāθra-*, OPers. *zāθra-* 'rule, realm', Av. *zāyā-* 'ruler, king', OPers. *zāyā-*

θiya- 'king') : Grk. *κράομαι* 'possess'. Walde-P. 1.405. Barth. 550, 551, 553. Skt. *ī-* 'own' (11.12), also 'rule'.

19.32 KING

Grk. <i>βασιλεύς</i> (ἀναξ poet.),	Goth. <i>þiudans</i>	Lith. <i>karalius</i>
Byz. <i>ἡγεμὼν</i>	ON <i>konungr, þjóðann</i>	Let. <i>karalis, k'ēnin's</i>
NG <i>βασιλεύς</i> , pop.	Dan. <i>konig</i>	ChSl. <i>czar'is, kral'i</i>
Sw. <i>konung</i>	Scr. <i>konung</i>	Scr. <i>kralj</i>
Lat. <i>rēx</i>	OE <i>cuning, þoden</i>	Boh. <i>kral</i>
It. <i>re</i>	ME <i>kynig</i>	Pol. <i>król</i>
Fr. <i>roi</i>	NE <i>king</i>	Russ. <i>korol'</i>
Rum. <i>rege</i>	Du. <i>konig</i>	Skt. <i>rājan-, rāj-</i>
Ir. <i>ri</i>	OHG <i>kuni(n)g</i>	Av. <i>zāyā-, OPers. zāyāθiya-</i>
NIr. <i>ri</i>	MHG <i>kunec</i>	
W. <i>brenin, teyrn</i>	NHG <i>könig</i>	
Br. <i>roue</i>		

The title of 'king' has been, in the course of history, applied not only to the rulers of independent states, even great empires (before the rise of a superior title 'emperor', 19.34), but also to the petty chiefs of tribes or clans. Cf. NED s.v. *king*.

1. IE **rēg-*, fr. the root **reg-* in Lat. *regere* 'direct, guide, rule', etc. (19.31) Walde-P. 2.362 ff. Ernout-M. 864.

Lat. *rēx*, gen. *rēgis* (> the Romance words; but Rum. *rege* modern; older *crăi*, fr. Slavic *kral'i*); Gall. *-rix* in *Dumno-rix*, etc., Ir. *ri*, gen. *ri* (W. *rhī* *arch*, 'lord, nobleman'), OCom. *ruy*, Br. *roue*, MBr. *roe* (Pedersen 1.51; or Br. forms fr. Fr. *roi* ?); Skt. (Vedic) *rāj-*, but commonly *n-stem rājan-*; cf. Goth. *reiks* 'ruler', loanword fr. Celtic.

2. Grk. *βασιλεύς*, NG pop. *basileús*, without etym. (connection with *bas* 'people' impossible) and prob. of pre-Greek origin. Boisacq 115 f. Wacker-nagel, Sprachl. Untersuch. zu Homer 212. Kretschmer, Glotta 10.222. Wiewiez, Eos 31.526 ff.

Grk. *ἀναξ*, dial. *ἐνάξ*, poet. word often applied to kings but also to gods and heroes, 'lord, master' (for Hom. use

of *ἀναξ* vs. *βασιλεύς*, cf. Wackernagel, op. cit. 209 ff.), possibly : Skt. *van-* 'win, gain', etc. (Schwyzer, Glotta 6.86), but more prob. of pre-Greek origin. Cuny, Rev. ét. anc. 16.297. Debrunner in Ebert, Reallex. 4.2527. Śmieszek, Eos 31.547 ff.

In Byzantine times *basileús* was 'emperor', the regular title of the Roman emperor and the Persian 'king of kings' (19.34). For 'king' Lat. *rēx* was adopted, e.g. *ῥῆξ Ἰσθμίων*, *ῥῆξ φάργων*, etc. Theophanes (1472 f. De Boor) notes the crowning of Charlemagne, *ῥῆξ τῶν φάργων*, as *basileús* *Ῥωμαίων*. But generally the German emperors were not according the emperor title by the Byzantine court. NG *rhāyas* 'king' in cards.

3. W. *brenin* : W. *bry* 'high', Ir. *bri*, W. *bre* 'hill', Skt. *brhat-* 'great, high' (cf. fem. *brhatī*, Ir. *Brigit* 'the exalted one'), Av. *brəzant-* 'high', etc. Walde-P. 2.173. Pedersen 1.100.

W. *teyrn* 'ruler, king' : Ir. *tigerne* 'master, lord' (19.41). Here also *W. mechdeyrn*, OBr. *machtirn* ('tributary prince'), OCom. *mychtern* (reg. word for 'king', Williams Lex. 260), cpd. with word seen in Ir. *mac*, W. *mach* 'bond,

ME *tribu*, NE *tribe*, fr. Ofr. *tribu*, or in part later directly fr. Lat. *tribus*. NED s.v.

NE *clan*, fr. Gael. *clann* = Ir. *clann* (above, 4). First used only of the Scottish clans, later as convenient rendering of Lat. *gens*, etc. NED s.v. Hence (esp. through W. Scott's novels) widely borrowed in the modern Eur. languages, mostly for the Scottish clans, but also (at least by French writers) used to render Lat. *gens*, etc.

NE *sept*, prob. variant of *sect* influenced by *sept* 'inclosure'. NED s.v.

MHG *slam*, NHG *stamm*, Du. *slam* (MLG *slam*, *stamme* > Dan. *slamme*, Sw. *slam*), orig. 'stem, stalk, trunk', OHG *slam* only in the lit. sense (but 'tribe, race' in epd. *liut-slam*) : OS *stamm* 'stem, race', OE *stefn*, *stemma*

3. Grk. βασιλεύς 'king' was used also of the Roman 'emperor' (both uses in NT), and only as 'emperor' in Byzantine times. See 19.32.

Grk. καίσαρ, fr. Lat. *Caesar*, is used of the Roman emperor (NT, inscriptions), but later, in accordance with later Roman use (Hadrian named his designated successor *Caesar*), of the appointed successor to the throne or a viceroy. In Byzantine times it is a common official title (cf. DuCange s.v.), but always subordinate to the βασιλεύς.

Grk. αυτοκράτωρ, cpd. of αὐτός 'self' and κράτωρ : κρατέω 'rule'; in class. times mostly adj. 'independent, absolute' (of rulers, etc.), then used to render Lat. *dictator* and later *imperator* (often αυτοκράτωρ καίσαρ = Lat. *imperator Caesar*). In Byz. writers frequent enough beside usual βασιλεύς, and the reg. NG word, since βασιλεύς is again 'king'.

Lat. *Augustus* as title appears also in Grk. Αὐγουστος or translated Σεβαστός, and Αἰγυῖος was the usual Byz. title of the empress.

19.35 PRINCE

Grk.	ἄρχων	Goth.	reiks	Lith.	kunigaikštis
NG	πρίγκιπας, βασιλό- πουλο	ON	....	Lett.	kn'azs
Lat.	princeps	Dan.	fyrste, prins	ChSl.	kūnēz
It.	principe	Sw.	furst, prins	SCr.	knez
Fr.	prince	OE	ealdor	Boh.	kněze
Sp.	principe	ME	prince	Pol.	książę
Rum.	prinț	NE	prince	Russ.	knjaz
Ir.	flaith, triath	Du.	vorste, prins		
Nlr.	flaith	OHG	furst, hērsto		
W.	tywysog	MHG	vürste, prinze		
Br.	prins	NHG	fürst, prins		

The title of 'prince' is mainly medieval and modern, and one of varied application, a generic term for 'ruler' (covering 'king', etc.), but especially the ruler of a small or vassal state, or member of royal family, or title of nobility ranking first below 'king' or in several countries below 'duke'. The title is also sometimes used with special reference to the heir to the throne, as Lat. *princeps* (after *Augustus*), NE *Prince of Wales* (which has a particular historical background), NHG *kronprinz*, etc., but this notion is more commonly expressed otherwise, as NG διάδοχος 'successor', Fr. *dauphin* (based on a personal name), or phrases with 'heir'. Cf. NED and Encycl. Brit. s.v. *prince*.

In earlier times the nearest equivalents would be words for 'king', which

were often used where we should render 'prince' (so Grk. βασιλεύς, Lat. *rēx* with dim. *rēgulus*, Skt. *rājan-*, etc.), or words for 'ruler, leader' (so Grk. ἄρχων in the Bible commonly rendered 'prince'), or words for 'a noble' (as ON *ǫðlingr*, OE *æþeling*, etc.).

Lat. *princeps* is the source of the majority of the Eur. words, either directly or in translation (OHG *furst*, NHG *fürst*, etc.). But the Slavic group (also Lith.) represents an early borrowing from the Gmc. word for 'king'.

1. Grk. ἄρχων 'ruler' (pple. of ἄρχω 'rule', 19.31), in various technical applications and freq. in the Bible, where it is rendered as 'prince' in modern versions (NE *prince*, NHG *fürst*, etc.). In Byz. writers it is the usual equivalent of the Slavic terms (below, 6).

NG (beside πρίγκιπας, below) βασιλόπουλος 'king's son', the pop. 'prince' of fairy tales.

2. Lat. *princeps*, fr. **primo-caps* cpd. of *primus* 'first' and *capere* 'take', hence as adj. 'taking first place, first, most distinguished' and as sb. 'principal person, chief', later 'ruler' (applied to the emperor, sometimes to the heir to the throne).

Hence NG πρίγκιψ, pop. πρίγκιπας; It., Sp. *príncipe*, Fr. *prince* (> Rum. *prinț*, Br. *prins*, ME, NE *prince*, etc., common to all modern Gmc. languages).

3. Ir., Nlr. *flaith* 'ruler, prince': Ir. *foln-* 'rule', etc. (19.31).

Ir. *triath*, one of the highest titles (cf. Laws, Gloss. s.b.), etym.? Macbain 376. W. *tywysog* (title of the Welsh rulers, formerly 'kings', after they became vassals of the English king), lit. 'leader' (= Ir. *lōisech* 'leader'): W. *tywys* 'lead, guide' (10.64). Walde-P. 1.255. Pedersen 1.308.

W. *gweledig* (obs.), MBr. *gloedic*, a kind of 'prince' or 'duke', deriv. of W. *gwlad*, etc. 'country'. Loth. RC 33.352 f.

4. OHG *furst*, MHG *vürste*, NHG *fürst*, Du. *vorste* (MLG *vurste* > Dan. *fyrste*, Sw. *furst*), sb. fr. superl. adj. OHG *furst* 'first', etc. (13.33). Weigand-H. 1.603. Falk-Torp 288.

OHG *hērsto*, *hērsto*, superl. of *hēr* 'excellent, distinguished, venerable' (NHG *hehr*) = OE *hār* 'gray, gray-haired, venerable' (NE *hoar*). Cf. OHG *hē(r)ro*, NHG *herr* 'master' (19.41).

Grk. ἄρχων in NT (see above, 1) is rendered in Goth. by *reiks* (loanword fr. Celtic, see 19.32); in OE by *ealdor* (lit. 'elder') and *ealdorman*.

5. Lith. *kunigaikštis* : *kunigas* 'priest, pastor' (secondary sense, as in Pol. *ksiądz*, formerly 'prince' and 'priest'), loanword fr. Gmc., OHG *kuni(n)g* 'king', etc. See below, 6.

6. ChSl. *kūnēz*, SCr. *knez*, Boh. *kněze*, Pol. *ksiądz* (Boh. *kněz*, Pol. *ksiądz*, now only 'priest'), Russ. *knjaz* (> Lett. *kn'azs*), early loanword fr. Gmc., OHG *kuni(n)g*, etc. 'king', but prob. reflecting an earlier less specific use of the latter (19.32). Berneker 663. Brückner 277. Stender-Petersen 200 ff.

19.352. Note on some other titles of nobility.

1. Duke. Lat. *dux* 'leader', esp. 'military leader, general'. Hence as title OFr. *ducs*, Fr. *duc* (> ME *duc*, NE *duke*), etc. In the Gmc. languages rendered in its old sense as 'army-leader' (cf. words for 'army' and 'lead', 20.15, 10.64), OE *heretoga*, OHG *her(i)zogo* (these not yet titles), NHG *herzog* (> Russ. *gercog*), Du. *hertog*, Dan. *hertug*, Sw. *hertig*; and so in Slavic, ChSl. *vojevoda* (fr. *voj* 'army' and the root of *veda*, *vesti* 'lead'), etc., of which SCr. *vojvoda* and Boh. *vévoda* are used for 'duke'. But Pol. *ksiądz* 'prince' (19.35) is also used for 'duke', and not only Pol. *wielki ksiądz*, but also Russ. *wielikij knjaz* for 'grand duke', (though Russ. *gercog* is the reg. word for a foreign duke).

2. Count. Lat. *comes*, gen. -itis 'companion' (*com-* and the root of *ire* 'go'), in late Lat. a title of various state officials. Hence OFr. *count*, *conte*, Anglo-Fr. *counte* (> NE *count*), etc.

The corresponding native English title is ME *eorl*, *erl*, NE *earl* (but the earl's wife is a *countess*), fr. OE *eorl* 'man of noble rank', later esp. governor of one of the large divisions like Wessex, Mercia, etc. = ON *jarl* 'nobleman, chief' OS *erl* 'man', root connection dub. Falk-Torp 471, 1491. NED s.v. *earl*, sb.

OHG *grāfo*, *grāvo* ('judge', Tat., etc.), loanword fr. Gmc., OHG *kuni(n)g* 'king', Boh. *hrabě*, Pol. *hrabia*, Russ. *graf* : OE

gerifa 'prefect, judge' (> NE *reeve*), *scir-gerifa* (> NE *sheriff*), root connection dub. Weigand-H. 1.755. Kluge-G. 214. NED s.v. *reeve*, sb.

3. Marquis. OFr. *marquis*, later *marquis* (> ME *markys*, NE *marquis*), It. *marchese*, etc., fr. a deriv. of *marca*, Fr. *marche*, etc. 'borderland, marches', orig. Gmc. word for 'boundary', Goth. *marka*, etc. (19.17), whence, with word for 'count', the corresponding OHG *markgrāvo*, MHG *markgrave*, NHG *markgraf*.

REW 5364. NED s.v. *marquis*. Weigand-H. 2.130.

4. Viscount. OFr. *vescuens*, *visconte*, Anglo-Fr. *viscounte* (> ME *viscounte*, NE *viscount*), Fr. *vicomte*, lit. 'vice-count', MLat. *vicecomes* (cf. Du Cange). Gamillscheg 889. NED s.v. *viscount*.

5. Baron. OFr. *baron*, *barun* (> ME *barun*, *baron*, NE *baron*), It. *barone*, etc., It. *barone*, etc., fr. late Lat. *barō*, *-ōnis* 'man' in Lex *Salica*, orig. Gmc. word. See Sp. *varón* 'man', 2.21 with refs.

19.36 NOBLE (sb.), NOBLEMAN

Grk.	γενναῖος, εὐγενής	Goth.	manna gōdakunds	Lith.	bajoras
NG	εὐγενής	ON	ǫðlingr	Lett.	mužnieks
Lat.	nobilis, patricius	Dan.	adelig, adelsmand	ChSl.	boljarinū
It.	nobile	Sw.	adlig, adelsman	SCr.	plemić
Fr.	noble	OE	æþeling	Boh.	šlechtic
Sp.	noble	ME	noble	Pol.	szlachcic
Rum.	nobil	NE	noble, nobleman	Russ.	dvorjanin
Ir.	aire, mál, flaith	Du.	edelman	Skt.	kulīna- (adj.)
Nlr.	flaith, triath	OHG	edeling		
W.	pendefig	MHG	edelman, edelinc		
Br.	nobl	NHG	adlige(r), edelmann		

A few of the forms listed are adjs., used with 'man' to express the sb., or without this especially in the plural (Grk. οἱ γενναῖοι, οἱ εὐγενεῖς, Lat. *nobilēs*, *patriciī*).

The majority are derived from words for 'birth, family, estate', that is, they mean literally 'of (good) birth', etc. But in some this notion comes secondarily from 'famous, chief', etc.

1. Grk. γενναῖος, fr. γέννα 'descent, birth, origin' : γένος 'race, family' (19.23), whence εὐγενής lit. 'well-born'.

2. Lat. *nobilis* (> the Romance words), fr. **gnobilis* (cf. *ignobilis*), lit. 'known', whence 'famous' and then esp. 'noble' (of birth) : *nōscere* 'know, recognize'. Ernout-M. 677.

Lat. *patricius*, fr. *pater* 'father', esp. pl. *patrēs* as honorary title, itself also sometimes 'nobles'.

3. Ir. *aire* ('noble, chief', cf. Hessen) : Skt. *arya-* 'master, lord', *ārya-* 'Aryan'. Walde-P. 1.80. Pedersen 2.32, 100.

Ir. *mál* 'prince, chief, noble' (RIA Contrib. s.v.), beside proper names *Maglo-* in Lat. inscriptions of Britain, W. *Mael* : Lat. *magnus* 'great', etc. Walde-P. 2.258. Pedersen 1.103.

Ir. *flaith*, see 19.35.

Nlr. *triath*, see 19.35.

W. *pendefig* (cf. Br. *pinvidik* 'rich' with metathesis), deriv. of a superl. fr. *pen* 'head, chief'. Pedersen 1.381.

Br. *nobl*, fr. Fr. *noble*.

4. Goth. *manna gōda-kunds* (= *āw-θρωτος εὐγενής* Lk. 19.12), cpd. of *gōþs* 'good' and *-kunds* (as in *himina-kunds* 'heaven-born, heavenly') : *kuni* 'race, tribe, family' (NE *kin*, etc.; 19.23).

ON *ǫðlingr*, OE *æþeling* (both esp. 'prince'), OHG *edeling*, MHG *edeling*

(esp. 'son of a nobleman'), MLG *edeline* (> Sw. *adling*), fr. OE *æþele*, OHG *edili*, NHG *edel*, adjs. 'noble' (whence again Du., MHG *edelman*, etc.), beside ON *adal* 'nature', OE *æþelu* 'noble extraction', OHG *adal* ('noble' race), etc., with adjs. NHG *adlig* and Dan. *adelig* (both with influence of NHG meaning) : ON *ǫðal*, OE *ēþel*, OHG *uodal* 'estate, (inherited) land, patrimony', and all prob. : Goth. *atta* 'father', etc. Walde-P. 1.44. Falk-Torp 11, 1430, 1524. Weigand-H. 1.22 f., 403. NED s.v. *athel*.

ME, NE *noble*, fr. Fr. *noble* (above, 2); also cpd. *nobleman*.

5. Lith. *bajoras* (Lett. *bajārs* 'rich person'), fr. Slavic, cf. ChSl. *boljarinū* (below). Mühl-Endz. 1.252.

Lett. *mužnieks*, deriv. of *mužiā* 'estate (of a noble)', this fr. Liv. or Esth. *moiz* (perh. through Russ. *myša* 'farm, ME, NE *noble*, fr. Fr. *noble* (above, 2); also cpd. *nobleman*.

5. Lith. *bajoras* (Lett. *bajārs* 'rich person'), fr. Slavic, cf. ChSl. *boljarinū* (below). Mühl-Endz. 1.252.

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19.37 CITIZEN

Grk.	πολίτης, δῆσιος	Goth.	burgja	Lith.	piliētis
NG	πολίτης	ON	borgamaðr	Lett.	pilsuonis
Lat.	civis	Dan.	borger	ChSl.	graždaninū
It.	cittadino	Sw.	borgare	SCr.	građanin
Fr.	citoyen	OE	ceasterware, burhst-	Boh.	občan
Sp.	ciudadano		tend	Pol.	obywatel
Rum.	cetățean	ME	burgais, cīteisin	Russ.	graždanin
Ir.	cathar	NE	citizen	Skt.	pāwra-, nāgara-
Nlr.	cathruightheoir, saoránach	Du.	burger		
W.	dinesydd	OHG	burgari		
Br.	keodedour	MHG	burgere		
		NHG	bürger		

The majority of the words for 'citizen' are derived from those for 'city' (19.15) and meant orig. 'city dweller', the political sense of 'citizen' (vs. 'alien, subject', etc.) being secondary. This use of Grk. *πολίτης* beside *πόλις* 'city' but also the 'city-state', and of Lat. *civis* beside *civitas* (though here the *civis* is the earlier) doubtless influenced the formation and use of the other Eur. words.

A few of the words are derived from

country house?'). Mühl-Endz. 2.662. Thomsen, Beröringer 270.

6. ChSl. (in Gospels only *člověku dobra roda* 'man of good family', but Supr.) *boljarinū* (pl. *boljare*) = Russ. *bojarin* 'grantee', *barin* 'gentleman, sir', etc., widespread Slavic term, prob. early loanword fr. Turk. *boyar* 'magnate' (or fr. Turk. *boyulu* 'tall'; cf. Byz. *βοῦλάδες*, *βοῦλάδες*). Berneker 72. Brückner 34 f. NED s.v. *boyard*.

SCr. *plemić*, deriv. of *pleme* 'tribe' (19.23).

Boh. *šlechtic*, Pol. *szlachcic*, beside Boh. *šlechta*, Pol. *szlachta* 'nobility', fr. MHG *schlecht*, OHG *slahita* 'species, sort, kind', cf. NHG *geschlecht* (19.23). Brückner 550.

Russ. *dvorjanin*, deriv. of *dvor* 'court, yard' (7.15). Berneker 241.

7. Skt. *kulīna-* (mostly adj.), deriv. of *kula-* 'tribe, family' (19.23).

citoyen, Sp. *ciudadano*, Rum. *cetățean* : Goth. *heiwa-frauja* 'master of the house', OE *hīw-ræden*, Lith. *šaima*, etc. 'household, family' (2.82). Extension fr. 'member of the household' to 'member of the city or state'. Cf. *hostis* 'stranger' > 'enemy'. Walde-P. 1.359. Ernout-M. 191 b. Walde-H. 1.224.

3. Ir. *cathrar* (Sg 28a8, 33a10), Nlr. *cathruightheoir*, fr. Ir. *cathir*, Nlr. *cathair* 'city'.

Nlr. *saoránach*, lit. 'freeman', fr. *saor* 'free' (19.44).

W. *dinesydd*, fr. *dinas* 'city'.

Br. *keodedour*, *keodedad*, derivs. of *keoded* 'citē', MBr. *queudet*, fr. Lat. *civilitatem*. Loth. Mots lat. 149.

4. Goth. *burgja* (= *πολίτης* Lk. 15.15, 19.14), ON *borgamaðr* (with *maðr* 'man'), OE *burhsittend* (with pple. of *sittan* 'sit, dwell'), less usually *burhware* = Du. *burger* (MLG *burgere* > Dan. *borger*, Sw. *borgare*), OHG *burgari*, MHG *burgere*, NHG *bürger*, formed with the suffix *-wari* (as in Germano-Lat. *Chasvari*, etc.), fr. the older Gmc. word for 'city', Goth. *burgs*, etc.

19.38 SUBJECT (sb.)

Grk.	ὑπήκοος	Goth.	(uf)hausjands	Lith.	pavaldinis, valdinys
NG	ὑπήκοος	ON	undirmaðr	Lett.	pavalstnieks
Lat.	subiectus, subditus	Dan.	undersaat	ChSl.	....
It.	suddito	Sw.	undersåtte	SCr.	podanik
Fr.	suget	OE	underþeod(ed)	Boh.	poddaný
Sp.	subdito	ME	suget	Pol.	poddany
Rum.	supus	NE	subject	Russ.	poddanuyj
Ir.	aihech	Du.	underdaan	Skt.	prajā-
Nlr.	ōmōsaidhe	OHG	untarlān, untarhiuti	OPers.	ba(n)daka-
W.	deliad	MHG	untarlān(e), under- saze		
Br.	suget	NHG	unterlan		

Words for 'subject' (here, of course, in the political sense) are mostly adjectives, used also as nouns, meaning orig. 'put under' or (in Grk., followed in Goth.) 'obedient'. A few are from other sources, as through 'tenant' from 'hold'

(19.15). Falk-Torp 94. Kluge-G. 87. From the same source also ME *burgeis*, fr. OFr. *burgeis*, late Lat. *burgēnsis*. NED s.v. *burgess*.

OE *ceasterware*, *ceastergeware*, fr. *ceaster* 'city'. For the suffix, cf. above.

ME *cītesein*, NE *citizen*, fr. Anglo-Fr. *cītesein* beside OFr. *cītean* (Fr. *citoyen*, above, 2). NED s.v. *citizen*.

5. Lith. *piliētis* (neolog.), Lett. *pilsuonis*, derivs. of Lith. *pilis* 'castle, fort', old 'city', Lett. *pils* 'castle, stronghold' (cf. Lett. *pilsēta* 'city', 19.15).

6. ChSl. *žitelj* (= *πολίτης* Lk. 15.15), lit. 'inhabitant' : *žiti* 'live, dwell' (7.11).

ChSl. *graždaninū* (> Russ. *graždanin*), SCr. *građanin*, fr. ChSl. *građū*, lit. 'city' (19.15). Berneker 330.

Boh. *občan*, fr. *obec* 'community' = Pol. *obec* 'totality' : ChSl. *obščīn* 'common', etc., Meillet, *Études* 381).

Pol. *obywatel*, lit. 'inhabitant', fr. *obywać* 'live, inhabit' (7.11).

7. Skt. *pāwra-* and *nāgara-* (both 'city dweller' without political sense), fr. *pura-* and *nagara-* 'city'.

or 'repay', or through 'servant' from 'bind'.

1. Grk. *ὑπήκοος*, orig. 'obedient', but reg. word for 'subject' (adj. and sb.) : *ἀκοή* 'hearing', *ἀκούω* 'hear, listen to' (15.41). Boisacq 37.

Under 'master' we have in mind especially 'master' vs. 'slave, servant', and in several of the words this was in fact the primary sense, as shown by the etymology (connection with words for 'house') or the actual use. But most of them have a wider scope, and it is not intended to restrict the group wholly to that semantic sense.

The semantic sources are diverse, as (besides the connection with 'house') 'powerful, chief, first, protector', etc.

Included in the list are several words which (like NE *lord*) were once in common use for 'master, lord' (cf. e.g. translations of NT, Lk. 12.43 ff.,

herr, Du. *heer* (OS *hērro* > late ON *herra*, *herri*, Dan., Sw. *herre*), contracted fr. OHG *hērro*, comp. to *hēr* 'excellent, distinguished, venerable', etc. (NHG *hehr*) = OE *hār* 'gray, gray-haired, venerable'. Falk-Torp 400. Weigand-H. 1.854.

Du. *baas* (> NE esp. U.S. *boss*), orig. ? Franck-v. W. s.v.

6. Lith. *ponas*, fr. Ukr., Pol. *pan* (below, 7). Brückner, Sl. Fremdwörter 120.

Lett. *kungs* (cf. Lith. *kunigas* 'priest, pastor'), fr. the Gmc. word for 'king', ON *konungr*, OHG *kuni(n)g* (19.32). Mühl.-Endz. 2.314 f.

7. ChSl. *gospodŭ*, SCR. *gospodar*, etc., above, 1.
SCR. *gazda* (pop.), fr. Hung. *gazda* 'master'.

Boh. *pán*, Pol. *pan*, prob. abbr. (first as term of address) of the title seen in ChSl. *županŭ* (Supr.), SCR. *župan* 'head of a district' (orig.?). Brückner 393.

Russ. *chozjain*, fr. Turk. (orig. Pers.) *hoca* 'teacher, master, priest'. Berneker 400. Lokotsch 850.

8. Skt. *pati-*, Av. *paiti-*, above, 1.
Skt. *svāmin-*, deriv. (or cpd.) of pron. *sva-* 'own'. BR s.v. Uhlenbeck 356.
Skt. *īvara-* = *ī-* 'own' (11.12), rule'.

19.42 SLAVE

Grk. *δοῦλος*, *oikḗrēs*
NG *δοῦλος*, *oikḗrēs*
Lat. *servus*, *mancipium*
It. *schiauo*
Fr. *esclave*
Sp. *esclavo*
Rum. *scălav*, *rob*
Ir. *mug*, *dóir*, *daer*
Nir. *slábhuidhe*
W. *caethwas*, *slaf*
Br. *sklav*

Goth. *skalks*, *þius*
ON *þrall*, *þjǫ* (fem.)
Dan. *slave*, *træl*
Sw. *slaf*, *träl*
OE *þēow*, *þræl*, *scealc*,
wealh
ME *scłave*, *thral(l)*
NE *slave*
Du. *slaf*
OHG *scālc*, *deō*
MHG *schalc*, *slave*, *dīu*
NHG *sklave*

Lith. *vergās*
Lett. *vergs*
ChSl. *rabŭ*
SCR. *rob*
Boh. *otrok*
Pol. *niewolnik*
Russ. *rab*, *nevol'nik*
Skt. *dāsa-*

There is some overlapping between 'slave' and 'servant' (19.43). A word for 'slave' may cover also or eventually denote simply 'servant' (cf. Lat. *servus* and its derivs.). Conversely some of the words listed under 'servant' applied to servants who were in fact slaves (as Lat. *famulus*, *ancilla*). For older periods there is no such sharp distinction as later, and the assignment of certain words (esp. some of the old Gmc.) to one or the other group is bound to be somewhat arbitrary.

Words for 'slave' are cognate with words for 'house, oppress, work, trouble, distress, quick', etc., while some are of wholly doubtful origin. The widespread modern Eur. word, NE *slave*, etc., was

originally a 'Slav', the use of which for 'slave' goes back to Byzantine times when so many Slavs were taken captive and enslaved. Analogous is the use of OE *Wealh* 'Briton' for 'slave'. In general on words for 'slave' and 'servant', cf. Brugmann, IF 19.377 ff.

1. Grk. *δοῦλος* (Cret. *δῶλος*, but early Att. *δοῦλος* with genuine diphthong), etym.? Boissacq 198. Brugmann, op. cit. 386 ff. Lambertz, Glotta 6.1 ff. (loanword).

Grk. *oikḗrēs* (Hom., Cret. *oikḗrēs*, dial. also *oikḗtrās*), prop. a 'household slave' (freq. contrasted with *δοῦλος*, but also as synonym of; cf. LS s.v.), deriv. of *oikos* 'house'.

Grk. *δούλος* (poet.), uncertain whether

as orig. 'captive': *δαμάω* 'conquer', or as orig. 'house-slave': *δομος* 'house'. Walde-P. 1.788. Boissacq 193.

Grk. *ἀνδράποδα* (pl.), formed fr. *ἀνδρ*, *ἀνδρός* 'man' on the analogy of *τετραπόδα* 'quadrupeds' in phrases referring to captured 'men and beasts'. Boissacq 61.

Byz., NG *σκάβος* = Byz. *Σκάβος* 'a Slav, Slavic', shortened form of *Σκλάβος* id., fr. Slavic *Slověninŭ*. Hence MLat. *sclavus* (> It. *schiauo* > Fr. *esclave*, Sp. *esclavo*; Fr. > Rum. *scălav* recent), and, through a Romance, esp. Fr. medium, the Gmc. words ME *slave*, NE *slave*, late MHG *slave*, *sclave*, NHG *sklave*, etc. REW 8003a. Falk-Torp 1059. Weigand-H. 2.877. Kluge-G. 566.

2. Lat. *servus*, often explained as orig., though unattested, 'watcher, guardian': *servāre* 'save, preserve, keep', Av. *pasuš-haurva-* 'guarding the flocks', etc. (see under Lat. *servāre*, 11.24). Walde-P. 2.498. Ernout-M. 933. Otherwise Benveniste, Rev. ét. lat. 10.429 ff. (as Etruscan loanword), Vendryes, BSL 36.126 ff. (: Ir. *serbh* 'pillage', W. *herio* 'outlawry'). Brugmann, op. cit. 383 (as 'running': Skt. *sr-* 'run, flow').

Lat. *mancipium* 'possession, property' (: *manceps*, cpd. of *man-* = *manus* 'hand' and *capere* 'take'), also esp. 'slave'. Ernout-M. 585. Walde-H. 2.23.

Lat. *famulus* and *ancilla*, see under 'servant' (19.43).

Rum. *rob*, fr. Slavic (below, 6).

3. Ir. *mug* (Ogam *magu*) = Corn. *maw*, MBr. *mao* 'boy, servant', W. *meudwy* 'hermit' = 'servant of God', Gall. *magu-riz* : Goth. *magus* 'boy', ON *magr* 'boy, son', etc. (2.25). Walde-P. 2.228.

Ir. *dóir*, *daer* 'unfree, serf, slave', opp. of *sóir*, *saer* 'free', see 19.44.

Ir. *cumal* 'bondmaid', orig. dub., perh. : *cuma* 'grief' (16.32). Walde-P. 1.387 f. Stokes 70. Laws, Gloss. 211.

Nir. *slábhuidhe*, lengthened form of older *slábhda*, *slábh*, prob. fr. ME *slave*.

W. *caethwas*, cpd. of *caeth* 'captive' (= Lat. *captus*, etc.) and *guas* 'servant' (19.43).

W. *slaf*, fr. NE *slave*.
Br. *sklav*, fr. Fr. *esclave*.

4. Goth. *skalks*, OE *scealc*, OHG *schalc*, MHG *schalc* = ON *skalkr* 'weapon-bearer, rogue', etym. dub. Walde-P. 2.594. Falk-Torp 980 f. Feist 428.

Goth. *þius* (ON *þeusaz* runic; -þēr in names), OE *þēow* (ME forms rare), OHG *deō* (with fem. Goth. *þiwi*, ON *þjó*, OE *þēow*, OHG, MHG *dīu*), prob. : Skt. *takva-*, *taku-* 'hasty, quick, active', fr. the root in Skt. *tak-* 'rush along', Av. *tač-* 'run, flow', Lith. *tekėti* 'run, flow'. Walde-P. 1.716. Feist 497 f. Falk-Torp 1307. NED s.v. *theow*.

ON *þrall* (> OE *þræl*, ME *thral*), Dan. *træl*, Sw. *träl*, etym. disputed; either as orig. 'one oppressed': Goth. *breihan*, OHG *dringan*, etc. 'press, oppress, afflict', or as orig. 'runner, messenger': Goth. *þragjan* 'run', etc. (10.46). Walde-P. 1.753. Falk-Torp 1293, 1568. Hellquist 1234.

OE *Wealh* 'Briton', used also for 'slave'.

5. Lith. *vergās*, Lett. *vergs* : Lith. *vargas* 'misery, distress', Lett. *vārgs* 'miserable', sb. 'misery', OPruss. *vargas* 'evil', ChSl. *vragŭ* 'enemy', etc. (19.52). Walde-P. 1.320. Trautmann 352. Mühl.-Endz. 4.539.

6. ChSl. *rabŭ*, SCR. *rob*, Russ. *rab* : Goth. *arbaiz* 'trouble, work', Lat. *orbus* 'bereft', Grk. *ὀρφανός* 'orphan', etc. Walde-P. 1.184.

Boh. *otrok* = Pol. *otrok* 'male person, youth, boy', ChSl. *otrokŭ* 'boy' (2.25).

Pol. *niewolnik*, Russ. *nevol'nik* (Boh. *nevolnik* less common), deriv. of Pol.

SOCIAL RELATIONS

1335

It. *servo*, fr. Lat. *servus* 'slave' (19.42), whence *servire* 'be a slave, serve', It. *servire*, Fr., Sp. *servir* with derivs. for 'servant'.

It. *servitore*, Fr. *serviteur*, Sp. *servidor*, Rum. *servitor*, also (fr. act. pple.) OFr. *servant* (only fem. *servante* now in use), Sp. *serviente*.

Fr. *domestique*, sb. fr. the adj. *domestique* 'domestic', fr. Lat. *domesticus*, deriv. of *domus* 'house'.

Sp. *criado*, orig. 'one reared' (in the house), fr. *criar* 'raise, rear' (Lat. *creāre* 'create, beget'). REW 2305.

Rum. *slugă* and *slujnic*, fr. Slavic, cf. ChSl. *sluga*, dim. *služinikŭ*. Tiktin 1443-44.

3. Ir. *timthirithid*, fr. **to-imb-d-rieth-* 'serve' (e.g. perf. *do-d-r-imthirid* 'has served it'), cpd. of *rethim* 'run' (cf. Grk. *ἀμφι-πολος* 'handmaid', Lat. *ancilla*, above, 2). Pedersen 2.598 f.

Ir. *foss*, W. *guas*, OBr. *guas*, MBr. *goas* (Br. *guaz* now esp. 'man', 2.21), cf. Gall. *Dago-vassus*, lit. 'Good Servant', MLat. *vassus* 'vassal' (fr. Gall.), prob. fr. **upo-sto-* 'standing under' (: IE **stā-* 'stand'; cf. Skt. *upa-sthāna-* 'standing near, attendance, worship'). Pedersen 1.35. Walde-P. 1.307.

Nir. *seirbhiseach*, orig. adj. 'serviceable, useful', fr. *seirbhis* 'service, work' (fr. NE *service*).

W. *gweinidog*, fr. *gwein* 'serve' (: Ir. *fo-gniu* id., cpd. of *gniu* 'do, perform'). Pedersen 2.545.

Br. *mevel*, prob. fr. **magu-illo-* and so with fem. *mater* (cf. OCorn. *mahtheid* 'virgo', Ir. *ingen macadaht* 'young full-grown girl', etc.) : Ir. *mug* 'slave' (19.42), etc. Walde-P. 2.228 (without *mevel*). Henry 201. Ernault, Dict. étym. 336.

4. Goth. *andbahts*, OE *ambeht*, OHG *ambacht* (ON only fem. *ambätt*), fr. Celt. **ambaktos* (cf. Gallo-Lat. *ambactus* 'slave, vassal', W. *amaeth* 'farmer, plowman'), fr. a cpd. of *ambi-* 'about' (Ir. *imb-*, etc.)

and the root **ag-* 'drive'. Walde-P. 1.35. Feist 48 f.

ON *þjónn*, with vbs. ON *þjóna*, Dan. *tjene*, Sw. *tjäna*, OHG *dionān*, NHG *diēnen*, whence for 'servant' Dan. *tjener*, Sw. *tjänare*, MHG *dienære*, NHG *diener*, or, through sb. for 'service' (ON *þjónusta*, OHG *dionost*, etc.), ON *þjónustumaðr*, MHG *dienestman*, etc., all : Goth. *þius*, etc. 'slave' (19.42). Walde-P. 1.716. Falk-Torp 1266.

OE *þegn*, ME *þain*, also esp. 'military servant, follower, retainer' (NE *thane*) = OHG *degan* 'boy, warrior, hero', ON *þegn* 'freeman' : Grk. *ῥέων* 'child' (2.43). NED s.v. *thane*.

OE *cniht*, OHG, MHG *kneht*, NHG, Du. *knecht*, in the older languages also 'boy', and esp. 'military servant, follower' (NE *knight*), see under 'boy' (2.25).

ME *servaunt*, NE *servant*, fr. OFr. *servant* (above, 2).

5. Lith. *tarnas*, prob. orig. 'young boy' : Skt. *taruṇa-* 'young, tender', as sb. 'boy, girl', Grk. *τέρπν* 'tender'. Walde-P. 1.728.

Lith. *bernas* ('young man', esp. 'farm-servant') : Goth. etc. *barn* 'child' (2.27). Lett. *sulainis*, fr. Esth. *sulane* 'servant'. Mühl.-Endz. 3.1119.

Lett. *kalps*, fr. **cholpā*, older form of Russ. *cholop* 'serf, servant' = ChSl. *chlapŭ*, etc. (below, 6). Mühl.-Endz. 2.144.

6. ChSl. *sluga*, etc., general Slavic, as orig. coll. 'household, retainers': Ir. *sluag* 'host', W. *llu* 'army', Ir. *teglach*, W. *teulu* 'family'. Walde-P. 2.716. Brugmann, IF 19.377 (with refs.).

ChSl. *chlapŭ* (Supr.; SCR. *klap*, Boh. *chlap*, Pol. *chłop*, Russ. *cholop*, mostly 'peasant, serf'), etym. dub. Berneker 394. Brückner 180 (: Goth. *skalks* 'slave').

7. Skt. *bhṛtya-*, lit. 'one to be supported, maintained' : *bhr-* 'carry, support'.

Skt. *sevaka-*, fr. *sev-* 'serve, attend, honor, dwell by', etym.? Uhlenbeck 341.

Skt. *ceṭa*, *ceṭaka-*, prob. MInd. form : *ceṭ-* 'be busy with'. Uhlenbeck 93.
Av. *vaša-* = Skt. *veṣa-* 'tenant, dependent, vassal', fr. Av. *vič-* 'court, ruler's dwelling', etc., Skt. *vič-* 'settlement, dwelling', etc. Barth. 1328.

19.44 FREE (adj.)

Grk. *ἐλεύθερος*, *ἐλευθερος*
NG *ἐλεύθερος*, *ἐλευθερος*
Lat. *liber*
It. *libero*
Fr. *libre*
Sp. *libre*
Rum. *liber*, *slobod*
Ir. *sóir*, *saer*
Nir. *saor*
W. *rhudd*
Br. *frank*

Goth. *freis*, *frjāls*
ON *frjāls*
Dan. *fri*
Sw. *fri*
OE *frēo*
ME *fre(e)*
NE *free*
Du. *vrij*
OHG *frī*
MHG *vri*
NHG *frei*

'Free' is understood here in its primary social and political application to one who is not a slave and enjoys civil liberty. But most of the words have also many of the secondary uses characteristic of NE *free* (NED s.v. 1-32).

These adjectives are the sources of the nouns for 'freedom, liberty' (or conversely in Slavic) and the verbs for 'free, liberate'.

1. Grk. *ἐλεύθερος*, Lat. *liber* (> It. *libero*, Fr., Sp. *libre*; Rum. *liber* neolog.), Pael. *loufir* (cf. Fal. *loferita* 'liberty'), fr. **leudhero-*, prob. deriv. of the stem in OE *lēod*, OHG *liut* 'people, nation' (19.22), hence orig. 'belonging to the nation, native' (vs. 'captive' or 'slave'). Walde-P. 2.417. Ernout-M. 544 f. Walde-H. 1.791 f.

2. Rum. *slobod* (in modern lit. replaced by *liber*), fr. Slavic (below, 6).

MLat. *francus* (It., Sp. *franco*, Fr. *franc*, formerly used for 'free' vs. 'slave', now mostly 'free' in other senses), same word as the name MLat. *Francus*, etc. 'Frank'.

3. Ir. *sóir*, *saer*, Nir. *saor*, beside *dóir*, *daer* 'unfree' (cf. *sóir* et *dóir* Wb. 27c15),

cpds. of *so-* 'good' (Skt. *su-*) and *do-* 'bad' (Skt. *du-*), second part perh. **wiro-* 'man' (Ir. *fer*, etc.). Stokes 280.
W. *rhudd* : Goth. *freis*, etc. (below, 4).
Skt. *frank* ('vast, open' and 'free', cf. *frankiz* 'freedom'), fr. Fr. *franc* (above, 2).

4. Goth. *freis*, OE *frēo*, etc., general Gmc. (but only cpd. in ON *frjāls* = *frī-hals* 'free-necked', cf. Goth. *frēhals*, OE *frēols* 'freedom', etc.; Nicel. *fri*, Dan., Sw. *fri*, fr. MLG *vri*, Falk-Torp 273) : Goth. *frījōn* 'love', Skt. *prī-* 'please', *prīya-* 'dear', etc., also W. *rhudd* 'free'. Walde-P. 2.86 f. Feist 167 f. Kluge-G. 173. NED s.v. *free*.

5. Lith. *laisvas* : *leisti* 'let, permit' (19.47). Leskien, Ablaut 276, Bildung d. Nom. 344 f.

Lith. *liuosas* (fr. *LG* or *LG*) *los* 'loose, free'. Alminauskis 81.

Lett. *brīvs*, fr. LG *vri* (above). Mühl.-Endz. 1.336.

Lett. *svabads* (mostly 'loose, slack, tired', but also = *brīvs*), fr. Slavic, ChSl. *svobodŭ*, etc. (below, 6). Mühl.-Endz. 3.1139.

6. ChSl. *svobodŭ* (indecl.), SCR. *slobod-*

(-inis) 'order, rank, class'. Ernout-M. 712. REW 6090.

Rum. *porunci*, fr. the Slavic, cf. ChSl. *poročiti* 'trust, charge with' (deriv. of *roka* 'hand'. Miklosich 276. Cf. Lat. *mandāre*, above). Tiktin 1218.

3. Ir. *forcongru* (also *forcongrimm*), cpd. (**for-com-gair-*) of *gairim* 'shout, call' (18.13). Pedersen 2.534 f.

Nir. *ōrdūighim*, deriv. of *ōrd* 'order', fr. Lat. *ōrdo* (above). Vendryes, De hib. voc. 162.

W. *gorchymyn*, Br. *gourc'hennn*, cpds. of Br. *kennn* 'inform, announce, command' (W. *cymyn* only sb. 'bequest, legacy', orig. 'command'), fr. Lat. *commendāre* (above, 2). Loth, Mots lat. 156 f.

4. Goth. *haitan*, OE *hātan*, ME *hote*, OHG *heizan*, MHG *heizen*, NHG *heisen* = Goth. *haitan* 'call', etc. (18.41).

Goth. *ana-biudan*, ON *bjōða*, Dan. *byde*, Sw. *bjuda*, OE (ge-) *bēodan*, ME *bēde* (and by confusion with OE *biddan* 'ask, request', also *bidde*, NE *bid* in this sense, cf. 18.35), Du. *gebieden*, OHG *gibiotan*, MHG, NHG *gebieten*, in North and West Gmc. also 'offer' (so usually the simple verb OHG *biotan*, NHG *bie-*ten), in OE also 'announce' : Grk. *παρανομα* 'find out, hear', Lith. *budėti* 'wake', ChSl. *buditŭ* 'awaken', Skt. *budh-* 'wake, be awake, notice, be aware', etc. Walde-P. 2.147. Falk-Torp 120 f. Feist 41.

ME *comander* (w)nde, NE *command*, fr. OFr. *comander* (Fr. *commander*, above, 2).

ME, NE *charge*, orig. 'load' (fr. OFr. *charger*, late Lat. *caricāre*, deriv. of *carrus* 'car'), formerly very freq. for 'command', esp. in our version of the Bible. NED s.v. *charge*, vb., 14.

NE *order*, fr. ME *orde* 'arrange, put in order', deriv. of sb. *ordre*, fr. OFr. *ordre*, for earlier *ordene*, fr. Lat. *ōrdo* (-inis). NED s.v. REW 6094. Gamillscheg 651.

Du. *bevelen*, NHG *befehlen*, fr. MDu. *bevelen* (MLG also *befalen* > Dan. *befale*, Sw. *befälla*), MHG *bevelhen* 'intrust, commend, charge with', OHG *befelahan* 'give over to, grant, commend', also 'hide, bury' (cf. OE *befēolan* in various senses, including 'be urgent with'; Bosworth-Toller, Suppl. s.v.), simple verb in Goth. *filhan* 'bury, hide', etc. (4.78). Falk-Torp 57. Kluge-G. 45. Weigand-H. 1.178.

5. Lith. *liepti*, *paleipti* : OPruss. *palaipsitwei* 'desire', *palaips* 'command', Grk. *ἀπαραίτητος* 'be eager, long for'. Walde-P. 2.404.

Lith. *įsakyti*, cpd. of *į-* 'to' and *sakyti* 'say' (18.22).

Lett. *pavēlēt*, also 'permit, grant', cpd. of *vēlēt* 'wish'.

6. ChSl. (po) *velēti* : *voliti* 'will, prefer', Lat. *velle* 'will, wish', etc. Walde-P. 1.294.

ChSl. *zapovēditi*, SCR. *zapovijedati*, cpds. of ChSl. *povēditi*, SCR. *povijedati* 'say, tell' (18.22).

ME *partener*, NE *partner* (now mostly with reference to business or games, but formerly of wider application, as often in the Bible), variant form (influenced by *part*) of *parcener*, fr. OFr. *parcener*, fr. MLat. *partionarius*, variant form of deriv. of *pars* 'part'. NED s.v. *partner*.

OHG *gesello*, *gesellio*, MHG *geselle* (NHG *geselle* now esp. 'journeyman'), Du. *gezel*, usually *metgezel* (with *met* 'with'), orig. 'house-companion': OHG *sal* 'large room, hall, building', NHG *saal*, etc. Weigand-H. 1703. Paul, Deutsches Wtb. s.v.

Du. *makker*, prob. (with substitution of suffix): OE *gemacca* 'mate, consort, husband or wife', (ge)*macc* 'mate, equal', OHG *gimachho* id., OE *gemac* 'equal, well matched', OHG *gimah* 'fit, matched', etc., fr. the root of OE *macian*, OHG *mahhōn*, etc. 'make'. Franck-v. W. 409 f. NED s.v. *make* sb. 1.

NHG *gefährte*, orig. 'traveling companion' (so OHG *giferlo*, *gafarto*, MHG *geverte*): *fahrt*, OHG *fart* 'journey'. Weigand-H. 1.646. Paul, Deutsches Wtb. s.v.

5. Lith. *draugas*, also 'friend', see 19.51.

Lith. *bendras* (also 'partner', as adj. 'common, general'), Lett. *biedrs*: Grk. *πρωθεός* 'father-in-law, relative by mar-

riage', Skt. *bandhu-* 'relative', fr. the root in Skt. *bandh-*, Goth. *bindan*, etc. 'bind'. Walde-P. 2.152. Mühl.-Endz. 1.305 f.

6. ChSl. *drugŭ* (εραπος Mt. 35.12, etc.), SCR. *drug*, Boh. *druh*, *soudruh*, in ChSl. also 'friend' as Russ. *drug*, see 19.51.

ChSl. *obštinikŭ* (κοινωός Mt. 23.30, etc.; Jagić, Entstehungsgesch. 367), deriv. of *obštinŭ* 'sharing': *obšiti* 'common' (19.64).

Boh. *společník*: *spolčiti*, *spojiti* 'bind together, unite' (12.22).

Boh. *tovaryš* (also 'journeyman, assistant'), Pol. *towarzysz*, Russ. *tovarišč*, deriv. of Boh., Russ. *tovar*, Pol. *tovar* 'goods, wares' = SCR. *tovar* 'load, burden' (itself of unknown source), with development through 'porter' or 'peddler' (?). Brückner 574.

7. Skt. *sahāya*, cpd. of *saha* 'together with' and *aya* 'going' (: i- 'go').

Skt. *sahacara*, cpd. of *saha* 'together with' and *cara* 'moving, going' (car- 'move, go').

Skt. *sakhi*- Av. *hazi*- also 'friend', see 19.51.

Av. *astī*, prob. : Skt. *atithi* 'guest' (fr. *at* 'go, wander'). Barth. 213. Uhlenbeck 5.

19.54 NEIGHBOR

Grk.	γείωνος	Goth.	garazna	Lith.	kaimynas
NG	γείωνος	ON	(nā)biš, (nā)granni	Lett.	kaimin's
Lat.	vicinus	Dan.	nabo	ChSl.	sasēdŭ
It.	vicino	Sw.	granne	SCR.	susēdŭ
Fr.	voisin	OE	nāhgebūr	Boh.	soused
Sp.	vecino	ME	neighbour	Pol.	sosied
Rum.	vecin	NE	neighbor	Russ.	sosed
Ir.	comnessam, comarsa	Du.	buurman	Skt.	prati-vecin-, prati-d-
Nir.	comarsa	OHG	(nāh)gibūr(o)		
W.	cymydog	MHG	(nāh)gebūr(e)		
Br.	ameceg	NHG	nachbar		

Owing to their mutual relations, there is much interchange between 'stranger', 'guest', and 'host', especially in the large inherited group, the ultimate root connection of which is quite uncertain. But in such cases it is safe to say that the development was 'stranger' > 'guest' > 'host'.

Outside the inherited group, words for 'stranger' are mostly derived from words for 'from away, outside' or from words for 'country, region' or 'people, nation' with 'other' expressed or understood.

1. IE *ghosti-. Walde-P. 1.640 f. Ernout-M. 462, 463. Walde-H. 1.660 f., 662 f.

Lat. *hostis*, arch. 'stranger', class. 'enemy', hence *hospes* gen. *hospitis* ('hosti-potis, last member : Skt. *pati*- 'master', etc. 19.41), orig. 'host', by extension 'guest, stranger' (> It. *ospite*, OFr. *oste*, Fr. *hôte*, Sp. *huesped* 'host' and 'guest', Rum. *oaspe* 'guest'); Goth. *gasts* (renders *gasts* but only as 'stranger'), ON *gestr*, OE *giest*, *giat*, ME *gest*, OHG, MHG *gast* 'stranger, guest' (NE *quest*, NHG *gast* 'guest'); ChSl. *gastŭ*, etc. gen. Slav. only 'guest'.

Here possibly also Grk. *ξένος*, Ion. *ξένος*, Corcyr. *ξένος* as *ghs-*enno*-s. Boissacq 677 f. Walde-H. 1.662 f.

2. Lat. *peregrinus*, deriv. of *peregrī* 'abroad, away from home', cpd. of *per* 'through' and *ager* 'field, district'. Ernout-M. 22 f.

Lat. *advena* : *advenire* 'come to, arrive'. It. *forestiere*, fr. Prov. *forestier* id., deriv. of VLat. **forasticus* from the outside', fr. Lat. *foras* 'out of doors, forth, out'. REW 3432.

It. *straniero*, Fr. *étranger* (> Sp. *extranjero*), derivs. of It. *strano*, Fr. *étrange* 'strange', fr. Lat. *extrāneus* (mostly post-Aug.) 'external, strange, foreign', also sb. 'stranger': *extrā* 'on the outside, without', *exter* 'from without, for-

eign, strange', etc. Ernout-M. 313. REW 3098.

Rum. *străin*, prob. (not : group above, but) fr. ChSl. *straninŭ* (below, 6). Pușcariu 1651. REW 3098.

3. Ir. *echtrann*, either native deriv. of *echlar* 'outside' (: Lat. *extrā*, etc.) influenced by Lat. *extrāneus*, or directly fr. the latter. Pedersen 2.257. Vendryes, De hib. voc. 137.

Nir. *duine iasachta*, lit. 'strange man'; *iasachta* 'strange, foreign', lit. 'loaned', fr. *iasacht* 'loan' (cf. Laws, Gloss. 468).

W. *dieithr*, fr. MW *dieithyr* 'outside', cpd. of OW *di* 'from' and *eithr* 'beyond' (now 'except, without') : Ir. *echlar*, etc. (cf. above).

W. *estron*, Br. *estren*, fr. Lat. *extrāneus* (above, 2). Loth, Mots lat. 165.

Br. *estranjour*, fr. OFr. *estrange*, Fr. *étranger* (above, 2).

Br. *diaviesiad*, deriv. of *diavaez* 'outside', cpd. of *di*- (= OW *di*, cf. above), *a*- 'from, to' and *maez* 'field, plain' esp. in sense of 'country' vs. 'town' (19.13). Henry 95. Ernault, Glossaire 162.

Br. *divroad*, cpd. of *di*- (cf. above) and deriv. of *bro* 'country' (19.11). Cf. broad 'countryman'.

4. Goth. *gasts*, ON *gestr*, etc., general Gmc., above, 1.

Goth. *framapeis*, OE *frem(e)de*, ME *fremde*, OHG *framadi*, MHG *vrem(e)de*, NHG *fremd*, Du. *vreemd*, MLG *vremede* (> Dan. *fremmed*), all adjs. 'strange, foreign', fr. Goth., OHG *fram*, OE *from* 'from, away'. Hence sbs. MHG *vremdelinc*, NHG *fremdling* (> Sw. *främ-ling*), Du. *vremdeling*, and NHG *fremde*, Dan. *fremmed*. Falk-Torp 273. Weigand-H. 1.528. NED s.v. *fremd*.

OE *cuma*, lit. 'a come' : *cuman* 'come' (cf. Lat. *advena*, above, 2).

ME *strangere*, NE *stranger*, fr. OFr. *estrangier* (Fr. *étranger*, above, 2).

5. Lith. *svėtimas* (adj. and sb.), Lett.

Words for 'neighbor' are based on such notions as 'dwelling together or near', sometimes simply 'dwelling' or 'next, nearest', and 'of the (same) village or house'.

1. Grk. *γείωνος*, NG pop. *γείωνος*, beside *γείωνος* 'neighboring, adjacent', *γείωνος*, *γείωνος*, Ion. *γείωνος* 'neighborhood', etc., etym.?

2. Lat. *vicinus* (VLat. **vecinus* > Romance forms), deriv. of *vicus* 'quarter, street' and 'village' (19.16). Ernout-M. 1103. REW 9312.

3. Ir. *comnessam* 'next, nearest' and 'neighbor', cpd. of *com* 'with' and *nessam* 'next, nearest'. Thurneysen, Gram. 233.

Ir. *comarsa* (K. Meyer, Contrib. 433), Nir. *comarsa*, perh. cpd. of *ursa* 'door-post' (cf. NE *next-door neighbor*). Zimmerer, ap. Macbain 94.

W. *cymydog*, fr. a cpd. of *cym* 'co-' and *bydio* 'live'.

Br. *amezeg*, adj. *amezek*, MBr. *amnesec*, fr. cpd. of *am*, **ambi* 'about' and *nes* 'near' (cf. Ir. *comnessam*, above). Henry 9. Ernault, Dict. étym. 203.

4. Goth. *garazna*, ON *granni* (and cpd. *nāgranni* with *nā* 'near'), Sw. *granne*, fr. Goth. *razn*, ON *rann* 'house' (7.12). Feist 197.

19.55 STRANGER

Grk.	ξένος	Goth.	gasts	Lith.	svėtimas
NG	ξένος	ON	gestr	Lett.	svėstinska
Lat.	peregrinus, hospes, advena	Dan.	fremmed	ChSl.	straninŭ
It.	forestiere, straniero	Sw.	främling	SCR.	stranac, tudinac
Fr.	étranger	OE	cuma, giest	Boh.	cizinec
Sp.	extranjero	ME	strangere, gest	Pol.	cudzoziemiec
Rum.	străin	NE	stranger	Russ.	čужoj
Ir.	echtrann	OHG	vremdelinc	Skt.	vaideçika-, videçin-
Nir.	duine iasachta	MHG	gast, fremdelinc		
W.	dieithr, estron	NHG	fremde(r), fremdling		
Br.	estren, diaviesiad, divroad				

svėsinieks, beside Lith. *svėčias* 'guest' (earlier also 'stranger'), Lett. *svēts* 'strange, foreign', prob. as orig. 'by oneself, apart', fr. the pron. stem **svoi-* 'one's own' (cf. Grk. *έκας* 'afar', fr. the same stem). Walde-P. 2.457. Mühl.-Endz. 3.1151, 1152.

6. ChSl. *straninŭ*, SCR. *stranac* : ChSl. *strana* 'region' (19.41).

SCR. *tudinac*, Boh. *cizinec*, Pol. *cudzoziemiec*, Russ. *čужoj*, fr. the adjs. SCR. *tud*, Boh. *cizŭ*, Pol. *cudzy*, Russ. *čужoj*, ChSl. *tuždi*, *štuždi* 'foreign, strange', fr. a

Slavic **tyudŭ* (by dissim. **tudŭ*), fr. the Gmc., Goth. *piuda* 'people, nation', etc. (19.22), with development 'Germanic' > 'foreign, strange'. Meillet, Études 175. Walde-P. 1.712. Stender-Petersen 187 f.

Pol. *obcy* (mostly adj.), prob. fr. *obec* in *w obec* 'in one's presence' = Boh. *obec* 'community' (fr. *ob* 'about'), but semantic development not clear. Brückner 369.

7. Skt. *vaideçika*-, *videçin*-, derivs. of *videça* 'another country, foreign country', cpd. of *deça* 'country' (19.11).

19.56 GUEST

Grk.	ξένος	Goth.	gasts	Lith.	svėtimas
NG	ξένος	ON	gestr	Lett.	viesis, ciemin's
Lat.	hospes	Dan.	gast	ChSl.	gost
It.	ospite	Sw.	gäst	SCR.	gost
Fr.	hôte	OE	giest	Boh.	gost
Sp.	huesped	ME	gest	Pol.	gość
Rum.	oaspe(ite), mosafir	NE	guest	Russ.	gost
Ir.	oegi	Du.	gast	Skt.	atithi-
Nir.	oaghe	OHG	gast		
W.	gwestai	MHG	gast		
Br.	ostiziad	NHG	gast		

Most of the words for 'guest' are the same as, or cognate with, those once meaning also and more originally 'stranger', and included in the discussion of the latter. They have persisted more widely in the sense of 'guest'. The few others are (like NE *visitor* freq. = *guest*) based on expressions for 'visit, go visiting', these partly from 'go' or 'village'.

1. Words discussed under 'stranger' (19.55).

Grk. *ξένος*, Lat. *hospes* (> Romance words), OE *giest*, etc., general Gmc., ChSl. *gostŭ*, etc., general Slav. Lith. *svėtimas*.

2. NG *μουσαφιός*, Rum. *mosafir*, fr. Turk. *müsafir*, fr. Arab. *musafir* 'voyager, guest'. Lokotsch 1510a.

3. Ir. *oegi*, Nir. *oaghe*, perh. : Grk. *οἰχομαι* 'go away', Arm. *ej* 'descent',

ijamen 'descend', cf. esp. *ijavor* 'guest'. Walde-P. 1.104. Pedersen 1.101.

W. *gwestai*, fr. *gwesta* 'visit': *gwest* 'inn, lodging, feast', Ir. *feis* 'feast', etc. Walde-P. 1.308. Pedersen 1.80, 2.23.

Br. *ostiziad*, deriv. of *ostiz* 'host' (19.51).

4. Lett. *viesis*, fem. *viestn'a* = Lith. *viestnė* 'female guest'; cf. also vbs. Lith. *viesti*, Lett. *viestot* 'be on a visit, be a guest' : Lith. *viest-pals* 'Lord, sovereign', Goth. *weiths*, Lat. *vicus* 'village', etc. (19.16). Mühl.-Endz. 4.669 f. Walde-P. 1.231.

Lett. *ciemin's*, fr. *ciems* 'village' (19.16). Cf. *ciema iet* 'go on a visit', like NHG dial. *ze dorfe gehen* (Grimm 2.1277). Mühl.-Endz. 1.393, 394.

5. Skt. *atithi*- lit. 'wanderer' : *at* 'go, walk, wander'. Uhlenbeck 5.

19.57 HOST

Grk.	ξενόδοκος, ξένος	Goth.	vairdus	Lith.	šeimininkas
NG	οικοδεσπότης (ξενόδοκος)	ON	húsbōndi, gestgjafi	Lett.	saimnieks
Lat.	hospes	Dan.	vært	ChSl.	gostininkŭ
It.	ospite	Sw.	värd	SCR.	domaćin
Fr.	hôte	OE	...	Boh.	hostitel
Sp.	huésped	ME	hoste	Pol.	gospodarz
Rum.	gazdă	NE	host	Russ.	chozjain
Ir.	biatach	Du.	gastheer (waard)	Skt.	grhashta-, atithipati-
Nir.	fear tighe (dōlōir)	OHG	wirt		
W.	(lletyur)	MHG	wirt, gastgebe(r)		
Br.	ostiz	NHG	wirt, gastgeber		

'Host', as the correlative of 'guest', is sometimes expressed by the same word, but more often by a cpd. or deriv. as 'one who receives guests'. Other terms are from 'master of the house' used with a reference to his position as 'host', or (the Gmc. group) of doubtful source.

'Host' covered the public host 'innkeeper', and in some cases this has become the most familiar or even the only current use (shown in the list by parenthesis).

1. Grk. *ξένος* 'stranger' (19.55), 'guest', and sometimes 'host' (as Hom. II. 15.532, NT Rom. 16.23), but for 'host' usually *ξενόδοκος*, later *-δόχος*, 'one who receives guests', cpd. with the root of *δέχομαι*, Att. *δέχομαι* 'receive'.

NG *ξενόδοκος*, now only 'innkeeper' (cf. *ξενόδοκος* 'hotel'). For 'host' in social sense *οικοδεσπότης*, lit. 'master of the house'.

2. Lat. *hospes*, -itis, It. *ospite*, etc. 'host' and 'guest', see 19.55.

Rum. *gazdă*, fr. Hung. *gazda* 'master, landlord, innkeeper'. Tiktin 667.

3. Ir. (perh. nearest approach to 'host') *biatach*, lit. 'a victualer' ('a sort of public victualer... who was bound to entertain travellers and the chief's soldiers whenever they came that way', Joyce, Soc. Hist. 2.174) : *biathaim* 'feed, nourish'.

Nir. *dōlōir* 'innkeeper', fr. *dōla* 'lodg-

ing, inn', this fr. ME *ooste*, *oste* id. (NED s.v. *host* sb.). Otherwise 'host' expressed by *fear tighe* 'man of the home', or by some other phrase.

W. *lletyur* 'lodger, innkeeper' (also 'host' in wider sense in NT Rom. 16.23; but now?), cpd. of *llety* 'inn, lodging' and *gur* 'man'. Other current W. word for social 'host'?

Br. *ostiz*, prob. fr. OFr. *ostisse*, *hostise* 'habitation, tenure d'hôtes'. Loth, Mots lat. 191.

4. Goth. *vairdus*, OHG, MHG, NHG *wirt*, OS *wert*, Du. *waard* (MLG *wert* > Dan. *wært*, Sw. *vård*), perh. : ON *verðr* 'meal', MHG *wirt*, *urte* 'bill, account', but root connection (as : OHG *bewārōn* 'keep', etc., or : OHG (*gr*)*werēn* 'grant, perform', etc.) wholly doubtful. Walde-P. 1.285. Falk-Torp 1371. Feist 545. Weigand-H. 2.1274. Kluge-G. 694.

ON *húsbōndi* 'master of the house, husband', but freq. of the master of the house where a guest stays (cf. Fritzner s.v. 2).

ON *gestgjafi* (late and rare), cpd. of *gestr* 'guest' and last member : *gjaf* 'gift'. Probably reflection of the custom of giving presents to departing guests (cf. Vigfusson, s.v.).

OE word for 'host'? In the Gospels Lk. 10.35 *laïc* 'physician' substituted for 'host' (as Lk. 10.34 *lācehūs* 'hospital' instead of 'inn').

ice', deriv. of *ὄφελος* 'advantage, help' : Skt. *phala*- 'fruit, result, advantage', etc. Walde-P. 1.102. Boissacq 732.

Grk. *ἐπικουρέω*, deriv. of *ἐπικουρος* 'helper, ally', cpd. with second part fr. **κορός* : Lat. *currere* 'run', *cursum* 'course', OE *hors* 'horse', etc. Walde-P. 1.428. Boissacq 266. Walde-H. 1.315.

Grk. *ἀρήγω*, with *ἀρωγός* 'helping, helper' (to a shoulder, support'. Like and prob. influenced by the similar fig. use of Fr. *épauler*.

4. Goth. *hilpan*, ON *hjalpa* (but mostly 'help' in sense of 'save, rescue'), OE *helpan*, OHG *helfan*, etc., general Gmc., without outside connections except Lith. *šelpiti* 'help, support', OLith. refl. *šelpinos*. Walde-P. 1.447. Falk-Torp 413. Feist 255 f.

ON *duga* 'do one's best, be of service', but most commonly 'help' : OE *dugan* 'avail, be of use, be strong' (NE dial. *dow*), Goth. *dugan* 'be of use', etc. (NHG *taugen*). Walde-P. 1.847. Falk-Torp 163. NED s.v. *dow*.

ME *succurre*, NE *succor* (now only lit.), fr. OFr. *socorre* = Fr. *secourir* (above, 2). NED s.v.

ME *ayde*, NE *aid*, fr. Fr. *aider* (above, 2).

NE *assist*, formerly also 'stand by, be present', fr. Fr. *assister*, fr. Lat. *adassistere* 'take a stand' and sometimes 'stand by, defend, aid'. NED s.v.

5. Lith. *gel*

'oppose' (cf. Boh., Pol. *odpor* 'resistance'), cpd. of ChSl. *p(ř)ěti se* 'contend, dispute' (cf. *přija* 'strife', 19.62). Tiktin 1091.

3. Ir. *derban* (3sg.), fr. **di-ro-ben-*, opposite of *iorban* 'is of service, promotes', OIr. *dororban* 'proclaim', fr. **to-ro-ben-*, cpd. of *ben-* 'be', used like Lat. *prō-sum*, *prōd-esse*. Pedersen 2.445. Somewhat otherwise Thurneysen, Gram. 529.

Ir. *baccaim*, Nlr. *bacaim*, also and orig. 'hack, lame', fr. Ir. *bacc*, Nlr. *bac* 'crook, hook, shackle', etc. = W. *bach* 'angle, corner', Br. *bac'h* 'crook, hook'. Walde-P. 2.105.

Ir. *coisaim* 'blame' and 'hinder', Nlr. *coiscim* 'hinder, prevent, forbid', fr. *con-sech-*, cpd. of *sech-* = IE **sek-* in words for 'point out' and 'say', Lat. *insecere*, etc. (18.22). Pedersen 2.618.

Nlr. *toirneascain* 'hinder, prevent, forbid', fr. Ir. *tairmesc-* in *tarmasca* 'disturb', *tairmesc* 'disturbance', cpd. of *mesc-* 'mix' (: Lat. *miscere* 'mix', etc.). Pedersen 2.577, 612 ftn. Thurneysen, Gram. 531.

W. *rhwystr*, fr. *rhwystr* 'hindrance, obstacle' : Ir. *riastraim* 'distort', and prob. fr. **reigetro* : W. *rhym* 'bond, bound', fr. the root in Ir. *conrigh* 'bind', Lat. *corriga* 'strap', etc. Walde-P. 2.347 (without W. *rhwystr*, etc.). Pedersen 2.455 (1.87). Morris Jones 140.

W. *atal*, also and orig. 'withhold, stop, check', cpd. of *at-* 'back' and *dal-* 'hold' (11.15). Morris Jones, 186.

Br. *herzel*, *harzel*, fr. *harz* 'obstacle, limit', etym.? Henry 158.

Br. *mirowl* 'guard, preserve' (11.24) and 'prevent'.

4. Goth. *warjan* (reg. for *waldō*) = ON *verja*, OE *werian*, OHG *werjan* 'defend, ward off, avoid' (NHG *wehren*) : Skt. *vr-* 'cover, ward off, hinder, pre-

vent', etc. Walde-P. 1.280 f. Feist 551 f. Falk-Torp 1369.

Goth. *ga-latjan*, *ana-latjan* (both for *lykōrra*; *latjan* 'delay, loiter'), ON *letja* (but esp. 'dissuade'), OE *lettan*, ME *lette*, NE *let* (obs.), OHG *lezzan* (rare), MHG *letzen* (mostly 'injure', as NHG *verlezen*), Du. *beletten*, etc. : Goth. *lats* 'lazy', OE *læt*, OHG *lass* 'slow, lazy, late', etc. Walde-P. 2.395. Feist 322 f. NED s.v. *let* v.1.

ON *hindra* (but mostly 'keep back, delay'), Dan. (*for*)*hindre*, Sw. (*för*)*hindra*, OE *hindrian* (also 'injure'), ME *hindre*, NE *hinder*, Du. (*ver*)*hinderen*, OHG *hinderen*, MHG *hinder* (*ver*)*hinderen*, all orig. 'keep back', fr. the adv. seen in Goth. *hindar*, OE *hinder*, OHG *hinter* 'behind'. Falk-Torp 406. NED s.v. *hinder*.

Dan. *hemme*, Sw. *hämme*, MHG, NHG *hemmen* 'obstruct, restrain, hinder' = ON *hemja* 'restrain', Salić Frank. *chamian* 'press', ME *hemme*, NE *hem* 'confine' (now mostly *hem in*; NED s.v. *hem* v.1 3) : OE *hem* 'border', OE, OFris. *ham*, LG *hamm* 'inclosed land, pasture, meadow', Lith. *kamuoti* 'press, oppress', etc. Walde-P. 1.388. Falk-Torp 396.

Dan. *forbygge*, Sw. *förebysga*, cpds. of *bygge*, *byggja* in their earlier sense of 'dwell' or 'be', hence 'forestall, prevent'. Sw. *förekomma*, Du. *voorkomen*, lit. 'come before', hence 'forestall, prevent'.

NE *prevent*, in earlier use 'act beforehand, anticipate, forestall', fr. pple. of Lat. *praevenire* 'come before, anticipate' and also 'prevent'. NED s.v.

NHG *vorbeugen*, lit. 'bend forward', hence 'avert, prevent'.

5. Lith. *kiudyti*, beside (but for 'hinder' now more usual than) *kliūti* 'catch on, hit on, befall', also 'hinder' (NSB s.v.) : Lett. *kl'ūt* 'reach, befall', sb. *kl'ūme* 'hindrance, defeat', prob. with

development of 'hinder' from 'get caught' on something and so 'be in the way' : Lat. *claudere* 'shut', *claudere* 'limp' and ultimately the group of words for 'hook, peg, key', Grk. *κλείς*, Lat. *clāvis*, etc. Walde-P. 1.492 f. Mühl.-Endz. 2.241.

Lith. *trukdyti* 'hinder, obstruct, delay', caus. of *trūkti* 'delay' beside *trūkti* 'tear' and 'be wanting'. Walde-P. 1.731. Leskien, Ablaut 312. Mühl.-Endz. 4.251.

Lett. *kavēt* 'pass the time, delay' and 'hinder', with sb. *kautra* 'delay, indecision', perh. : Lat. *caēre* 'beware', etc. Walde-P. 1.370. Mühl.-Endz. 2.181 f.

6. ChSl. (*vāz*)*braniti*, see under 'forbid' (18.38).

SCR. *prijeti* : *prijeti* 'go over, cross', cpd. of vb. for 'go', with development through 'make crooked' (cf. *prijek* 'crooked') or 'interfere'.

SCR. *smetati* 'disturb' and 'hinder', cpd. of *metati* 'throw', with development through 'throw down, disturb'.

Boh. *překažeti* 'hinder' beside *překaziti* 'hinder, spoil', cpd. of *kaziti* 'spoil' = ChSl. *kaziti* 'destroy', caus. of *česnati* 'disappear'. Berneker 498.

Boh. *předejiti* 'come before, forestall, prevent', cpd. of vb. for 'go, come'.

Pol. *przeszkodzić*, cpd. of *szkodzić* 'harm, injure' (11.28).

Pol. *zapobiedz*, cpd. of *biedz* 'run' (10.46), cf. *zabiedz* 'run to' and in phrases 'get in the way of, prevent'. Semantic development as in Lat. *obstare* (above, 2) and late Lat. *obiāre*, NE *obviate*.

Russ. *mešat'* (*pomešat'*) 'mix, stir' and 'disturb, hinder, prevent' : ChSl. *měšiti* 'mix', Lat. *miscere* 'mix', etc. Berneker 2.52 f.

Russ. *prepjat'stvoval'*, fr. sb. *prepjat'strie* 'obstacle, hindrance', fr. *prepjat'* 'hinder' (obs.; hence also *prepona* 'obstacle', now obs.), cpd. of the verb seen in ChSl. *pěti* 'stretch' (cf. *ptiti* 'fetter'), Russ. *pjat'*, *pmut'*, *pinat'* 'strike with the foot, kick', etc. Walde-P. 2.661.

7. Skt. *rudh-*, Av. *rud-* 'obstruct, avert, exclude, hinder, prevent', outside connections dub. Walde-P. 1.283.

Skt. *vr-* 'cover, ward off, hinder, prevent' : Goth. *warjan*, etc. (above, 4).

19.61 CUSTOM

Grk. *έθος*, *ήθος* (*ēthos*, *ēthē*)
NG *έθωμο*
Lat. *mōs*, *consuetudo*
It. *costume*, *usanza*
Fr. *mœurs* (pl.), *coutume*, *usage*
Sp. *costumbre*, *usanza*
Rum. *obicei*, *moravuri* (pl.)
Ir. *bēs*, *gnās*
Nlr. *nōs*, *bēas*, *gnās*
W. *defod*, *arfer*
Br. *boaz*, *grjer*

Goth. *sidus*, *biuhti*
ON *sidr*, *vani*
Dan. *skik*, *sæd*, *sædvane*
Sw. *sædvänja*, *sæd*, *vana*
OE *þæu*, *sidu*, *geuuna*
ME *custume*, *usage*, *thew*
NE *custom*, *usage*
Du. *sedē*, *gebruik*
OHG *sita*, *giuona*
MHG *sile*, *gewon(e)*, *gewonheit*
NHG *sitte*, (*ge*)*brauch*

Words for 'custom' ('customs' of a people, etc.) are most commonly derived from words for 'one's own' or 'be accustomed to, use, usual' ('usual' in one case from 'known'). A few seem to be

connected with words of emotional value (ChSl. *nraviti*, perh. Lat. *mōs*), in which case they must have first denoted mental habits. Words for 'way, manner' (9.992), most of them not included in

this list, may also be used in the sense of 'custom', like NE *manners and customs* of a people, *falk-ways*.

1. IE **s(w)ēd-*, deriv. of the refl. pron. stem **s(w)o-* in Skt. *sva-* 'own', Grk. *ός* 'his, her', etc. Walde-P. 2.456. Falk-Torp 1230.

Grk. *έθος* (whence late adj. *έθμος* 'customary' and sb. *έθμων*, the usual NG word) and *ήθος* (in pl. also 'accustomed places, haunts'; only so in Hom.); Goth. *sidus*, ON *sidr*, Dan. *sæd*, Sw. *sæd*, OE *sidu*, Du. *zede*, OHG *situ*, MHG *sile*, NHG *sitte*; Skt. *svadhā-* (Vedic, also 'one's own power, pleasure, share', etc.).

2. Grk. *νόμος*, in early use often 'custom', hence 'law' (21.11) : *νόμο* 'deal out, allot', Goth., etc. *niman* 'take'. Walde-P. 2.330. Boisacq 662 f.

Grk. *δικη*, in Hom. 'way, custom, right', hence later 'lawsuit' (21.13) : *δεικνύμι* 'point out', Skt. *diṣ-* 'point out', sb. *diṣ-* 'direction', etc. Walde-P. 1.776. Boisacq 170.

3. Lat. *mōs* (pl. *mōrēs* > Fr. *mœurs*), etym. dub.; possibly (with extension from mental habits) : Goth. *mōps* 'anger', OE *mōd* 'mood', etc. Walde-P. 2.239. Ernout-M. 633 f.

Lat. *consuetudo* (> It. *costume*, Fr. *coutume*, Sp. *costumbre*), fr. *consuēscere*, cpd. of *suēscere* 'become accustomed, be used to', prob. fr. the same root as Grk. *έθος*, etc. (above, 1). Walde-P. 2.456. Ernout-M. 997.

It., Sp. *usanza*, OFr. *usance*, fr. *usant-*, pple. stem of VLat. **ūsare* (It. *usare*, Fr. *user*, etc.) for *ūtī* (past pple. *ūsus*) 'use' (9.243). REW 9093. Gamillscheg 875.

Fr. *usage*, deriv. of *us* (rare, only *les us et les coutumes*), Lat. *ūsus* 'use, exercise', also 'habit, custom' : *ūtī* 'use'. REW 9099. Gamillscheg 875.

Rum. *nărav* (arch. or pop.; in modern lit. instead *moravuri* pl., re-formation after Lat. *mōrēs*), fr. Slavic, cf. ChSl. *nravā*, etc. (below, 7). Tiktin 1035.

4. Ir. *bēs*, Nlr. *bēas*, perh. loanword fr. W. *moes* ('good') manners' (for **boes*) = Br. *boaz*, perh. orig. 'peculiarity, eccentricity' : Ir. *bæsa* 'foolishness', *baeth* 'simple', Gall. *bæu* 'more feritatis', but root connection dub. Pedersen 1.56, 540.

Ir. *gnās* = W. (*g*)*navus* 'nature, disposition' (> Mir., Nlr. *nōs* 'custom') : Ir. *gnāth* 'usual, known' (in Nlr. also sb. = *gnās*), W. *gnavd* 'customary' : Lat. *nōtus*, Grk. *γνωτός* 'known', etc. Pedersen 1.23, 48 f. Walde-P. 1.579.

W. *arfer*, also vb. 'to use, accustom', cpd. of the root **ber-* (IE **bher-*) 'carry' (only in cpds. in Britannie, W. *cymeryd* 'take', etc.). Walde-P. 2.472.

W. *defod*, MW *defawd*, orig.? Cf. *def* 'right, one's own' (in Evans and earlier editions of Spurrell).

Br. *giz*, fr. Fr. *guise* 'manner, way, fashion' (Gmc., OHG *uisa*, NHG *weise*, etc.). Henry 132.

5. Goth. *biuhti*, deriv. of *biuhts* 'accustomed', cpd. *bi-uhla-* : Lith. *j-unkti* 'become accustomed to', ChSl. *učiiti* 'teach', Skt. *okas-* 'pleasure, dwelling-place', etc. Walde-P. 1.111. Feist 97.

ON *vani*, Sw. *vana* (Dan. *vane*, mostly 'habit'), in cpds. Dan. *sædvane*, Sw. *sædvänja* (for *sæd*, *sed*, cf. above, 1), with ablaut OE *geuuna*, OHG *giuona*, MHG *gewone*, *gewonheit* (Du. *gewoonte*, NHG *gewohnheit*, mostly 'habit'), fr. the adjs. ON *vanr*, OE *geurun*, OHG *giwon* 'accustomed, usual' : ON *una* 'be satisfied with', OHG *wonēn*, *wonōn* 'be used to, dwell, remain', etc., Skt. *van-* 'wish, desire, get, win', etc. Walde-P. 1.260. Falk-Torp 1350.

Dan. *skik* = Sw. *skick* ('good') condition, (good) form', fr. MLG *schik* 'form,

proper condition' = MHG *schic* 'manner, opportunity' : MLG *schicken* 'bring into order, set up, send', MHG *schicken* 'cause, perform, equip, send', etc. (NHG *schicken*). Falk-Torp 993.

OE *þæu*, ME *thew*, cf. OS *thau* 'custom', OHG *thau* 'discipline', perh. as 'observation' : Lat. *tuēri* 'observe, heed, protect', *tūtus* 'safe', Goth. *þiup* 'the good', ON *þrētr* 'mild, friendly', etc. Walde-P. 1.706. NED s.v. *thew*, sb.1.

ME *custume*, NE *custom*, fr. OFr. *custume* (Fr. *coutume*, above, 3).

ME, NE *usage*, fr. OFr. *usage* (above, 3).

ME *usance*, fr. OFr. *usance* (above, 3).

Du. *gebruik*, NHG (*ge*)*brauch* (MHG *gebrūch* 'use', OHG *prūh*), fr. Du. *bruiken*, NHG *brauchen*, OHG *brūhhan*, etc. 'use, enjoy' (9.423).

6. Lith. *paprotys*, *papratimas* : *pa-prantas*, *-prasti* 'accustom oneself', *pa-prastas* 'customary', *protas* 'mind, reason', Goth. *frapjan* 'understand', *frōps* 'wise', etc. Walde-P. 2.86. Trautmann 230.

Lett. *ieradums*, *ieraša* (also *paradums*, *paraša*) : *ie-rast* (*pa-rast*) 'become accustomed' (*parast* also 'find'), cpds. of *rast* = Lith. *rasti* 'find' (11.32). Mühl.-Endz. 2.55, 56, 3.86, 87.

7. ChSl. *obyčaj*, etc., general Slavic

(fr. **ob-nyk-*), also Boh. *zvyk*, Pol. *zwyczaj* (**z-nyk-*) : ChSl. *vyknati*, SCR. *naviknati se*, Pol. *navyknąć*, etc. 'become accustomed, accustom oneself', Goth. *bi-uhls*, etc. (above, 5). Walde-P. 1.111. Brückner 638. Trautmann 335.

ChSl. *nraviti* (rare beside *obyčaj*; Jagić, Entstehungsgesch. 372), Boh. *mrav*, Russ. *navy* (pl.), in modern Slavic esp. 'manners, habit' : Lith. *nrav* 'desire, will', *norėti* 'wish', etc. (16.61). Walde-P. 2.333. Trautmann 197 f.

SCR. *navada* : *navaditi* 'make accustomed to', Slov. *vaditi* id. also 'lure', Russ. *vadit'* 'lure, attract', *povadnyj* 'customary, habitual', all perh. : ChSl. *vaditi* 'accuse', Lith. *vadinti* 'call, name', Skt. *vad-* 'speak', with complicated semantic development, such as 'speak' to 'speak against, accuse', and also through 'call' to 'lure, attract' and 'make accustomed to' : Miklosich 373 (with separation). Trautmann 337 (without mention of the SCR. words). Rječnik Akad. 7.725 f.

8. Skt. *ācāra-* : *ā-car-* 'approach, manage, behave, exercise', cpd. of *car-* 'go, move, proceed'.

Skt. *vyavahāra-*, lit. 'action, practice, behavior' (later esp. 'legal procedure') : *vi-ava-hr-* 'have intercourse with, act, behave, deal with', cpd. of *hr-* 'take, carry'.

Grk. *έπισ*, *νέκος*
NG *μάλωμα*, *καθ'ής*
Lat. *lis*, *iurgium*, *riza*
It. *contesa*, *disputa*, *alterco*
Fr. *dispute*, *querelle*
Sp. *contienda*, *reyerta*
Rum. *ceartă*, *glăscă*
Ir. *imbresan*, *debuith*, *es-sāin*, *coinninn*
Nlr. *imreaz*, *bruighean*, *achrann*
W. *cynnen*, *ymryson*, *ymrafael*
Br. *dael*, *tabul*

Goth. *haifsta*, *sakjō*, *þuair-hei*
ON *strīð*, *deila*, *þræta*
Dan. *strid*, *trætte*, *tvist*
Sw. *strid*, *tvist*, *gräl*, *tråta*
OE *geftit*, *sacu*, *cēas* (t)
ME *strif*, *chest*, *flit*, *sake*
NE *strife*, *quarrel*
Nl. *strijd*, *twist*
OHG *strit*, *sechia*, *flit*
MHG *strit*, *hader*, *zwist*
NHG *streit*, *hader*, *zwist*, *zank*

Words for 'strife' may in part cover also 'armed strife', e.g. Grk. *έπισ* in Homer, OHG *strit* commonly and still NHG *streitazt* 'battle-ax'. But for words in which the notion of violence is dominant, see under 'fight' and 'battle' (20.11, 20.12). Several of the words denoted primarily 'legal strife, litigation', for which see also 21.13.

Besides the words listed, themselves differing in nuance, there are many others, like NE *row* (now the common colloq. term), *brawl*, *wrangle*, *squabble*, Fr. *rire*, Rum. *sfordă* (fr. Slavic), NG *τάσκαμα*, etc.

1. Grk. *έπισ* : *δρνυμι*, *δρνω* 'rouse, stir up, incite', Lat. *ortiri* 'rise', Skt. *r-* 'move', *sam-arapa-* 'strife, battle' (20.12). Walde-P. 1.136 f. Boisacq 280.

Grk. *νέκος* (mostly poet., but common prose word *φιλονεκία* 'love of strife, rivalry'; freq. v.l. *-νικία* as if fr. *νικη* 'victory'), perh. : Lith. *apnikti* 'fall upon, befall', Lett. *apnīkt* 'become bored'. Walde-P. 2.321. Boisacq 660.

NG *μάλωμα*, also 'scolding, reproach', fr. *μαλόνω* 'scold, reprove, quarrel', fr. **malōw* = *malāizw* 'smooth out, make level', deriv. of *malōs* 'smooth, level'. Semantic development through 'correct, reprove' to 'scold, quarrel'. Hatzidakis, Einl. 155, Meo. 1.140 f.

NG *καθ'ής*, SCR. *kavga*, fr. Turk. *kavga* id. Lokotsch 696. Berneker 495.

2. Lat. *lis*, gen. *litis*, esp. 'a legal quarrel, lawsuit' (21.13) old form *stlis*, etym. dub. Walde-P. 2.401. Ernout-M. 557. Walde-H. 1.813 f.

Lat. *iurgium*, fr. *iurgāre*, old *iurgāre* 'quarrel, dispute', deriv. of *iūs* 'right, justice, law' (21.11), perh. through phrase *iūre agere*. Ernout-M. 506. Walde-H. 1.732 f.

Lat. *riza* (> It. *rissa*, Fr. *rizé* 'brawl'), perh. as orig. 'a tear, break' : Grk. *ίπελω* 'break, tear', Skt. *rikh-* 'scratch', etc. Walde-P. 2.344. Ernout-M. 867.

It. *contesa*, Sp. *contienda* : *contendere*, *contender* 'contend, dispute', fr. Lat. *contendere* 'stretch, strain, strive, contend', cpd. of *tendere* 'stretch' (9.32).

It. *disputa*, Fr. *dispute*, back-formation fr. *disputare*, *disputer* 'quarrel, dispute', fr. Lat. *disputāre* 'estimate, examine, discuss, maintain' (Vulgate 'dispute'), cpd. of *putāre* 'reckon, ponder, think' (17.14).

It. *alterco* : *altercare* 'quarrel', fr. Lat. *altercāri* 'differ with, dispute, wrangle' (orig. legal term indicating the propositions of the lawyers given turn by turn), deriv. of *alter* 'other'. Ernout-M. 35. Walde-H. 1.33.

Fr. *querelle*, fr. Lat. *querēla*, *querella*

OE *geftit*, ME *flit*, OHG *fliz* (also 'zeal, industry', NHG *fleiss*), OS *flit* 'fight, zeal in combat', with vbs. OE *flitan* 'quarrel, strive', OHG *flizan* 'be zealous', etc., etym. dub., perh. fr. the root seen in Lett. *plīties* 'press, obtrude, demand'. Petersson, PBB 38.316. Walde-P. 2.684 (adversely).

OE *cēas*, later *cēast* (with additional suffix), ME *chest*, fr. Lat. *causa* 'lawsuit'. Holthausen 45. NED s.v. *chest*, sb.2.

ME *strif*, NE *strife*, see above under ON *strīð*.

NE *quarrel* (ME 'complaint, ground of complaint', etc.), fr. OFr. *querelle* (above, 2). NED s.v.

throw'. Cf. W. *cyngor* 'council'. Pedersen 2.500, 501 Ann.

Nr. *cealg*, lit. 'deceit' (Ir. *celg*, 16.68), but also 'plot, conspiracy', also cpd. *coimh-chealg* with *comh* 'con'.

W. *cydfuriad*, cpd. of *cyd* 'con-' and *burriad* 'design, purpose, intention' (17.41).

Br. *irienn*, also and orig. 'woof' (in weaving), cpd. of *lien* 'linen'. Cf. Fr. *trame* in similar use. Ernault, Dict. étym. 317.

Br. *kavailh*, prob. fr. Fr. *cabale* 'cabal'.

4. ON *samblástr*, deriv. of *samblása* 'conspire', lit. 'blow together' (translations of Lat. *conspiratio*, *conspirare*).

OE *gecwādrēden* (gl. *conspiratio*, also 'agreement'), and *gecwiss* (gl. *conspiratio*), both : *gecwēðan* 'say, speak, arrange, agree'; *rwēðen* 'condition, stipulation'. Cf. Goth. *gaqiss* 'agreement'.

NE *plot*, same word as *plot* 'small surface' (*plot of land*) used also for 'plan, scheme', but as 'conspiracy' doubtless influenced by *complot* used only in this sense, and prob. itself also fr. Fr. *pelote* (above, 2). NED s.v. Weekly, Words Ancient and Modern 93 ff.

5. Lith. *samokslas*, cpd. of *sq-* (*sam-*, *son-*) 'together, with' and *mokslas* 'knowledge, teaching'.

Lith. *suokalbīs* : *su-si-kalbēti* 'discuss, confer', refl. cpd. of *kalbēti* 'speak'.

6. Boh. *spiknutí*, Pol. *spiknienie*, with vbs. Boh. *spiknouti se*, Pol. *spiknąć się*, etc. (cf. also Boh. *píkel* 'intrigue'), root connection? Brückner 509 takes from **pik-* in the imitative group Boh. *píkati*, Pol. *pikać*, Russ. *pikat'* 'peep', etc. (Walde-P. 2.70), but without comment on the semantic development (through notion of a secret cabal? Russ. *pikat'* is used also like NE colloq. *don't peep* 'don't utter a sound').

Pol. *spisek*, fr. *spis* 'list, inventory, census' : *spisac'* 'write up, make a list, register', etc., cpd. of *pisac'* 'write'. Orig. 'list (of conspirators)'. Brückner 509.

Russ. *zagogor*, cpd. of *govor* 'rumor, jargon' = ChSl. *govorú* 'noise' (cf. Russ. *govorit'* 'speak', 18.21).

7. Skt. *kapatāprabandha-*, cpd. of *kapatā-* 'fraud, deceit, cheating' and *prabandha-* 'connection, band, tie'.

19.64 COMMON (adj.)

Grk.	κοινός	Goth.	gamains	Lith.	bendras
NG	κοινός	ON	ǣlaga-, sameigin	Lett.	kuopejs, kuopigs
Lat.	communis	Dan.	fallēs	ChSl.	obšiti
It.	commune	Sw.	gemensam	SCr.	zajednički
Fr.	commun	OE	gemæne	Boh.	obecný, společný
Sp.	común	ME	commun, imene	Pol.	(u)spólny
Rum.	comun	NE	common	Russ.	obščij
Ir.	coicenn	Du.	gemeinschappelijck	Skt.	sāmānya-, sādharma-
Nr.	coicenn	OHG	gimeini		
W.	cyffredin	MHG	gemein		
Br.	boutin	NHG	gemeinsam, gemeinschaftlich		

'Common' is understood here as 'belonging to two or more', the primary sense, from which are derived words for notions of still more definitely social im-

port, as 'community', 'companion, partner', 'commonwealth', etc.

But various secondary uses such as 'public', 'general', 'frequent' (esp. in NE

common), and especially the derogatory 'common, vulgar, inferior', are 'common' (in sense here intended) to many of the words listed, and in some cases the old words have come to be used mainly or only in the derogatory sense (as NE *mean*, NHG *gemein*, Du. *gemeen*, Dan., Sw. *gemen*).

A cognate group, common to Italic and Germanic (strictly Goth. and West Gmc.), is derived from a root meaning 'change, exchange' mostly with a prefix for 'together'. Others are derived from expressions for 'together' (these in part from 'bind', 'heap', etc.) or various combinations with prefix for 'together'.

1. IE **moini-*, fr. the root **mei-* 'exchange' in Skt. *mayate*, Lett. *mit*, and with *-tension*, Lat. *mūtāre*, etc. Walde-P. 2.240 f. Ernout-M. 642 f. Walde-H. 1.255. Feist 190 f.

Lat. *communis* (> Romance and ME, NE words), OLat. *comoinis*, Osc. *muniku* (nom. sg. fem.), Goth. *gamains*, OE *gemæne*, ME *imene* (rare; ME *mene*, NE *mean* in secondary senses), OHG *gimeini*, MHG *gemein*, MLG *gemēn* (> Dan., Sw. *gemen*), Du. *gemeen* (all these now in derogatory sense; in older sense now NHG *gemeinsam* or *gemeinschaftlich*, Du. *gemeenschappelijk*, Sw. *gemensam*); cf. Lith. *mainas* 'exchange', Lat. *munus* 'service, office', etc.

2. Grk. *κοινός*, fr. **kou-ios* : Lat. *cum*, early com 'with'. Walde-P. 1.258. Boisacq 482.

3. Ir. *coicenn*, Nr. *coicenn*, cpd. of *com-* 'with' (: Lat. *cum*) and (?) the root of *techtaim* 'own, possess' (11.12). Pedersen 1.327 (without comment on the verbal root).

W. *cyffredin*, earlier *cyffred* (also vb. 'comprise, embrace') : Br. *kevel* 'together', Ir. *combart*, *comfert* 'conception' (of a woman), fr. **com-ad-ber* cpd. of *berim* 'bear, carry'. Pedersen 1.476 f.

Br. *boutin*, fr. Fr. *butin* 'booty', through notion of 'common property'. Henry 41.

4. Goth. *gamains*, etc., above, 1.

ON *félags* in *tíl félags* 'in common' and cpds. like *félagsfe* 'common property', etc., gen. of *félag* 'partnership' (cf. *félagi* 'partner' late OE *feolaga*, NE *fellow*), cpd. of *fe* 'property'. So Dan. *falles*, fr. *félags*, gen. of *féllig* = ON *félag*. Falk-Torp 288.

ON *sameigin*, *sameiginligr*, lit. 'having joint possession', fr. *sam-* 'together' and *eiga* 'own, possess'.

Sw. *gemensam*, see above, 1.

5. Lith. *bendras* (also as sb. 'partner, companion'), fr. IE **bendh-* 'bind' in Goth. *bindan*, Skt. *bandh-*, etc. (9.16). Walde-P. 2.152.

Lett. *kuopejs*, *kuopigs*, fr. *kuopa* 'heap', loc. adv. *kuopā* 'together, in common'. Mühl-Endz. 2.344 f.

6. ChSl. *obšiti* (SCr. *opći* obs. or dial.; Pol. *obcy* 'strange, foreign'), Russ. *obščij* (fr. ChSl.), fr. **obū-tyo-*, deriv. of *obū* 'about', formed like Skt. *apa-tya*, *upa-tya*, etc. Hence also ChSl. *obšitnū*, Boh. *obecný* (Pol. *obecný* 'present, at hand'). Brückner 369 f.

SCr. *zajednički*, fr. *zajedno* 'together, at the same place or time', lit. 'at one', fr. *jedan* 'one'.

Boh. *pospolný*, *společný* (through *spolek* 'union'), Pol. *spólny*, *wspólny*, fr. advs. Boh. *spoh*, *pospol*, Pol. *spół*, *współ* 'together', lit. 'on the same side', fr. *s-* = ChSl. *sū-* 'with' and a form = ChSl. *polū* 'side, shore' (mostly in phrases like *obū omū polū* 'on that side, beyond'). Brückner 429.

7. Skt. *sāmāna-* 'same, like, common', whence *sāmānya-*, deriv. of *sam-* 'together', *sama-* 'same, like'.

Skt. *sādharma-*, cpd. deriv. (with *vrddhi*) of *sa-* 'together' and *dhr-* 'hold'.

cpds. of Lith. *tikti* 'fit, suit', Lett. *tikt* 'please' (16.21).

Lett. *sastapt*, cpd., with *sa-* and refl. *s*, of *tapt* 'attain' also 'become' = Lith. *tapti* 'become' (9.92). Mühl-Endz. 3.745.

6. ChSl. *sūrēsti*, SCr. *sresti*, Russ. *vsretiti*, cpds. of the same root as in ChSl. *obrēsti* 'find' (11.32).

Boh. *polkati*, Pol. (*s*)*polkać*, cpds. of the root seen in ChSl. *potūknati* 'hit, prick', Pol. *tkać* 'thrust, stick', etc. (: Grk. *rūkos* 'hammer'). Walde-P. 2.615. Miklosich 368. Trautmann 331. Brückner 571.

7. Skt. *asad-* 'reach, approach, happen on, meet', cpd. of *sad-* 'sit'.

19.71. Note on terms for members of a trade or profession. Most of the more important of these, or words from which they are readily supplied (as 'miller', fr. 'mill'), are included in various other chapters. Thus 'hunter' (3.79); 'herdsman' (3.18); 'farmer' (8.11); 'craftsman, artisan' (9.42); 'carpenter' (9.43);

19.72 WHORE, PROSTITUTE

Grk.	πόρνη	Goth.	kalkjō	Lith.	kekšė, kurva
NG	πόρνη	ON	hōra, pūla, skakja	Lett.	mauka, kurva
Lat.	meretrix, scortum	Dan.	hore, skøge	ChSl.	ljubodějica, blādnica
It.	putana, meretrice	Sw.	hora, skōka	SCr.	bludnica, kurva
Fr.	putain, prostituée	OE	millestre, hōre	Boh.	kurva, nevěsta
Sp.	pula, ramera, prostituta	ME	hore, strumpet, putane	Pol.	kurwa, nierządnicā, wściecznica
Rum.	curvă, prostituată	NE	whore, prostitute, har-lot	Russ.	bljad', blūdnicā
Ir.	meretech, stripach	Du.	hoer, deern	Skt.	veçyā-, ganikā-, pumcali-
Nr.	mērdreah, stripach	OHG	kuora	Av.	jahi-, jahikā-, kū-nāri-
W.	putain	MHG	kuore		
Br.	gast, vilgen	NHG	kuore, diene, metze		

For the 'prostitute' there is a wealth of terms, some the more official and legal like NE *prostitute*, some euphemistic (or originally so) like Fr. *courtesan*, NE *courtesan*, Fr. *fille de joie*, and the greatest variety of popular words, of

'smith' (9.60); 'wagonmaker, cartwright, wheelwright' (mostly fr. 'carriage, wagon, cart', 10.75, but also in part generalized from one who makes special parts, as 'wheel' 10.76 or 'frame'; cf. NHG *wagner*, *radmacher*, *stellmacher*, Kretschmer, Wortgeogr. 485 f.); 'mason' (9.53); 'potter' (9.71); 'miner' ('mine', p. 608); 'cook' (5.21); 'baker' (mostly fr. 'bake', 5.24; or fr. 'bread', 5.51, as Grk. *ἀρο-κόπος*, -ποιός, -πώλης, NG *φωμάς*, Sp. *panadero*, Russ. *chlebnik*, etc.; Fr. *boulangier*, OFr. *boulangier*, dial. *boulenc*, fr. MLG *bolle* 'round bread'; fr. 'oven' 5.25, as It. *fornaio*, Sp. *hornero*, NG *φούραρος*; Lat. *pistor*, orig. 'one who pounds the grain, miller'; 'butcher, (5.612); 'miller' (5.57); 'weaver' (6.33); 'tailor' (6.13); 'shoemaker, cobbler' (6.54); 'sailor' (10.82); 'soldier' (20.17); 'author, writer' (18.62); 'poet' (18.63).

But there seems to be no more appropriate chapter than this in which to include reference to a conspicuous female profession, that of the 'prostitute' (19.72).

1. Grk. *πόρνη* : *πέριμη* 'sell' (11.83), hence the female slave sold for prostitution. Walde-P. 2.40. Boisacq 805.

NG *rouvāra*, fr. It. *puttana* (below, 2).

2. Lat. *meretrix*, lit. 'one who earns wages' : *merere* 'earn, gain'. Hence It. *meretrice* (learned form), and by dissim. *meretriz* (Lex Salica), OE *millestre*, etc. Ernout-M. 609. REW 5523.

Lat. *scortum* 'skin, hide' (4.12), also 'prostitute'; cf. vulg. Fr. *peau*, NHG *balg*. Ernout-M. 909. Hammarström, Erans 23.104 ff., Glotta 20.203.

Lat. *lupa*, properly 'she-wolf' (fem. to *lupus* 'wolf'). The sense 'prostitute' is preserved in the Romance languages Sp. *loba*, It. *lupa*, and esp. Fr. *louve* (cf. Benveniste, *Mélanges Vendryes* 55 f.). Ernout-M. 567.

Lat. *prostituta* (Plin. +), fem. of pass. pple. of *prostituiere* cpd. of *statuere* 'place', hence lit. 'place in front', in actual use 'expose publicly to prostitution, prostitute'. Hence It., Sp. *prostituta*, Fr. *prostituée*, NE *prostitute*, etc., now virtually an international Eur. official term, together with forms for the institution 'prostitution', e.g. NHG *prostituierte*, *prostitution*, Russ. *prostituika*, *prostitutnja*, and other similar Gmc. and Slavic forms omitted in the list.

OFr. *pule*, Fr. *putain*, Sp. Prov. *pula*, Prov. *putana* (> It. *puttana*), prob. fr. fem. of Vlat. **pūllus* (cf. Oit. *pulto* 'boy', *putta* 'girl', Lat. *pūtus*, Ernout-M. 829), with derogatory use like that of NHG *dirne*, etc. Diez 259. REW 6890. Otherwise (fr. fem. of OFr. *put*, Lat. *putidus* 'stinking') Gamillscheg 726, Bloch 2.195.

Fr. *courtesane* (> NE *courtesan*), orig. 'woman of the court', in present sense since 16th cent. Wartburg 2.851. NED s.v. *courtesan*.

Sp. *ramera*, Port. *ramiera*, fem. to

ramero, *ramiero* 'young bird of prey', lit. 'little branch', fr. *ramo* 'branch' (fr. Lat. *ramus* id.). REW 7035.

Rum. *curvă*, fr. Slavic (below, 6).

3. Ir. *meretech*, Nr. *mērdreah*, fr. Lat. *meretrix* (above, 2). Vendryes, De hib. voc. 155.

Ir. *stripach*, Nr. *striopach*, fr. Lat. *stuprum* 'dishonor, disgrace, debauchery' (with metathesis, cf. NE *strumpet*, below). Vendryes, De hib. voc. 180.

W. *putain*, prob. fr. ME *putaine* (rather than directly fr. Fr. *putain*). Parry-Williams 173.

Br. *gast* = W. *gast* 'bitch', etym.? Loth. RC 36.166 (vs. Morris Jones 139).

Br. *vilgen*, deriv. of *vil* 'bad, ugly' (fr. Fr. *vil*). Henry 276.

4. Goth. *kalkjō* (or *kalki*; only dat. pl. *kalkjōm*), prob. a loanword, but source dub. Feist 307.

ON *hōra* (> OE *hōre*, ME *hore*, NE *whore*), Dan. *hore*, Sw. *hora*, Du. *hoer*, OHG *huora*, etc.; Goth. only masc. *hōrs* 'adulterer, fornicator', with vbs. Goth. *hōrinōn* 'commit adultery', etc. : Lat. *cārus* 'dear', Ir. *caraim* 'love', etc. (16.26). Walde-P. 1.325. Weigand-H. 1.907. Falk-Torp 418.

ON *pūla*, fr. OFr. *pule* (above, 2).

ON *skakja*, Dan. *skøge*, Sw. *skōka*, prob. fr. MLG *schōke* id., this perh. deriv. of *schōde* 'foreskin on the horse's penis' : MHG *schōte* 'shell, husk', ON *skauðir* 'foreskin on the horse's penis'. Falk-Torp 1013. The sense 'prostitute' could be from 'skin' as in the case of Lat. *scortum* (above), or (so Falk-Torp) through an intermediary 'vagina'. But cf. Hellquist 977 f.

OE *millestre*, fr. Lat. *meretrix* (above, 2).

ME, NE *strumpet* prob. fr. OFr. *strupe* beside *stupre* fr. Lat. *stuprum* (cf. Nr. *stripach*, above, 3). Skeat, Etym. Dict. s.v. Wyld, Univ. Eng. Dict. s.v.

ME *putaine*, fr. Fr. *putain* (above, 2). NE *prostitute*, fr. Lat. *prostituta* (above, 2).

NE *harlot*, only late ME in this sense, chiefly 'vagabond, beggar, rogue, etc.', fr. OFr. *herlot*, (*h*)*arlot* 'lad, knave, etc.' (widespread Romance word of dub. orig.). NED s.v.

Du. *deern*, NHG *diene* 'girl, lass, wench', but commonly 'prostitute' : MHG *diene*, OHG *diorna* 'girl, maid-servant', deriv. of OHG *deo* 'slave', etc. (19.42). Weigand-H. 1.360. Kluge-G. 106 f.

NHG *metze*, fr. MHG *Metze*, *Mätze*, orig. pet name for *Mechthild*, *Mathilde*, but in MHG (14th. cent.) already 'girl' and 15th-16th cent. in present sense. Weigand-H. 2.177. Kluge-G. 389 f.

5. Lith. *kekšė*, etym. dub. Berneker 538.

Lith., Lett. *kurva*, fr. Slavic (below). Mühl-Endz. 2.326.

Lett. *mauka* : *maukt* 'pull off or on' (clothes, etc.), Lith. *mauktis* 'strip'. Mühl-Endz. 2.568.

6. ChSl. *ljubodějica* (reg. for *πέρνη* in Gospels), also *ljubodějti*, fr. *ljuby* *dējati* 'fornicate', phrase with *ljuby* 'love' and *dējati* 'put, perform'. Berneker 756.

ChSl. *blādnica* (Supr. for *πέρνη*), SCr. *bludnica*, Russ. *blūdnicā*, deriv. of ChSl. *blādū* 'prophet, fornication', *blāditi* 'err, fornicate', beside ChSl. *bleđi* 'gossip, trick', *bleđa*, *blesti* 'err, fornicate', Russ. *bljad'* 'whore', etc. : Goth. *blinds*, ON *blindr*, etc. 'blind', Goth. *blandan*,

etc. 'mix', etc. Berneker 60, 62. Walde-P. 2.216.

SCr.-ChSl. *kurtoa*, SCr., Boh. *kurva*, Pol. *kurwa*, orig. dub.; borrowing fr. the Gmc. group (ON *hōra*, etc. above, 4), is difficult phonetically. Berneker 651. Stender-Petersen 27.

Boh. *nevěsta*, dim. of *nevěsta* 'bride'. Pol. *nierządnicā*, lit. 'disorderly woman', deriv. of *nie-rząd* 'disorder, confusion', also 'dissipation, debauchery' (neg. of *rząd* 'order, series, etc.'). Brückner 474.

Pol. *wszelcznica* (the word used in Pol. Bible), deriv. of adj. *wszelczny* 'debauched, lewd, lecherous', cpd. of *wszę* 'all, common, etc.' and second member root of *ciele* 'run'. Brückner 636.

7. Skt. *veçyā-*, deriv. of *vega-* 'house, dwelling' and esp. 'house of ill fame, brothel' (: *viç-* 'dwelling, house', Lat. *vicius* 'village', etc. 19.16).

Skt. *ganikā* : *gan-* 'court', *gana-* 'number, class', etc., Semantic development through 'paid woman' (cf. *ganaka-* 'bought for a large sum' Pāṇini, but usually 'one who counts, arithmetician', etc.).

Skt. *pumçcali* (AV+), lit. 'one who runs after men', fr. *puma-* 'man' and *cal* 'move'.

Av. *jahi-, jahikā-*, both lit. 'woman' but only of evil creatures, hence 'prostitute'. Barth. 606 f.

Av. *kūnāri-*, cpd. of *kū-* (Skt. *ku-*) pejorative prefix and *nāri-* 'woman'. Barth. 474.

It. *combattere*, Fr. *combattre*, Sp. *com-batir*, Rum. *combate*, cpds. of It. *battere*, Fr. *battre*, Sp. *batir*, Rum. *bate* 'strike' (9.21).

Sp. *pelear*, orig. 'pull hair', deriv. of *pelo* 'hair' (Lat. *pilus*). REW 6508.

Rum. (*se*) *lupta* (= It. *lottare*, Fr. *lutter*, Sp. *luchar* 'struggle, wrestle', etc.), fr. Lat. *luctāre*, beside usual *luctāri* 'wrestle, contend' (orig. a gymnastic term) : Grk. *λυγίζω* 'bend, twist oneself'. Walde-P. 2.413. Ernout-M. 564. Walde-H. 1.826 f. REW 5148. Tiktin 934.

3. Ir. *ficim* : Goth. *weihan*, OE *wigan*, etc. 'fight', Lat. *vincere* 'conquer, win', Lith. *veikti* 'act, work', etc. Walde-P. 1.232 f. Ernout-M. 1109. Feist 557.

Ir. *cathagur*

Pol. *walczyć* : *walka* 'fight, combat, struggle', Boh. *valka* 'war' (20.13).
Russ. *sražal'sja*, refl. of *sražal'* 'throw down, fling down, smite', cpd. of *razit'* 'beat, smite' beside *raz* 'blow', ChSl. *u-raziti* 'strike', etc. (9.21).
Russ. *drať sja*, refl. of *drať*, ChSl. *dratati* 'tear' (9.28).

7. Skt. *yudh-*, Av. *yud-* : Grk. *ὁρμῆν* 'fight, battle', Lith. *judėti* 'move, be in motion', *judinti* 'agitate, move, shake', Pol. *judzić* 'tempt, entice', and Lat. *iubere* 'command' (as orig. 'stir, rouse'). Walde-P. 1.203 f.
Av. *parət-* : ChSl. *pirěti* *sg.*, etc. (above, 6).

20.12 BATTLE (sb.)

Grk. μάχη
NG μάχη
Lat. proelium
It. battaglia
Fr. bataille
Sp. batalla
Rum. bătălie, bătălia
Ir. cath (gleo, irgal)
Nir. cath, ág (gleo, iorghail)
W. brwydr, cad
Br. kann, emgann

Goth. wasiō
ON orrota, bardagi, víg, hildr
Dan. slag
Sw. slag
OE gefeoh, víg, camp, beadu, hild
ME fhte, bataille, camp
NE battle
Du. slag
OHG gefeht, víg, hiltia, strit
MHG wic, gevehte, strit
NHG schlacht, kampf, gefecht

The majority of the words for 'battle' are connected with the verbs for 'fight' (20.11) or with others for 'strike, beat', etc. Some are words for 'strife', used also for 'armed strife', and one group shows the development 'field' > 'battle-field' > 'battle'.
1. Grk. μάχη : μάχομαι 'fight' (20.11). Grk. πόλεμος 'war' (20.13), ChSl. more freq. 'battle'.
2. Lat. proelium, perh. fr. *pro-voiliom, fr. the root in Lith. vyti, veju 'pursue, chase', ChSl. vojniti 'soldier', Russ. vojna 'war', etc. Boissacq, Mélanges Pedersen 251 ff.
It. battaglia (> Rum. bătălia), Fr. bataille, Sp. batalla (Rum. bătălie in the older language only 'blow, beating', etc., but now used also like bătălia as 'battle'), fr. VLat. battūdia, deriv. of battuere 'beat' (9.21). REW 995.
Rum. lupă (fr. Lat. lucta 'wrestling, wrestling-match') is a general word for

'fight, struggle' or esp. 'wrestling-match', not usual for 'battle'. But cf. the corresponding Alb. luftë 'war'.
3. Ir. cath, W. cad (cf. Gall. Catu-riges, etc.) : ON Hǫðr, and Hǫðr in cpd. names, OE heap- in heapubyrne 'battle corslet', heapulind 'war-linden' (= 'shield', etc.), OHG Hadu-brand, etc., MHG, NHG hader 'quarrel, strife', ChSl. kotora 'battle'. Walde-P. 1.339.
Ir. ág : Skt. āji- 'race, contest', aj- 'drive', etc. Pedersen 1.101. Walde-H. 1.24.
Ir. gleo, perh. fr. *gliwā- : Skt. jri- 'spread out to, overpower'(?). Thurneysen, Z. celt. Ph. 20.364 ff.
Ir. irgal, Nir. iorghail, cpd. : gal 'bravery' (16.52). Pedersen 1.101, 358.
W. brwydr = Ir. briathar 'word', with W. development through 'battle of words'? But root connection and primary sense uncertain. Walde-P. 1.687, 2.194. Pedersen 2.45.

Br. kann, back-formation to kanna 'strike' (after Fr. bataille : battref); similarly emgann, back-formation to en ganna refl. 'fight'.

4. Goth. waihiō, ON víg, OE, OHG víg, MHG wic : Goth. weihan, ON vega, etc. 'fight' (20.11).
ON orrota, prob. as orig. 'unrest' cpd. of or- 'out' (Goth. uz-, etc.) and a form corresponding to OHG rasta 'rest, period of time', OE ræst 'rest, resting place', etc. Noreen, Altisland. Gram. 78.

ON bardagi, lit. 'battle-day', cpd. of bar- : berjask 'fight' (20.11) and -dagi : dagr 'day'. Vigfusson, s.v.
ON hildr, OE hild, OHG hiltia (all poet. or in proper names), prob. : Ir. cel-lach 'contention, strife', Ir., W. coll 'loss, injury', etc., fr. the root in Grk. κλάω 'break', Lith. kalti 'pound, hammer, forge', etc. Walde-P. 1.439. Falk-Torp 427 f.

Dan., Sw., Du. slag, also and orig. 'a blow' : Dan. slaa, Sw. slå, Du. slaan 'strike' (cf. Dan. slaas, Sw. slåss 'fight', 20.11).

OE gefeoh, ME fhte, NE fight, OHG gefeht, MHG gevehte, NHG gefecht : OE feohtan, OHG fehtan 'fight', etc. (20.11).

OE, ME camp, NHG kampf (but OHG campf, MHG kampf, chiefly 'duel'), fr. Lat. campus 'field' (whence 'battle-field' and finally 'battle'). NED s.v. camp sb. Weigand-H. 1.975.

ME bataille, NE battle, fr. Fr. bataille (above, 2).

OHG, MHG strit (NHG streit), the most general word for any form of 'strife' (19.62), also including 'armed strife', as still in NHG streitazt 'battle-ax'.

NHG schlacht, fr. MHG slahte, OHG slahta 'killing, slaughter' : OHG slahan 'strike', etc. (cf. Dan. slag, etc., above).

5. Lith. kova, Lett. kauja, fr. the root of Lith. kauti, Lett. kaut 'strike', refl. 'fight' (20.11).

Lith. mušis : muštis 'fight' (20.11).

6. ChSl. kotora (Supr., etc.) : Ir. cath (above, 3). Berneker 588.

ChSl. ratī, mostly 'war' (20.13), sometimes 'battle'.
ChSl. bojī (late), SCr., Boh. boj, etc. and SCr. bitka, Boh., Russ. bitva, Pol. bitwa : Slavic bitī 'strike', refl. 'fight' (20.11). Berneker 68, 117.

Russ. sraženie : sražal'sja 'fight' (20.11).

7. Skt. yuddha-, yudh- : yudh- 'fight' (20.11).

Skt. raṇa-, Av. rəna-, and cpds. Skt. samara-, samarana-, Av. hamarana-, OPers. hamarana- : Skt. r- 'rise, move', Grk. θρνῖμι 'stir up, rouse', etc. Walde-P. 1.136.

Skt. pṛtanā-, Av. pəšana-, pəšanā- : Av. parət-, ChSl. pirěti *sg.* 'fight', etc. (20.11). Walde-P. 2.42. Barth. 896 f.
Av. araza- (arazah-, arszya-), etym.? Barth. 201 f.

ON strēð (late in this sense, earlier chiefly 'woe, grief'), OHG, MHG strit, general terms for 'strife' (19.62), but also armed strife 'battle, war', as freq. also Dan., Sw. strid, NHG streit.
OE gewin 'toil, labor', also 'struggle, contest' and 'war' (e.g. Troiāna gewin 'Trojan war') : winnan 'toil, labor, strive, fight' (20.11).

OE gefeoh, OHG gefeht 'battle' (20.12), also 'war'.

OE orlege, OS orlag, orlogi, MLG orloge, orloch, Du. oorlog, OHG urlugi, MHG urluge, perh. as 'situation lacking oaths' (of peace) : Goth. liuga 'marriage', Ir. luige, W. llu 'oath', but in part confused with the Gmc. group for 'fate', OE orlag, OS orlag, OHG orlag, etc. (fr. *leg- 'lie'). Walde-P. 2.415, 425. Franck-v. W. 477. Falk-Torp 801.

Late OE wyrre, werre, ME werre, NE war, fr. Northeastern OFr. werre = Central OFr., NFr. guerre (above, 2). NED s.v.

Du. krijg, NHG krieg, but MLG krich (> Dan., Sw. krig) mostly 'strife', MHG kriece mostly 'exertion, opposition, enmity', etc., less often 'war', OHG krig 'stubbornness, defiance' (cf. vb. NHG kriegēn 'get', orig. 'strive', 11.16), prob. : Ir. brig 'strength, worth', Grk. ἔβρις 'violence', βριαρός 'firm, strong'. Walde-P. 1.686. Falk-Torp 579. Weigand-H. 1.1151. Franck-v. W. 349 f.

5. Lith. karas, karė, Lett. kar's : Lith. karias, OPers. kragis (= kargis) 'army', Goth. harjis 'army', etc. (20.15).

6. ChSl. brati (reg. for πόλεμος in Gospels) : brati 'fight' (20.11). Berneker 74.

ChSl. ratī (Supr. freq., sometimes 'battle' but mostly = πόλεμος), SCr. rat (Russ. rat' formerly used for 'army' and 'war') : ChSl. ratī 'strife, emulation', ratiti 'content' : Skt. r- 'rise, move', Grk. θρνῖμι 'stir up, rouse', etc. Cf. Skt. raṇa-, etc. battle' (20.13), fr. the same root. Walde-P. 1.139.

SCr. Russ. vojna, Pol. wojna (Boh. vojna now mostly in phrases like 'call to war', i.e. to military service), beside ChSl. vojniti (pl. voji) 'soldier, warrior' : Lith. veju, vyti 'pursue, chase', Skt. veti 'pursues, strives after, drives, etc.', Av. vayeiti 'pursues', etc. Walde-P. 1.230. Brückner 629.

Boh. vāka (Pol. walka 'fight, combat, struggle', WhRuss. walka 'battle, wood-cutting') : Boh. vāleti 'make war', OPers. ulint 'fight', OE wal 'battle-field, corpses of the slain', ON valr 'bodies of the slain', OHG uuol 'defeat, ruin, plague', etc. Walde-P. 1.304 f. Otherwise Brückner 599 (: ChSl. valiti, Lat. volvere 'turn', etc.).

7. Skt. vighra- 'strife', sometimes 'war', fr. vi-grabh- 'stretch apart, separate, divide', and also 'fight, wage war'. But in general for Indo-Iran., see words listed under 'battle'.

20.132. 'Enemy' in war. As noted in 19.52, most of the words for personal 'enemy' (vs. 'friend') cover the 'enemy' in war, but in some languages certain words are preferred in the latter sense. Thus Grk. πόλεμοι vs. ἐχθροί, Lat. hostis (orig. 'stranger', 19.55) vs. inimicus, Russ. neprijatel' vs. vrag.

20.14 PEACE

Grk. εἰρήνη
NG εἰρήνη
Lat. pax
It. pace
Fr. paix
Sp. paz
Rum. pace
Ir. síd
Nir. siothcháin
W. heddwch
Br. peoc'h

Goth. gawairþi
ON friðr
Dan. fred
Sw. fred
OE sib(b), friþ
ME pais, frih
NE peace
Du. vrede
OHG friðu, sibba
MHG vrede
NHG friede

Lith. taika
Lett. miera
ChSl. mirā
SCr. mir
Boh. mir
Pol. pokój
Russ. mir
Skt. savadhi-
Av. āziti-

Words for 'peace' are based on such notions as 'stable condition, quiet', 'friendship', 'kinship' and 'agreement'. Brugmann, Ber. Sächs. Ges. 1916. no. 3.

1. Grk. εἰρήνη (dial. ipāva, etc.), etym.? Brugmann, op. cit. (fr. the root of ἀραίσσω 'fit, join'). Kretschmer, Glotta 10.238. Debrunner, Gött. Gel. Anz. 1916.741 (pre-Greek origin).

2. Lat. pax (> Romance words), fr. *pāk- beside *pāf- in pangere 'fasten, fix, join together', Grk. πηνύμι 'fix, drive in', etc. Walde-P. 2.2. Ernout-M. 720.

3. Ir. síd, sih, Nir. siothcháin (cpd. with cāin 'law, rule'), fr. *sēdo-, beside W. hedd (poet.), deriv. heddwch, Corn. hedh, fr. *sēdo-, both prob. as orig. 'stable condition' fr. *sed- 'sit'. Stokes 297 f. Loth, RC 36.162. Otherwise Walde-P. 2.462 (with refs.).

W. (obs.) tanc, tangnef, tangnefedd (cf. Tancoriz, etc.), prob. : OE þanc 'satisfaction, pleasure', etc. Loth, RC 41.225.

Br. peoc'h, fr. Lat. pax. Loth, Mots lat. 194.

4. Goth. gawairþi, cf. OHG giwurt 'liking', prob. fr. the root of Goth. wairþan 'become', with development through 'coming together, agreement'. Brugmann, op. cit. 13. Feist 209. Otherwise (: wairþ 'value, worth') Schrader, Reallex. 1.650 and others (refs. in Feist).

ON friðr, OE friþ, OHG friðu, etc., general Gmc. (Goth. only in the name

Friþa-reiks) : Goth. frijōn, OE frēon 'love', Goth. frijōnds, OE frēond 'friend', Skt. pri- 'please', priya- 'dear', etc. Walde-P. 2.87. Falk-Torp 271 f.

OE sib(b), OHG sibba (reg. for pax in Tat.), properly 'kinship, kin' (2.81, 19.23), whence 'peace' as the normal condition among kin.

5. Lith. taika (neolog. in place of pakajus, formerly the usual word, fr. Pol. pokój) : tikt 'fit, suit, agree', taikyti 'mediate', taikus 'suitable, peaceful', pa-taika 'idleness' (Walde-P. 1.725, Leskien, Ablaut 287, etc.).

OLith. mieras, Lett. miers = ChSl. mirā (below, 6).

6. ChSl. mirā (also secondarily 'world', 1.1), SCr., Russ. mir, Boh. mír (Pol. mir, mostly replaced by pokój), r-formation fr. the same root as ChSl. milā 'pitiful', Russ. mil 'dear', Lith. mielas 'dear', mylėti 'love', Lat. mitis 'mild, gentle', etc. Walde-P. 2.244 Berneker 2.60 f.

Pol. pokój = Boh. pokoj 'quiet, rest, room', Russ. pokoj 'rest' : ChSl. pokoži 'rest', po-kojiti 'calm, put at rest', po-čiti 'rest', etc. Berneker 538 f.

7. Skt. samdhi-, lit. 'putting together, union, conjunction', whence 'accord compact, peace' : sam-dhā- 'put together'.

Av. āziti-, NPers. āsti, prob. : ā- (z)iti- in caus. 'put in place, appoint', cpd. of stā- (ziti-) 'stand'. Brugmann, op. cit. 11. Barth. 311, 1602.

20.15 ARMY

Grk. στρατός, στρατεύμα
NG στρατός (Byz. ποσάρορ)
Lat. exercitus
It. esercito, armata
Fr. armée
Sp. ejército
Rum. armată, oştiră (oaste)
Ir. arm, sluagh
Nir. arm, sluagh
W. byddin (llu)
Br. arme(ad)

Goth. harjis
Dan. hær, armé
Sw. här, armé
OE here, fierd
NE army
Du. heer, leger
OHG her(e)
MHG her(e)
NHG heer, armee

Lith. kariūmenė (karias, armija)
Lett. kar's (kar'a spēks)
ChSl. vojs
SCr. vojska, armija
Boh. vojsko, armáda
Pol. wojsko, armia
Russ. armija (vojsko)
Skt. senā-
Av. hañná-, spāda-
OPers. kára-, hañná-

Words for 'army' are based upon such notions as 'armed' (force), 'training' (> 'military training, trained force'), 'enemy' ('hostile army' > 'army'), 'expedition' (> 'military expedition' > 'army'), 'camp' (through 'military camp'), and 'missile' (?). Several of the words, including a considerable cognate group, are used also in part for 'people, crowd', which may well be secondary (as in NE host), but the development 'people' > 'people in arms, army' is also possible. The French armée has been extensively borrowed all over Europe.

1. IE *kor- in words for 'war', 'army', and 'people, crowd'. Walde-P. 1.462 f. Feist 247.

Here as 'army' Goth. harjis, ON herr, etc., general Gmc.; Lith. (karias, kariūmenė) (now the preferred form; cf. NSB s.v. armija), Lett. kar's (also 'war', hence for 'army' esp. kar'a spēks, with spēks 'strength, might' also sometimes alone 'army'), OPers. kragis (= kargis); OPers. kára- (also 'people, nation'), NPers. kār-zār 'battle-field' (Barth. 465); cf. Ir. cuire 'crowd, band', Grk. κοίρανος (*κόριανος) 'ruler, leader'.

2. Grk. στρατός, in form = Skt. strita- 'spread out, extended', vbl. adj. fr. the root *ster- 'spread out' in Grk. στρόβιλος, Skt. str-, Lat. sternere, etc. Development through 'crowd, people' (attested in Pind., Aesch., etc., and cf. Cret. στρα-
rós a division of the people); or through 'camp, encamped army' (cf. στρατόπεδον, Byz. ποσάρορ, Du. leger)? Hence also στραρία 'army' and vb. στραρεύω 'serve as soldier, campaign', στραρεύμα 'army', στρατώρης 'soldier', στρατόρεδον 'camp', sometimes 'army'. Walde-P. 2.638 f. Boissacq 918.

Byz. ποσάρορ 'camp' and pop. word for 'army', fr. late Lat. fossatum 'ditch' (: fossdre, fodere 'dig'). Hence also OSp. fousado, OPort. fossado, Prov. fosal 'army' (REW 3461). Development through 'moat' > 'camp' (provided with a moat) > 'army'.

3. Lat. exercitus (> It. esercito, Sp. ejército, both lit. words in orig.), orig. 'training', abstract of exercere 'pursue, practice, exercise' (cpd. of arcere 'in-close, confine, hold off'), hence esp. 'military training' and in concrete sense 'body of trained men, army'. Ernout-M. 67 f.

Lat. hostis 'enemy' (orig. 'stranger' 19.55) was used in MLat. for 'military service, army' (whence Rum. oaste, and the older Romance terms Olt. oaste, OFr. ost, Sp. huesta, Port. hoste, all obs. except Rum. oaste, and for this now pop. oştiră, prop. 'campaign', fr. the deriv. vb. oști 'go to war', and in lit. armată, cf. Tiktin 1068, 1098). Although the direct transition 'hostile army' to 'army' in general is, of course, possible, the more likely development was through use as

The most widespread group of words for 'fleet' is one of Gmc. origin, derived from a verb meaning 'float'. The OE word passed into French and hence to the other Romance languages and by various paths to Lettic and Slavic.

Other words are from 'expedition' or 'class', or are derived from words for 'ship'.

Some of the words may cover also 'navy', that is, the whole naval force of a nation (as contrasted with 'fleet' as a naval unit corresponding to an 'army' as a land force), and NE navy was in its earlier use only 'fleet'. But generally there are other terms for 'navy', as Grk. simply νῆς 'ships' or the deriv. τὸ ναυτιλόν (so also NG), It. marina, Fr. marine (> NHG marine, etc.) fr. the fem. of Lat. marinus, deriv. of mare 'sea'.

1. Grk. στόλος, the most common word, but also general 'an expedition' (by land or sea) : στόλλω 'set in order, arrange, equip'.

2. Lat. classis 'summons to arms' (old and rare), 'class' (of citizens), sometimes 'land force, army' (early), but mostly 'navy', etym. dub. (: calare 'call, summon?'). Walde-P. 1.444. Ernout-M. 193 f. Walde-H. 1.228.

Fr. flotte (> It. flotta, frota, Sp., Port. flota, Rum. flotă) fr. OE flota (below, 4). REW 3383 a. Gamillscheg 426.

Sp. armada, It. armata, see 20.15.

3. Ir. coblach, Nir. cabhlach, perh. cpd. (*com-luga- or *com-logo-) : Ir. long, W. llong 'ship' (if not Lat. loan-word, see 10.87). Loth, RC 43.135.

W. llynges, coll. of llong 'ship' (10.81). W. flydd, fr. NE fleet. Parry-Williams 126.

Br. listri, pl. of lestr 'ship'.

4. ON floti, Dan. faade, Sw. flotta, OE flota (also 'ship, vessel'), Du. vloot (NHG flote, fr. Fr. flotte), with ablaut also OE flōt 'raft, ship, vessel, bay' (once 'fleet', cf. NED), ME flete, NE fleet : OE flōtan 'float', ON fljóta 'float, flow' (10.34). Falk-Torp 224.

ON skipastöll, cpd. of skip 'ship' and -stöll based on MLat. stollus, Grk. στόλος (above, 1), cf. stōlaherr 'equipped army'. Falk-Torp 1556.

ON skipaherr, OE sciphere, cpd. of skip, scip 'ship' and herr, here 'army'.

OE scipfyrd, cpd. of scip 'ship' and ferd, fyrd 'expedition, army'.

OHG scifmenigi, also scefo managi, MHG schifmenige, lit. 'a multitude of ships, a ship-horde'.

ME navie (NE navy), fr. OFr. navie 'fleet', VLat. *navia deriv. of Lat. nāvis 'ship'. NED s.v.

5. Lith. laivynas, fr. laivas 'ship' (10.81).

Lett. flote, fr. NHG flote.

6. SCr. flota, prob. fr. It. flotta (or

NHG *flotte*, Pol. *flota*, fr. NHG *flotte*, Russ. *flot*, prob. (in view of Peter the Great's study of shipbuilding in Holland) fr. Du. *vloot*.

Boh. *lod'sto*, fr. *lod* 'ship' (10.81).

7. The interpretation of OPers. *nāvi-yā* (Bh. 1.86) as nom. sg. meaning

'fleet' is disputed and indeed in the context improbable. Cf. Kent, JAOS 62.270 f. But the form is just the one to be expected as an Indo-Iranian word for 'fleet', if there were one, that is, deriv. of the word for 'ship', Skt. *nāus*, etc.

20.17 SOLDIER

Grk.	στρατιώτης	Goth.	gadrāhts	Lith.	kareivis, žalnierius
NG	στρατιώτης	ON	hermaðr	Let.	zaldāts, karenieks
Lat.	miles	Dan.	soldat	ChSl.	vojina
It.	soldato	Sw.	soldat	Boh.	voják, vojín
Fr.	soldat	OE	uigend, cempa	Pol.	żołnierz
Sp.	soldado	ME	soudiour, kempe	Russ.	soldat
Rum.	soldat (ostas)	NE	soldier	Skt.	sainika-, sainya-
Ir.	mīl, óc, láech	Du.	soldaat	Av.	raðāštar-
NlR.	saighdiúir	OHG	uigant, cempfo		
W.	mīlur	MHG	uigant, kempe, soldenære		
Br.	soudard	NHG	soldat		

The widespread group of Eur. words for 'soldier' comes from late Lat. derivs. of a word for 'soldiers' pay'. Others are derived from words for 'war' (NE warrior, NHG *krieger*, which are more comprehensive than 'soldier', are not included in the list; but some of the older words included are also more nearly 'warrior'), 'army', or 'fight'. A few were in origin 'young man', 'layman', or 'member of a crowd, band'.

1. Derivs. of Lat. *solidus*, the name of the gold coin which was the standard unit from the time of Constantine the Great. Hence *solidum* or *solidata* 'soldier's pay', *solidāre* 'pay the soldiers' wages', and derivs. with various suffixes for 'soldier'.

1) *Sol(i)dārius*, *sol(i)dātārius* > OFr. *soldoier*, *soudoier*, etc. ME *soudiour*, *soudier*, etc., NE *soldier*, NlR. *saighdiúir* (perh. influenced by MlR. *saigdeoir* 'sagittarius'). Fr. *soudard* (16th cent. re-formation of *soudoier*; Bloch 2.280) > Br. *soudard*.

2) *Sol(i)denārius* > OIt. *soldaniere*,

OFr. *saudenier*, MHG *soldenære* (NHG *söldner* only 'mercenary' after the introduction of *soldat*) > Pol. *żołnierz* > Lith. *žalnierius*.

3) *Sol(i)dātus* > It. *soldato* > Sp., Port. *soldado*, Fr. *soldat* > Rum. *soldat*, Du. *soldaat*, NHG *soldat* > Dan., Sw. *soldat*, Lett. *zaldāts*, SCR., Russ. *soldat*. The wider prevalence of this type is due to the influence of It. military terms in the 16th cent. wars. REW 8069. Du Cange 7.516 ff. NED s.v. *soldier*. Buck, Cl. Ph. 14.17 f.

2. Grk. *στρατιώτης*, deriv. of *στράτός*, *στρατία* 'army' (20.15).

3. Lat. *miles*, etym. dub., but perh. orig. 'member of a crowd, band' (cf. Goth. *gadrāhts*, below, 5) : Grk. *ὄμιλος* 'crowd, throng' (occasionally in military application). Walde-P. 2.491. Ernout-M. 614.

Rum. *ostas* (now poet.), deriv. of *oaste* 'army' (20.15).

4. Ir. *óc*, lit. 'young man', hence 'warrior' (cf. RIA contrib. s.v.) sb. fr. the adj. *óc* 'young' (14.14).

Ir. *láech*, fr. Lat. *laicus* 'layman'.

Hence freq. also *óclach*, cpd. with *óc* (above). Vendryes, De hib. voc. 148.

Ir. *mīl*, W. *mīlur* (cpd. with *gwr* 'man'), fr. Lat. *mīles*.

5. Goth. *gadrāhts* : ON *drótt*, OE *dryht* 'people, followers', OHG *truht* 'multitude', etc., Goth. *drīugan* 'do military service', ON *drǫgja* 'commit', OE *drōgan* 'perform, endure', Lith. *draugas* 'companion', ChSl. *drugū* 'friend', etc. Military application peculiar to Gothic. Walde-P. 1.860. Feist 185 f., 179.

ON *hermaðr* (less usually also OE, MHG *hereman*), lit. 'war-man'. OE *wigend*, OHG, MHG *wigant* (NHG *Weigand* as name), orig. pres. pple. of OE *wigan*, etc. 'fight' (20.11).

OE *cempa* (reg. for *mīles* in OE Gospels, etc.), also 'champion, athlete', ME *kempe*, OHG *cempfo*, MHG *kempfe* (both esp. 'one who fights in single com-

bat', but also general; reg. for *mīles* in Lat.), ON *kappi* mostly 'champion', fr. VLat. *campio* 'champion, fighter' (fr. *campus* 'field' and 'battle-field', cf. NHG *kämpfen*, etc., 20.11). Weigand-H. 1.975. Falk-Torp 519.

6. Lith. *kareivis* (neolog. replacing the loanword *žalnierius*), also Lett. *kareivis* (but prob. fr. Lith., Mühl-Endz. 2.161), genuine Lett. *karenieks*, fr. Lith. *kariasis*, Lett. *kar's* 'army, war' (20.15).

7. ChSl. *vojina* (pl. *voji*), Boh. *vojín*, *voják* (Pol. *wojak*, Russ. *vojín* arch. or 'warrior') : *vojna* 'war', etc. (20.13).

8. Skt. *sainika-*, *sainya-*, derivs. of *senā* 'army' (20.15).

Av. *raðāštar-*, *raðāšēd-*, *raðōšēd-*, lit. 'standing in the chariot', cpd. of loc. sg. of *raða* 'wagon, chariot' and derivs. of *stā-* 'stand'. Cf. Skt. *ratheśhādh-* 'chariot-fighter'. Barth. 1506.

20.18 GENERAL

Grk.	στρατηγός	Goth.	(kindins)	Lith.	generolas
NG	στρατηγός	ON	(here)	Let.	generalis
Lat.	dux, imperator	Dan.	general	ChSl.	(vojnovoda)
It.	generale	Sw.	general	Boh.	generál
Fr.	général	OE	heretoga, lādþow	Pol.	general, jeneral
Sp.	general	ME	mariscal, heretoge	Russ.	general
Rum.	general	NE	general	Skt.	senāpati-
Ir.	tóiseach (catha)	Du.	generaal	OPers.	mabīšta-
NlR.	taoiseach	OHG	herizogo, leitid(o)		
W.	cadfridog	MHG	houbetman, herzoge		
Br.	general	NHG	general		

'General' is understood here as the commander of an army, without regard to the more technical applications in modern military terminology. The modern international term comes from the adjective 'general', of Lat. orig., used substantively and finally specialized to military use.

The older terms are words meaning literally 'leader of an army' or simply 'leader', or 'head-man, chief'.

1. Lat. *generalis*, orig. 'related or be-

longing to a *genus* (sort)', later 'common, general', was borrowed in most of the Eur. languages in this sense. Fr. *général* as sb. came to mean esp. 'chief of a religious community (cf. MLat. *abbas generalis*, *magister generalis*), or of a group of military units' (*capitaine général*, 14th cent.), whence (in part through NHG) the common Eur. word.

2. Grk. *στρατηγός*, fr. *στράτός* 'army' and *ἀγω* 'lead'. The regular term (Archil.+), but not found in Homer,

form), partly by adoption of native suffixes (It. *ammiraglio*, OIt. also *almiraglio*, Sp. *almirante*, OFr. *amirand*, Lith. *admirolas*, etc.). NED s.v. *admiral*.

The older words, so far as quotable, were derivs. or phrases with words for

20.21 WEAPONS, ARMS

(pl. or coll.)

Grk.	ὅπλα	Goth.	wērpa	Lith.	ginklai
NG	ὅπλα, ὅπλατα	ON	vāpn	Let.	teruosi
Lat.	arma, tela	Dan.	vaaben	ChSl.	orǫžja
It.	armi	Sw.	vapen	SCR.	orūžje
Fr.	armes	OE	vāpn	Boh.	zbraně
Sp.	armas	ME	wepens, armes	Pol.	broń, oręż
Rum.	arme	NE	weapons, arms	Russ.	oruziye
NlR.	arm	Du.	wapens	Skt.	ayudha-, astra-
W.	arfu	OHG	wāfan, gīwāfani	Av.	zaina-, zaya-,
Br.	armou	MHG	wāfen, gēwāfen		smāiñis-, sōiñis-
		NHG	waffen		

Generic words for 'weapons, arms' come by specialization of 'implements' to 'implements of warfare', or of 'fittings' through 'defensive armor', or by generalization from missile or cutting weapons derived from verbs for 'throw' or 'cut'. Some are from verbs for 'strike' or 'fight'.

1. Grk. *ὅπλον* 'instrument, implement, weapon', pl. *ὅπλα* 'arms, weapons' : *ἐπω* (in cpds. *ἀμφι-*, *δι-*, *ἐπ-*, etc.) 'be busy about, look after, etc.' : Skt. *sap-* 'care for, attend to', Av. *hap-* 'hold, support'. Walde-P. 2.487. Boisacq 270, 707 f.

NG *ἀρματα* (pl.; sg. *ἄρμα* not used), fr. Lat. *arma* (below). G. Meyer, Neugr. Stud. 3.11.

2. Lat. *arma* (pl.; VLat. fem. sg. *arma* > Romance forms, all in pl. 'arms, weapons'. REW 650), sometimes defensive armor (vs. *tēla*), but mostly generic : Lat. *armus* 'upper arm, shoulder', Goth. *arms*, etc. 'arm' (orig. 'joint'), Lat. *artus*, *articulus* 'joint', Grk. *ἀρμός* 'joint', *ἀρμίσκος* 'join, fit'. Walde-

'ship' or 'fleet'. Thus Grk. *ναύαρχος* (so still NG), cpd. of *ναῦς* 'ship' and the root of *ἄρχω* 'lead, rule'; late also *στολάρχης*, cpd. of *στόλος* 'fleet'; Lat. *praefectus classis* 'commander of the fleet'. So also W. *llyngesydd*, fr. *llynges* 'fleet' with suffix *-ydd* (Pedersen 2.17).

20.22 CLUB

Lett. *ieruocis* (sg. also 'tool, implement', pl. *ieruoci*) : *ruocis* 'handle', *ruoka*, Lith. *ranka* 'hand'. Cf. Lith. *įrankis* 'tool, means'. Trautmann 237. Mühl-Endz. 2.60.

6. ChSl. *orǫžje* (sg. 'sword', pl. *orǫžja* = *оружа*), SCR. *oružje*, (Boh. *oruží* arch.), Pol. *oręż*, Russ. *oružie* (sg. and coll.; cf. also *ruž'e* 'gun'), apparently fr. an otherwise unattested Slavic root *reg-*, meaning? Miklosich 281. Brückner 381.

Boh. *zbraň* (sg.; pl. *zbraně*), Pol. *broń* (sg. and coll.) : ChSl. *brani* 'war', *brati* 'fight', etc. (20.11). Berneker 74.

7. Indo-Iranian words given in stem-form.

Skt. *ayudha-* (most generic word, cf. Macdonell-Keith 1.60), deriv. of *ā-yudh-* 'make war on, attack', cpd. of *yudh-* 'fight' (20.11).

Skt. *astra-*, perh. (as orig. 'missile') : *as-* 'throw'. Uhlenbeck 19. Walde-P. 1.134.

20.22 CLUB

Grk.	ρόπαλον, κορήνη, ξίλον	Goth.	(triu)	Lith.	kuoka, kūle
NG	ρόπαλον, ματσούκα	ON	klumba, klubba, kylfa, rudda	Let.	vāle
Lat.	clava, fustis	Dan.	källe	ChSl.	driukoli
It.	mazza	Sw.	klubba	SCR.	buzdovan
Fr.	massue	OE	sāgol, cyegel	Boh.	palice, obušek
Sp.	porra	ME	clubbe (kuggel)	Pol.	palika
Rum.	măciucă	NE	club (cudgel)	Russ.	bulava, dubyna
Ir.	lorg	Du.	knods	Skt.	vadha-, vadhar, gadā-
NlR.	lorg, lorgaid	MHG	kolbe, küle	Av.	vazra-, vadar, gad-
W.	club	NHG	keule		
Br.	bataraz				

The 'club' was man's earliest weapon and continued to be one of the recognized weapons down into the historical period, or even to the present day among backward tribes or in rural feuds. It was mainly a striking, but in part also a hurling, weapon.

The words for 'club' are connected

Skt. *gastra-*, mostly a cutting weapon 'knife, sword, dagger', fr. *gas-* 'cut'. Av. *zaēna-*, and *zaya-*, with *zayan-* 'armed' : Skt. *heti-* 'missile', hi- 'urge, hurl', prob. also Ir. *gae*, OE *gār*, etc. 'spear' (20.26). Walde-P. 1.546. Barth. 1650, 1666. Walde-H. 1.576.

Av. *snaiθiš-* : *snāθ-* 'strike', Skt. *gnath-* 'pierce'. Walde-P. 1.402. Barth. 1628.

Av. *sōiθiš-* : *sid-*, Skt. *chid-* 'split'. Barth. 1577.

20.22 ff. For fuller description of weapons and their names, cf. the following. Schrader, Reallex. passim (Keule, Schwert, etc.). Couissin, Les armes romaines. M. L. Keller, Anglo-Saxon Weapon Names. Falk, Altnordische Waffenkunde, Vidensk. Skr. 1914, no. 6. H. Bauersfeld, Die Kriegsaltertümer im Lebor na Huidre, Z. celt. Ph. 19.294 ff. Niederle, Manuel de l'antiquité slave 2.274 f. Zimmer, Altindisches Leben 298 ff. Macdonell-Keith, 2.591 f. with refs. Geiger, Ostiranische Kultur 441 ff.

It. *mazza* (Fr. *masse* 'mace, maul'; OFr. also *mace* > ME, NE *mace*), fr. VLat. **mattea*; Fr. *massue*, Rum. *măciucă* (cf. OE *mattec*, *malloc* 'mattock'), fr. VLat. **matteica*, beside attested Lat. *mateola* a kind of 'mallet, maul' : ChSl. *matyka* 'hoe', Skt. *matya-* 'harrow'. Walde-P. 2.229. Walde-H. 2.49. REW 5425, 5426.

Port., Sp. *porra*, formed to Port. *porro* (cf. Lat. *clāva* : *clāvus*) = Sp. *puerro*, It. *porro* 'leek', fr. Lat. *porrum* id., with reference to the shape of the stalk with its thick base (cf. It. *porro*, Fr. *poireau* also 'wart'). REW 6670.

3. Ir. *lorg* (cf. Z. celt. Ph. 19.309 f.), NlR. *lorg*, *lorgaid* = OCorn. *lorch* 'staff' : ON *lurkr* 'club, cudgel' (or this fr. Celtic?), root connection? Walde-P. 2.443. W. *clubb*, fr. NE *club*.

Br. *bataraz*, fr. Fr. *matras* (this fr. Gall. *matara*, *mataris* 'javelin, pike' in Caesar, etc.), with *b* fr. *baz* 'stick'. Henry 28. REW 5402.

with 1) verbs for 'strike' (function), 2) words for 'wood' (material), and 3) words for rounded objects ('knob, knot, ball, lump, wart', etc.) with reference to the characteristic bulging head of a club.

1. Grk. *ρόπαλον*, beside *ῥαῖς* 'rod', *ῥάβδος* 'rod, wand, staff', perh. : *ῥέτω* 'incline, bend down', Lith. *virpti* 'quiv-

tree' (= Skt. *dāru* 'piece of wood', etc., cf. 1.43), also once 'club'. Barth. 738.

20.222. The nearest successor of the 'club' as a weapon is the 'battle-ax'. It was not a usual weapon of the Greeks (a few times in Homer) or the Romans, but an important one among the Celtic and Germanic tribes. Most of the terms are the same as those used for 'ax' as a tool (9.25), or in modern times made more specific by a compound or phrase with words for 'battle', 'war', or 'arms', as NE *battle-ax*, NHG *streit-axt*, NlR. *tuagh cogaidh*, W. *cad-fywall*, Fr. *hache d'armes*, Boh. *sekerja volečná*, etc. Thus Grk. *πέλεκυς* and *ἀξίτην* (both as weapons in Hom., later esp. *πέλεκυς*), Lat. *securis* and esp. *bipennis*, Ir. *biail* (Bauersfeld, op. cit. 343 f.), ON *ǫx* (Falk, op. cit. 104 ff.), OE *æx* (Keller, op. cit. 56 ff.), OHG *acchus* and *bihal*, Slavic *sekyra* (Niederle, op. cit. 2.286 ff.), Skt. *parācu-*. Occasionally an old word has survived only in the sense of 'battle-ax', as Russ. *sekira* (as tool replaced by *topor*), It. *azza* (prob. a by-form of *accia*, fr. Fr. *hache*).

A further development of the 'battle-ax' was the 'halberd', both in fact (a combination of a long-handled, double-headed ax, of the ax-adze type, and spearhead) and in name, orig. MHG *helmbarte* (LG, NHG *hellebarde*, It. *alabarde*, Fr. *hallebarde* > NE *haubert, halbert, halberd*), a cpd. of *barte* 'ax' (orig. 'beard', 9.25) with *helm* 'handle' (better than *helm* 'helmet'). Kluge-G. 244. REW 4101a. NED s.v. *halberd*. Cf. also Pol. *berdysz*, Russ. *berdys*, likewise fr. MLG *barte* through a MLat. **bardācium* (cf. **matteica* > Fr. *massue* 'club'). Brückner 21.

7. A prob. Indo-Iranian word for 'club' (cf. Geiger, Ostiran. Kultur 444) is Skt. *vadha*, *vadhar* (weapon of striking and hurling, esp. Indra's weapon), Av. *vadar-* (striking weapon) : Skt. *vadh-* 'smite, slay', Av. *vādāya-* 'repulse', Grk. *αἰώω* 'thrust, push'. Walde-P. 1.254 f. Skt. *gadā*, Av. *gaðā* (Barth. 488), etym.? Osthoff, Parerga 143.

Av. *vazra-* (Barth. 1392) = Skt. *vajra-* 'Indra's thunderbolt' : Skt. *vāja-* 'strength', OPers. *vazarka-* 'great', etc. Walde-P. 1.246 f.

Av. *dāru* 'piece of wood, trunk of a

er', *varpa* 'ear of corn, spike', etc. Walde-P. 1.276 f. Boisacq 835 f.

Grk. *κορήνη* (Hom., Hdt.; cf. also the *κορηνη-φόρος* 'club-bearers' of Peisistratus), prob. : *κόρυμβος*, *κορυφή* 'top, head', etc. Boisacq 498.

Grk. *ξύλον* 'wood, piece of wood' (1.43), also 'club' (Hdt., so freq. *ξύλα* in NT, rendered 'staves'; cf. NG pop. *ξύλα* 'got a beating').

NG *ματσούκα*, loanword fr. some form of the Romance group, Rum. *măciucă*, Fr. *massue*, etc. (below, 2). G. Meyer, Neugr. Stud. 4.50 f.

2. Lat. *clāva* : *clāvus* usually 'nail' (9.50) but also 'excrecence' on the body or trees. Ernout-M. 194. Walde-H. 1.229.

Lat. *fūstis*, etym. dub., perh. : MHG, NHG *büsch* 'club, swelling', etc. Walde-P. 1.118, 127. Ernout-M. 405. Walde-H. 1.573.

It. *mazza* (Fr. *masse* 'mace, maul'; OFr. also *mace* > ME, NE *mace*), fr. VLat. **mattea*; Fr. *massue*, Rum. *măciucă* (cf. OE *mattec*, *malloc* 'mattock'), fr. VLat. **matteica*, beside attested Lat. *mateola* a kind of 'mallet, maul' : ChSl. *matyka* 'hoe', Skt. *matya-* 'harrow'. Walde-P. 2.229. Walde-H. 2.49. REW 5425, 5426.

Port., Sp. *porra*, formed to Port. *porro* (cf. Lat. *clāva* : *clāvus*) = Sp. *puerro*, It. *porro* 'leek', fr. Lat. *porrum* id., with reference to the shape of the stalk with its thick base (cf. It. *porro*, Fr. *poireau* also 'wart'). REW 6670.

3. Ir. *lorg* (cf. Z. celt. Ph. 19.309 f.), NlR. *lorg*, *lorgaid* = OCorn. *lorch* 'staff' : ON *lurkr* 'club, cudgel' (or this fr. Celtic?), root connection? Walde-P. 2.443. W. *clubb*, fr. NE *club*.

Br. *bataraz*, fr. Fr. *matras* (this fr. Gall. *matara*, *mataris* 'javelin, pike' in Caesar, etc.), with *b* fr. *baz* 'stick'. Henry 28. REW 5402.

5. Lith. *kuoka* (''Apparently best word' 3.14). Senn; see also NSB s.v.) = Lett. *kuoks* 'tree, piece of wood, stick'. Mühl-Endz. 2.342.

Lith. *kūle* (''Keule, Streitkolben', NSB s.v.), fr. MHS *kūle* 'ball' and 'club'. Alminauskis 74.

prati, porja 'split'. Meillet, *Études* 398. Brückner 437. Niederle, *Antiquité slave* 2.287 f.

7. Skt. *aṣan-* 'stone' (1.44) and likewise *adri-* 'stone' occur in RV as weapons of Indra (Zimmer, *Altind. Leben* 301, 302).

Macdonell-Keith), but there is no quotable word or evidence for a special instrument for throwing stones.

Av. *fradaxšān-*, evidently fr. a *fradaxš-*, but no apparent relation to the known *daxš-* 'teach'. Barth. 981.

20.24 BOW

Grk.	τόξον	Goth.	...	Lith.	<i>lankas</i>
NG	τόξον, pop. δοξάρι	ON	bogi	Lett.	<i>lankas</i>
Lat.	arcus	Dan.	bue	ChSl.	<i>lankā</i>
It.	arco	Sw.	bäga	SCR.	<i>luk</i>
Fr.	arc	OE	boga	Boh.	<i>luk</i>
Sp.	arco	ME	boue	Pol.	<i>luk</i>
Rum.	arc	NE	bou	Russ.	<i>luk</i>
Ir.	<i>fidboc, boga</i>	Du.	boog	Skt.	<i>dhanvan-</i>
Nlr.	<i>bogha</i>	OHG	boge	Av.	<i>ḁanvan-</i>
W.	<i>boga</i>	MHG	boge		
Br.	<i>gwareg</i>	NHG	bogen		

The derivation of words for 'bow' from verbs for 'bend' is, as to be expected, widespread. Other connections are with verbs for 'stretch, draw' or names of kinds of wood furnishing the material.

1. Grk. *τόξον* (dim. *τοξάριον*, NG pop. *δοξάρι*), in pl. also 'bow and arrows, arrows', etym. dub. The two possibilities, both involving some difficulty, are 1) connection with Lat. *taxus* 'yew', or 2) as orig. 'hewn, fashioned', deriv. fr. the root of *τέκνω* 'carpenter', Skt. *takṣ-* 'hew', etc. Walde-P. 1.717. Boisacq 975.

2. Lat. *arcus* (> Romance words): Goth. *arhwazna*, ON *qr*, OE *earh*, NE *arrow* 'arrow', derivs. of a corresponding word for 'bow', all possibly connected with certain names of trees, woods, but uncertain. Walde-P. 1.81. Ernout-M. 69. Walde-H. 1.64.

3. Ir. *fidboc*, cpd. of *fid* 'wood' and *-boc*: ON *bogi*, etc. 'bow' (below). Walde-P. 2.145 f. Pedersen 1.159.

Ir. *boga*, Nlr. *bogha*, fr. ON *bogi* (below). Marstrander, *Bidrag* 59, 127.

W. *bwa*, prob. fr. ME *bowe*. Parry-Williams 35.

Br. *gwareg*, deriv. of *guar* 'bent' (: *W. gwyr*, Ir. *fiar* id.).

4. ON *bogi*, OE *boga*, OHG *bogo*, etc., general Gmc.: Goth. *biugan*, etc. 'bend' (9.14). Walde-P. 2.146.

5. Lith. *lankas*, lit. 'bend, arch, bow', also for shooting (*šaujamas lankas*) = Lett. *luoks* 'anything bent, fellow', etc.: Lith. *lenkti*, Lett. *liekt*, ChSl. *sū-lešti* 'bend' (9.14), *lākū*, etc. 'bow'. Berneker 739 f.

Lett. *stuops*, *stuopa*, fr. *stiept* 'stretch' (9.32). Schwes, Z. sl. Ph. 5.308.

6. ChSl. *lākū*, etc., general Slavic: Lith. *lankas*, etc. (above, 5).

7. Skt. *dhanvan-*, *dhanuṣ-* (Macdonell-Keith 1.388 f.), perh.: *dhanvana-* 'a certain fruit-tree', OHG *tanna* 'fir', etc. Walde-P. 1.825. Uhlenbeck 134.

Av. *ḁanvan-*, *ḁanvar-* (OPers. *ḁanvaniya-* 'bowman' NRB 42): *ḁanj-* 'draw' (9.33)? Walde-P. 1.726. Barth. 785.

Or better = Skt. *dhanvan-* with Iran. *θ* for *d* by association with *ḁanj-*.

20.25 ARROW

Grk.	τίξονα, βέλος (poet. ἰός, οἰστός)	Goth.	<i>arhwazna</i>	Lith.	<i>vilyčia, strėla</i>
NG	βέλος	ON	<i>qr, fleinn</i>	Lett.	<i>bulia, šautra</i>
Lat.	sagitta	Dan.	<i>pil</i>	ChSl.	<i>strėla</i>
It.	freccia, saetta	Sw.	<i>pil</i>	SCR.	<i>strjelā</i>
Fr.	flèche	OE	<i>strāl, flān, earh</i>	Boh.	<i>šip, střela</i>
Sp.	flecha, saeta	ME	<i>ar(e)we, flone, strale</i>	Pol.	<i>strzala</i>
Rum.	săgeată	NE	<i>arrow</i>	Russ.	<i>strėla</i>
Ir.	saiget	Du.	<i>pilj</i>	Skt.	<i>iṣu-, garu-, dhāna-</i>
Nlr.	saighead	OHG	<i>strāla, pfil</i>	Av.	<i>iṣu-, ḁiṣri-, aṣti-</i>
W.	saeth	MHG	<i>pfil, strāle</i>		
Br.	bir, saez	NHG	<i>pfeil</i>		

A few of the words for 'arrow' are derivs. of those for 'bow', either through the medium of a verb 'shoot with the bow, shoot arrows', or directly as 'belonging with the bow'. For the association, cf. also the use of Grk. *τόξον* 'bow' in the plural for 'bow and arrows' or even 'arrows'.

But the majority are from the more generic notion of 'missile', from verbs for 'throw' or the like, or are connected with names of various sharp-pointed objects.

There is one small group common to Grk. and Indo-Iranian, besides the one for 'bow' or 'arrow' common to Lat. and Gmc. Loanwords are frequent.

1. Grk. *τός* (the oldest word, but only poet.) fr. **iṣro-*: Skt. *iṣu-*, Av. *iṣu-* 'arrow', fr. the root seen in Skt. *iṣ-* 'set in quick motion, swing, hit', etc. Walde-P. 1.107. Boisacq 378.

Grk. *οἰστός*, Hom. *οἰστός* (mostly poet.), etym. dub., perh. as *o-i-o-tōs* fr. the same root as the preceding. Walde-P. 1.107. Brugmann, IF 29.231.

Grk. *τόξονα* (the usual prose word), fr. *τοξέω* 'shoot the bow', fr. *τόξον* 'bow'. Grk. *βέλος*, a 'missile' of any sort but esp. an 'arrow' (so freq. in Hom., and the NG word): βάλλω 'throw'. Walde-P. 1.689, 691. Boisacq 118.

2. Lat. *sagitta* (> It. *saetta*, OFr. *saele*, Sp. *saeta*, Rum. *săgeată*), prob.

loanword (Etruscan?). Ernout-M. 886. REW 7508.

Fr. *flèche* (> It. *freccia*, Sp., Port. *flecha*), fr. a Frank. form corresponding to MDu. *vleke, vlieke* 'arrow', orig. 'pinion' of a bird (cf. also OHG *flukhe* 'sagitta', Graff 3.763), orig. **flugika*: OHG *flugan* 'fly'. REW 9424a. Gamillscheg 423. Wartburg 3.622 f.

3. Ir. *saiget*, Nlr. *saighead*, W. *saeth*, Br. *saez*, fr. Lat. *sagitta*. Vendryes, De hib. voc. 173. Loth, Mots lat. 204. Br. *bir*, etym.? Henry 35.

4. Goth. *arhwazna*, ON *qr*, OE *earh*, ME *ar(e)we*, NE *arrow*, derivs. of a word for 'bow': Lat. *arcus* 'bow' (20.24).

ON *fleinn* (also a 'dart, short spear'; Dan. *flen* 'tine'), OE *flā, flān*, ME *flone, flo* (Sc. *flane*, NED), etym. dub., perh. as orig. 'something split off': ON *flis* 'splinter', MLG *vliše* 'four-cornered flat stone', and (with *sp-* beside *p-*) MHG *spitzen* 'split'. Walde-P. 2.684. Falk-Torp 235.

Late ON *pīla*, Dan., Sw. *pil*, Du. *pilj*, OHG, MHG *pfil*, NHG *pfeil* (OE *pil* 'dart', NE *pile*), fr. Lat. *pilum* 'heavy javelin' (20.26). Falk-Torp 825. Weigand-H. 2.407.

OE *strāl, strēle*, ME *strale*, OHG *strāl, strāla*, MHG *strāle* (NHG *strahl*, in OHG also 'flash of lightning'), ChSl. *strēla*, etc., general Slavic: Lett. *stars* 'beam' (of light), MHG *strām* 'streak of

later for other weapons), etym.? Walde-P. 1.608, 2.327. Boisacq 214.

Grk. *ἀκων* 'javelin' (Hom.+) : *ἀκαινα* 'spike, goad', *ἀκίς* 'pointed object', *ἀκρος* 'topmost', Lat. *acer* 'sharp', etc. Walde-P. 1.20. Boisacq 32.

NG *kontrāpi*, fr. late Grk. *κοντάριον*, dim. of *κοντός* (boat)-pole, pike, crutch, goad (> Lat. *contus* 'pole' and 'pike' as weapon): *κεντέω* 'sting, prick', W. *kentr* 'spur', etc. Walde-P. 1.402. Boisacq 434.

2. Lat. *hasta* (> It., Sp. *asta*), Umbr. *hostatu* 'hastatos': Ir. *gat* 'with', Goth. *gazds* 'prick, sting', ON *gaddr* 'prick, point', OHG *gart* 'stimulus'. Walde-P. 1.541. Ernout-M. 445. Walde-H. 1.636.

Lat. *lancea* (> It. *lancia* [> Hung. *lancsa* > Rum. *lance*], Fr. *lance*, Sp. *lanza*), see under Grk. *λόγχη*, above, 1.

Lat. *pilum*, the heavy javelin of the Roman infantry, orig. and earliest form much disputed. Thought by some to be the same word as *pilum* 'pestle' and first applied to a more primitive club-like weapon. Kropatchek, *Jahrb. d. deutsch. arch. Inst.* 1908 86 f. Couissin, op. cit. 22 f.

OFr. *espieu*, Fr. *épieu* (now heavy spear for hunting boars, etc.), fr. a Frank. **speat* = OHG *spioz* (below, 4). Rum. *suliță*, fr. Slavic, cf. ChSl. *sulica* (below, 6).

3. Ir. *gae* (*gāi*), W. *gwaew, gwayw* and (cpd. with *fon* 'stick') *gwaywffon*, Br. *goaf*, Gall.-Lat. *gaesum*, Gallo-Grk. *γαῖ-son*: ON *geirr*, OE *gār* 'spear', Grk. *χαῖος* 'shepherd's staff', prob. fr. the same root as Skt. *heti-* 'missile', Av. *zāēna-* 'weapon', Skt. *hi-* 'urge, hurl'. Walde-P. 1.528, 546. Pedersen 1.96. Walde-H. 1.575 f.

Ir. *sleg*, Nlr. *sleagh*, perh.: Skt. *srj-* 'release, shoot, pour', MHG *selken* 'drip, sink' Ir. *selg* 'hunt' (fr. the releas-

ing of the hunting dogs). Walde-P. 2.508. Pedersen 1.100.

Other Ir. 'spear'-names (Bauersfeld, op. cit.) *crísech* (etym.?), *laigen* (= W. *llain* 'blade, sword', Pedersen 1.97, Walde-P. 2.381), *mānais* (etym.?).

4. ON *spjōt*, Dan. *spjød*, Sw. *spjut*, MLG *spēt*, OHG *spioz*, MHG *spiez*, NHG *spieß* (> Du. *spies, spiets*), etym. dub., perh.: Lith. *spaudžiu, spausti* 'press', Grk. *σπείδω* 'hasten, urge'. Persson, Beitr. 415. Falk-Torp 1553 (with refs.; vs. 1138 and Walde-P. 2.119).

ON *geirr*, OE *gār* (OHG *gēr* rare except in proper names like *Gérhart*, etc.): Ir. *gae*, etc. (above, 3).

ON *spjōr* (poet.), OE, ME *spere*, NE *spear*, OHG, MHG *sper*, NHG, Du. *speer*: ON *sparr* 'spar, timber', *sperra* 'rafter', OHG *sparro* 'beam, rafter, pole', Lat. *sparus, sparum* 'hunting spear'. Walde-P. 2.665. Falk-Torp 1140.

ME *launce*, NE *lance*, Du. *lans*, MHG, NHG *lanze* (> Dan. *lanse*, Sw. *lans*), fr. Fr. *lance* (above, 2).

5. Lith. *ietis* (quotable from 16th cent.; Buga, *Kalba* ir Senovė 166; still usual word, Senn): *eti* 'go'.

Lith. *iešmas*, also 'spit' (for roasting): OPruss. *aysmis*, Lett. *iesms* 'spit', Grk. *αἰχμή* 'spear-point', *αἰχμή* *αἰ γωνία τοῦ βέλους* (Hesych.), Lat. *icere* 'hit, wound', etc. Walde-P. 1.8. Trautmann 4.

Lith. *ragotinė* (bibl., e.g. NT Jn. 19.34) = *ragas*, ChSl. *rogā* 'horn'. Lett. *škēps*: *škēpele* 'splinter, piece', SCR-ChSl. *stapū, SCR. stap* 'staff', Boh. *štep* 'scion', *oštep* 'spear', fr. the root in Pol. *szczępać*, Russ. *štepāl* 'split', ChSl. *skopiti* 'castrate'. Walde-P. 2.560 f. Mühl.-Endz. 4.33. Trautmann 265.

6. ChSl. *kopije*, Russ. *kopje*, Boh. *kopí*, Pol. *kopja*, Russ. *kop'e*: Lith. *kaplys*, Lett. *kaplis* 'hoe', fr. the root of ChSl. *kopati* 'dig', etc., Lith. *kapoti*

'hew, hack', Grk. *κόπρω* 'strike, hew'. Walde-P. 2.561. Berneker 566. Trautmann 116.

ChSl, SCR. (Pol., Russ. obs.) *sulica*, Boh. *sudlice*: ChSl. *suja, sovati* 'thrust, shove', Lith. *šauti* 'shoot', etc. Walde-P. 2.553. Brückner 525.

Boh. *oštep*, cf. Lett. *škēps* (above, 5).

Pol. *włócznia*, prob. (as 'trail', fr. the position of the spear when carried): *włóczyć*, ChSl. *vložiti* 'drag'. Brückner 627. Miklosich 379.

Pol. *spisa, lanza*, fr. NHG. 7. Skt. *rṣti-*, Av., OPers. *aršti-*: Skt. *rṣ-* 'push, thrust, stab, kill'. Uhlenbeck 35.

20.27 SWORD

Grk.	ἔπος, μάχαυρα	Goth.	<i>hairus, mēki</i> (acc. sg.)	Lith.	<i>kalavijas, kardas</i>
NG	σάβη, ἔπος (lit.)	ON	<i>eserð, makir, hjorr</i>	Lett.	<i>zuobens</i>
Lat.	<i>gladius, ensis</i> (poet.), <i>spatha</i> (late)	Dan.	<i>sverd</i>	ChSl.	<i>meč, kor(ū)da</i>
It.	<i>spada</i>	Sw.	<i>sverd</i>	Boh.	<i>meč</i>
Fr.	<i>épée</i> (glaive)	OE	<i>sweord, mēce, heoru</i>	Pol.	<i>miecz</i>
Sp.	<i>espada</i>	ME	<i>sword</i>	Russ.	<i>meč</i>
Rum.	<i>sabie, spadă</i>	Du.	<i>zwaard</i>	Skt.	<i>asi-, khadga-</i>
Ir.	<i>claidib, colg</i>	OHG	<i>suert</i>	Av.	<i>karata-</i>
Nlr.	<i>claidheamh</i>	MHG	<i>suert</i>		
W.	<i>clddyf</i>	NHG	<i>schwert</i>		
Br.	<i>kleze</i>				

Some of the words for 'sword' are connected with verbs for 'cut, strike' or the like, and in one group the basic characteristic is the flat blade. But many are of obscure root connection, and loanwords are frequent.

1. Grk. *ἔπος*, prob. a loanword fr. the same source as Egypt. *sft* 'knife, sword'. Boisacq 679 with references. Myres, Who were the Greeks? 590.

Grk. *ῥοπ* (poet., freq. in Hom.), the sword as hung on the belt: *ῥοπώ* 'raise', pass. 'be suspended'. Solmsen, Untersuchungen 292.

Grk. *μάχαυρα* 'knife' (9.23), also used for a kind of sword, 'dagger', and 'saber', in NT reg. word for 'sword'.

NG *σαβή* (the reg. pop. word; *ἔπος* lit., but official term in the army), fr. Grk. *σαβήν*, dim. of *σάβη* 'flat wooden blade, spattle, blade' (of an oar or sword, etc.): OE *spadu* 'spade', etc. Walde-P. 2.653.

2. Lat. *gladius* (> OIt. *ghiado*; Fr. *glaive*, now arch., by blend with a Gallic

form; REW 3773), early loanword fr. Celtic (Ir. *claidib*, etc., below, 3). Ernout-M. 423. Walde-H. 1.603 f.

Lat. *ensis* (old word, but only poet., in prose replaced by *gladius*) : Skt. *asi-* 'sword', root connection? Ernout-M. 302. Walde-H. 1.406.

Lat. *spatha* 'spattle', also 'sword' of the auxiliaries (Tac.), later reg. word for 'sword', displacing *gladius*, loanword fr. Grk. *σάβη* (above, 1). Hence It. *spada* (> Rum. *spadă*), Fr. *épée*, Sp. *espada*. Couissin, op. cit. 489. REW 8128.

Rum. *sabie*, fr. the Slavic, cf. Bulg. *sab(i)ja*, SCR. *sabja*, Pol. *sabla*, etc. 'saber' (whence also NHG *sabel, säbel*, It. *sciabla*, Fr. *sabre* > NE *sabre*), prob. orig. fr. Hung. *sabilya* (: *szab* 'cut'). Tiktin 1350. Kluge-G. 493.

3. Ir. *claidib*, Nlr., Gael. *claidheamh* (hence with *mōr* 'great', NE *claymore*), W. *clddyf*, Br. *kleze*, Corn. *clethe*, beside Lat. *gladius* (fr. Celtic): Ir. *claidim*, W. *claddu* 'dig', Lat. *clādēs* 'damage, injury', Skt. *khadga-* 'sword', Lith. *kalti*

20.28 GUN; CANNON

Grk.	Byz. <i>τηλεβολικός, μηχανοβόλος; τηλεβόλος, χωνεία</i> , etc.	Dan.	<i>gevær, bøsse; kanon</i>	Lith.	<i>šaudyklė; patranka, kanuole</i>
NG	<i>εἶλος, τοφέκι; πυροβόλος, κανόν</i>	Sw.	<i>gevär, böska; kanon</i>	Lett.	<i>bise, finite; lielgabals</i>
MLat.	—; <i>bombarda</i>	ME	<i>gonne, gunne; (gret) gonne, cannon</i>	SCR.	<i>puška; top</i>
It.	<i>fulce, schioppo; cannone</i>	NE	<i>gun, rifle; gun, cannon</i>	Boh.	<i>puška; dzelo</i>
Fr.	<i>fusil; canon</i>	Du.	<i>geveer; kanon</i>	Pol.	<i>strzelba; dzialo</i>
Sp.	<i>fusil, escopeta; cañon</i>	MHG	<i>bühse</i>	Russ.	<i>ruč'e; puška</i>
Rum.	<i>pușcă; tun</i>	NHG	<i>gewehr (finte, büchse); geschütz, kanone</i>		
Nlr.	<i>gunna; gunna mōr</i>				
W.	<i>gun; gun mawr</i>				
Br.	<i>cyfleg, maguel</i>				

NE *gun* covers firearms from the heaviest naval or siege guns (but in technical use excluding mortars and howitzers) to the soldier's rifle or the sportsman's shotgun, and in current U.S. use even the gangster's revolver. In the other Eur. languages there is no such comprehensive word, but different terms for the small or hand gun of the soldier or sportsman (even these, sometimes differentiated) and the heavy naval guns or artillery pieces, for which also NE *cannon* was until recently the usual term, and will be used in the following for purposes of definition.

Although guns are attested from more than a century earlier, their use on a large scale is conspicuous in the siege of Constantinople (A.D. 1453), and the most detailed description of their construction, especially the famous monster cannon, is found in the historians of that siege, notably as quoted in the following, Ducas, Phrantzes, Chalcondylas, Critobulus (the first three quoted from the Bonn edition, the last from Müller, *Fragmenta historicorum Graecorum*, Vol. V).

A primitive type of hand gun was probably the earliest gun made, but it was for some centuries relatively unim-

portant in contrast to the siege gun. Of the old names, some have remained the common terms, unaffected by the change of type (e.g. Fr. *fusil*), some are now used only or mainly for the shotgun (It. *schioppo*, Sp. *escopeta*, NHG *büchse*), and others have disappeared from use except with reference to earlier history, e.g. NE *hackbut*, (*h)arquebus* (= MLG *hakebusse*, MHG *hakenbüchse*, lit. 'hook-gun'), *flintlock*, *musket* (orig. name of a bird), *carbine* (weapon of the carabin, for which see now Gamillscheg 184).

The words for 'gun' reflect their tubular form (from words for 'tube' or 'cylindrical box'), their action ('fire, throwing, shooting'), some special feature of the mechanism ('flint-lock', etc.), the sound of the explosion (MLat. *bombarda*, etc.), or they may be words for 'weapon, machine, piece, piece of work' used in specialized sense.

1. Byz. *τηλεβόλος*, in class. Grk. adj. 'shooting from afar', is the regular term for 'cannon' in Chalcond., e.g. 1.231 passim.

Byz. *ἐλεβόλος*, usual for 'cannon' in Phrantzes (e.g. p. 239), is apparently due to a confusion of the preceding (so regularly

Grk. *φρούριον* (also 'garrison') : *φρουρός* 'guard' (fr. **φρο-φρος* : *φράω* 'watch, see', 15.51), vb. *φρουρέω* 'keep guard', etc.

Byz. *κάστρον*, NG *κάστρο*, fr. Lat. *castrum* (below, 2).

2. Lat. *castellum*, deriv. of *castrum*, rarely 'fortress', mostly in place-names or esp. pl. *castra* 'fortified camp', beside Umbr. *castruo* 'fundos', prob. as orig. a piece of land cut off, that is, laid out, fr. the same root as *castrāre* 'castrate', orig. 'cut' (3.14). Walde-P. 1.448. Ernout-M. 160. Walde-H. 1.180.

Hence the widespread Eur. words which in earlier periods denoted a fortress, as OFr. *castel*, ME *castel*, Ir. *caisel*, W. *castell*, but later a 'castle' even without fortifications, as Fr. *château*, NE *castle*. NED s.v. *castle*, sb. 3.

It. *fortezza*, Fr. *forteresse* (> ME, NE *fortress*, Rum. *fortăreață*), OFr. also *fortelece* (> Sp. *fortaleza*), in earliest use 'might', derivs. of Lat. *fortis* 'strong, mighty' (4.81), whence also in sb. use for 'fortress' Fr. (> NE) *fort*, Sp. *fuerte*. REW 3457.

3. Ir. *dūn* (Gall. *dúnium* in place names, MW *din*) : OE *tūn* 'inclosed place' (NE *toun*), OHG *zūn* 'hedge, fence', etc. (19.15). Walde-P. 1.778. Pedersen 1.50.

W. *cader* (cf. Evans s.v., not in Spurrell, now obs.?) and *caer*, prob. : Ir. *cathir* 'city' (see 19.15).

Br. *krenvlec'h*, fr. *krenv* 'strong' (4.81).

4. ON *borg*, OE, OHG *burg* 'fortified

place', hence 'city' (Goth. *baurgs* reg. = *þáls*), see under 'city' (19.15).

MHG *vestenunge*, MLG *vesteninge* (> Dan. *fæstning*, Sw. *fästning*), Du. *vesting*, MHG *vestunge*, NHG *Festung*, fr. MHG *vesten* 'make fast', *veste* 'firm, fast'. Weigand-H. 1.524. Falk-Torp 289.

5. Lith. *tvirtovė* : *tvirtas* 'firm', ChSL *tvirtūā* 'firm, stable', etc., see under 'hard' (15.74).

Lett. *cietaukums*, fr. *ciets* 'hard, firm' (15.74). For suffix, cf. Leskien, Bildung d. Nom. 319.

6. ChSL (late), Bulg. *gradište*, Boh. *hradíšte*, Russ. *gorodište*, old Slavic word for 'fortified place' (Niederle, op. cit. 2.299 ff.; but now used mostly of a ruined city or fortress), deriv., through vb., of ChSL *graditi*, etc. 'city' (19.15).

SCR. *turdava*, Boh. *tvrz*, Pol. *twierdza*, fr. SCR. *twrd*, etc. 'hard', orig. 'firm' (15.74).

Boh. *pemnost*, fr. *pemý* 'firm' = Pol. *pewny* 'sure', both as orig. 'trustworthy' : ChSL *upūvati* 'trust', etc. Brückner 403.

Pol. *forteca*, fr. It. *fortezza* (above 2). Brückner 126.

Russ. *krepost'*, fr. *krephij* 'firm, solid, strong' : ChSL *krēpūkū* 'strong' (4.81).

7. Skt. *pur-* (nom. sg. *pūr*) 'fortified place, stronghold' (cf. Macdonell-Keith 1.538 f.) : Grk. *πύλις* 'city', in early use also 'citadel', Lith. *pilis*, Lett. *pils* 'castle', see 19.15.

OPers. *didā-* : Skt. *dehī-*, Grk. *ρεῖχος* 'wall', etc. (7.27).

20.36 TOWER

Grk. *πύργος*, *τόπος*
NG *πύργος*
Lat. *turre*
It. *torre*
Fr. *tour*
Sp. *torre*
Rum. *turn*
Ir. *tor*, *tur*
Nir. *tor*, *tár*
W. *tur*
Br. *tour*

Goth. *kēlikn*
ON *turn*
Dan. *tårn*
Sw. *tårn*
OE *stēpel*, *stīpel*, *torr*
ME *toüre*
NE *tower*
Du. *toren*
OHG *turri*
MHG *turn*
NHG *turm*

Lith. *bokštas*
Lett. *turnis*
ChSL *stīpūā*, *synū*
SCR. *toranj*
Boh. *věž*
Pol. *wieża*
Russ. *ба́шня*

The 'tower', which was primarily military, may conveniently be considered here. The majority of Eur. words go back, directly or indirectly, to Lat. *turre*.

1. Grk. *πύργος*, orig. dub., perh. fr. some Anatolian source. Boisacq 829. Feist 85 (with refs.).

Grk. *τύριος*, *τύρριος*, prob. of Anatolian orig., perh. the word upon which *Τυρσηνός*, *Τυρρηνός* 'Etruscan' is based.

2. Lat. *turre* (Osc. *tiurri* 'turrin'), fr. Grk. *τύριος* or the same source. Ernout-M. 1066.

Lat. *turre* > It., Sp. *torre*, OFr. *tor*, Fr. *tour* (> ME *toüre*, NE *tower*, Ir. *tor*, *tur*, W. *tur*, Br. *tour*; so for Celtic Pedersen 1.238, but W. *tur* prob. through ME *toüre*), OE *torr*, OHG *turri*.

MHG, MLG *turn*, *turm*, Du. *toren*, fr. an OFr. *turn* (cf. Fr. *tournele* 'small tower'), a by-form or *tor*, *tour* by confusion with *turn*, *tour* 'turning lathe'. MLG (or in part MHG) *turn*, *turm* > ON (late) *turn*, Dan. *taarn*, Sw. *turn*, Lett. *tuornis*, *turnis*, Rum. *turn*, SCR. *toranj*. MHG *turm* (beside *turn*), NHG *turm*, with *m* for *n*, as in MHG *harm* beside *harn* 'urine', etc. Hence Lith. *turmas* 'tower' Kurschat; now dial. 'jail', Pol. *turna* 'dungeon', Russ. *tjur'ma* 'prison, jail' (21.39). Franck-v. W. 703. Falk-Torp 1239. Weigand-H. 2.1089. Kluge-G. 635 (but OFr. *turn*, not fr. Lat. acc. *turrin*).

3. Goth. *kēlikn* (renders *πύργος*, also *ἀνώγειον* 'upper room'), fr. Gall *celicnon* 'tower', orig. and course of transmission dub. Feist 310 f. (full refs.).

OE *stēpel*, *stīpel* (freq. for *turre*, as in Gospels, WSax. versions vs. *torr* Lindisf.; NE *steepel* now only of a church) : *stēap* 'high, lofty' (NE *steep*), *stūpian* 'bow', etc. Walde-P. 2.619. NED s.v. *steepel*.

4. Lith. *bokštas* (NSB, etc.), fr. Wh-Russ., Ukr. *bakšta* (Brückner, Sl. Fremdwörter 73), this: Boh. *bašta*, etc. 'bastion', Russ. *bašnja* 'tower', fr. It. *bastia* 'bastion'. Berneker 45.

Lith. *kuoras* (NSB, and the word used in the NT versions), prob. fr. NHG *chor* 'choir' in its special application to the 'choir-loft' (Paul, Deutsches Wtb. s.v.), Kurschat s.v. *koras*.

5. ChSL *stīpūā* (= *πύργος* Gospels, etc.; also 'column, pillar', as SCR. *stup*, Boh. *sloup*, Russ. *stolp*, *stolb*) : ON *stolpt*, etc. 'post', fr. *p-* and *b-* extensions of *stel-* 'set, place'. Walde-P. 2.646. Falk-Torp 1173.

ChSL *synū* (freq. for *πύργος* in Supr.; also late *sunū*), fr. the root of *sūpa*, *sūtī*, iter. *syptati* 'strew, pour', whence such derivs. as ChSL *sūpūā* 'heap', Russ. *nasyp* 'heaped up earth, mound, dam', Pol. *wysyp* 'mound, terrace, etc.' Miklosich 334, 335. Brückner 524.

VLat. **dis-facere*, cpd. of *dis-* 'apart' and *facere* 'do, make'. Gamillscheg 298.

Sp. *derrota*, substantivized fem. pp. of OSp. *derrromper*, fr. Lat. *dis-rumpere* 'break to pieces'.

Rum. *înfrîngere*, substantivized old infin. of *înfrînge* 'defeat' = It. *infrangere* 'break, crush', fr. VLat. **in-frangere* (= Lat. *in-fringere*), cpd. of *frangere* 'break'. REW 4412. Tiktin 809.

3. Ir. *maidm*, lit. 'a breaking', vbl. n. of *maidim* 'break', intr. (9.26), and reg. for 'defeat' (cf. RIA Contrib. s.v.). Pedersen 2.574.

Nir. *diombuaidh*, cpd. of neg. *diom-* and *buaidh* 'victory'.

Nir. *briseadh* 'breaking', also 'defeat' (Dinneen) : *brisim* 'break' (9.26).

W. *gorchfygiad*, fr. *gorchfygu* 'conquer, defeat', cpd. (**upor-ko-*) of *mygu* in *dir-mygu* 'despise', *ed-mygu* 'admire', orig. sense 'look' (Pedersen 2.576, without inclusion of *gorchfygu*). J. Lloyd-Jones, BBCS 2.104 f.

Br. *faezidigez*, cpd. of *faez* 'conquered, beaten' (*faeza* 'conquer' = Corn. *felhe* id., outside root connection?) and *digouez* 'happening, encounter'.

4. ON *úsigr*, neg. cpd. of *sigr* 'victory'. So rarely MHG *unsig*.

OE *cwidl* (: *cwellan* 'kill') glosses Lat. *clādēs*, but is quotable only as 'disaster, disease', etc.

ME *losse* 'loss' (11.74), sometimes 'loss of a battle, defeat'. NED s.v. *loss*.

NE *defeat*, fr. vb. *defeat* after Fr. *défaite* (above, 2).

OHG *wuol* glosses Lat. *clādēs* but is mostly 'destruction', beside *wal* : OE *wōl* 'pestilence', *wal* 'the dead in battle', also 'slaughter, destruction', Ir. *fuil* 'blood', etc. Walde-P. 1.304 f. Falk-Torp 1344.

NHG *niederlage*, quotable as 'defeat' in 15th cent. (> Dan., Sw. *nederlag*), Du. *nederlaag* (sense 'defeat' prob. fr. NHG), in earlier use (MHG *niderlāge*, etc.) 'laying down, place of rest'. Development of 'defeat' fr. the 'laying-down of arms. Weigand-H. 2.298.

5. Lith. *pralaimėjimas*, fr. *pra-* in its sense of 'away, failing' and *laimėjimas* 'victory'.

Lett. *kaviens* 'a blow' and (Drawneek) 'defeat' : *kaut* 'strike'. But generally expressed verbally by *sakaut* 'beat' (the enemy), *sakauts* 'beaten, defeated'.

6. SCR. *poraz*, Boh. *poražka*, Pol. *porażka*, Russ. *poraženie*, fr. vb. ChSL (SCR., etc.) *poraziti* 'strike, smite, beat', deriv. of SCR., Boh., Pol., Russ. *raz* 'blow'. Miklosich 273. Brückner 454.

7. Skt. *parājaya-*, fr. *parā-ji-* 'conquer, overcome', in pass. *lose*, be defeated', cpd. of *ji-* 'conquer'. Cf. *jaya-* 'victory' (20.41).

Skt. *parābhāva-* 'disappearance, humiliation' and 'defeat' (quotable in military sense?), fr. *parā-bhū-* 'disappear, perish', cf. *parābhūta-* 'defeated'.

20.43 ATTACK (sb.)

Grk. *προσβολή*, *ἐφοδος*,
Lett. *uzbrukums*
NG *impetus*
Lat. *attacco*
It. *attacco*
Fr. *attaque*
Sp. *ataque*
Rum. *atac*
Ir. *fóbart*
Nir. *ionnsaigh*, *fóbart*
W. *ymosodiad*
Br. *stourm*

Goth. *...*
ON *atáðn*
Dan. *angreb*
Sw. *anfall*
OE *ræð*
ME *rese*, *asaut*, *saut*
NE *ataque*
Du. *aanval*
OHG *anagang*
MHG *anval*
NHG *angriff*

Lith. *užpuolimas*
Lett. *uzbrukums*
ChSL *napadenije*
SCR. *navala*
Boh. *útok*
Pol. *atak*
Russ. *ataka*
Skt. *(abhi)joga-*
Av. *draaman-*

Words for 'attack' are based on such notions as 'go after, fall upon, rush upon strike against, seize upon, apply oneself to'.

1. Grk. *προσβολή* : *προσβάλλω* 'strike against'.

Grk. *ἐφοδος* 'approach, access' and often military 'advance, attack', cpd. of *ἐπι* 'upon' and *ὁδος* 'way, road'.

Grk. *ἐπίθεσις* (in NG the usual term), fr. *ἐπιτίθεμαι* 'apply oneself to' and 'attack'.

2. Lat. *impetus*, fr. vb. *impetere* 'attack' (less common than sb.), cpd. of *petere* 'fall upon, attack' (also commonly 'seek', 11.31). Ernout-M. 763 f. Walde-H. 1.684.

It. *attacco* (> Fr. *attaque*, Sp. *ataque*, Rum. *atac*), fr. vb. *attaccare* 'make fast, attach' (= Fr. *attacher*), hence, in phrases 'join battle' or 'apply oneself to', 'attack' (in this sense > Fr. *attaquer*, etc.), cpd. deriv. of word seen in OFr. *estache* 'stake', orig. Gmc. (OE *staca*, MLG *stake*, etc.). REW 8218. Gamillscheg 56, 828. NED s.v. *attack* and *attach*.

3. Ir. *fóbart*, Nir. *fóbairt*, vbl. n. of *fuabar* 'attacks', fr. **fo-od-ber-*, cpd. of *berim* 'carry'. Pedersen 2.469. Windisch 554 f.

Nir. *ionnsaigh*, fr. *ionnsaighim*, Ir. *ionsaighim*, cpd. of *saighim* 'go after'. Pedersen 2.608.

W. *ymosodiad*, fr. vb. *ymosod* 'set upon, attack', cpd. of refl. prefix *ym-* and *gosod* 'put, place' (12.12), hence orig. 'set oneself to'.

Br. *stourm*, loanword fr. Gmc. (OE-NE *storm*, etc.). Henry 254.

4. ON *atáðn*, fr. *sækja* 'seek' (11.31), esp. 'go after, pursue, attack'.

OE *ræðs*, *on-ræðs* (also 'rush, onrush'), ME *rese* = ON *rás* 'running, race' (> NE *race*) : Grk. *ἐρωή* 'quick motion, rush', prob. also Skt. *rasa-* 'sap, juice', etc. Walde-P. 1.149 f. Falk-Torp 881. NED s.v. *rese*, sb.

ME *asaut*, *saut* (NE *assault*), fr. OFr. *asaut*, VLat. **ad-saltus*, recomposition of Lat. *ad-sultus*, like vb. **ad-saltire* (> OFr. *asalir*, ME, NE *assail*) for *ad-saltire* 'leap upon', cpd. of *saltire* 'leap'.

NE *attack*, fr. Fr. *attaque* or fr. vb. *attaquer*, this fr. Fr. *attaquer* (above, 2).

OHG *anagang* (Otrf.; other more common words?), lit. 'a seeking after' : *gingēn* 'long for', etc.

MHG *anval*, NHG *anfall* (> Sw. *anfall*), Du. *aanval*, fr. vb. MHG *anvallen*, etc. 'fall upon, attack'.

NHG *angriff*, fr. MHG *angrif*, OHG *anagrif* 'handling, seizure, undertaking', fr. vb. OHG *ana-grifan* 'lay hands on', NHG *angreifen* 'handle, seize' and 'attack'. Hence semantically Dan. *angreb*, with vb. *angribe* 'attack'.

Boh. *věž*, Pol. *wieża* : ORuss. *вежа* 'tower, hut, tent', late ChSL *veža* 'cell, tent'(?), Slov. *veza* 'hall', fr. the root of ChSL *veza*, *vesti* 'carry'(?). 'Tower'

20.41 VICTORY

Grk. *νίκη*
NG *νίκη*
Lat. *victória*
It. *vittoria*
Fr. *victoire*
Sp. *victoria*
Rum. *victorie*, *bîruință*, *izbîndă*
Ir. *búaid*
Nir. *buaith*
W. *buddugoliaeth*
Br. *gounid*, *trech*

Goth. *sigis*
ON *sigr*
Dan. *sejr*
Sw. *seger*
OE *sige*, *sigor*
ME *victorie*
NE *victory*
Du. *zege*
OHG *sigi*, *sigu*
MHG *sige*, *sic*
NHG *sieg*

luck, win', fr. *laimé* 'luck, good fortune, success' (16.17).

Lett. *uzvara*, cpd. of *vara* 'power, might' (4.81).

6. ChSL *pobēda*, SCR. *pobjeda*, Russ. *pobeda*, with vb. ChSL *pobēditi*, etc. 'conquer', perfect. cpd. of *bēditi* 'compel' (19.48). Berneker 54.

Boh. *vitězství*, Pol. *zwycięstwo*, derivs. through vbs., of word seen in late ChSL *vitēzū* 'hero', Boh. *vitěz* 'victor', SCR. *vitez*, Russ. *vijaz* 'knight', old loanword fr. a Gmc. **wijþing* or the like (cf. *Vithungti*), beside ON *vikingr*, etc. Miklosich 393. Brückner 658 f.

20.42 DEFEAT (sb.)

Grk. *ἥσσαν*, *ἥρρα*
NG *ἥσσαν*
Lat. *clādēs*
It. *sconfitta*
Fr. *défaite*
Sp. *derrota*
Rum. *înfrîngere*
Ir. *maidm*
Nir. *diombuaidh*, *briseadh*
W. *gorchfygiad*
Br. *faezidigez*

Goth. *...*
ON *úsigr*
Dan. *nederlag*
Sw. *nederlag*
OE *cwidl*(?)
ME *losse*
NE *defeat*
Du. *nederlaag*
OHG *wuol*(?)
MHG *(unsig)*
NHG *niederlage*

Lith. *pralaimėjimas*
Lett. *kaviens*
ChSL *poraz*
SCR. *poraz*
Boh. *poražka*
Pol. *poražka*
Russ. *poraženie*
Skt. *parājaya-*, *parābhāva-*

The verbal notion 'to defeat' is virtually equivalent to 'be victorious over, conquer', and is generally expressed by the verbs mentioned in 20.41 (e.g. Grk. *νικάω*, Lat. *vincere*, in pass. regularly 'be defeated'), the nouns corresponding to which mean 'victory'. Such verbal expressions of defeat are more common than the use of a noun for 'defeat' vs. 'victory', and in some cases such a distinctive noun seems to be lacking or at least has not been found quotable.

Most of the nouns for 'defeat' are based on such notions as 'inferiority, destruction, disaster, loss, breaking, blow'. 1. Grk. *ἥσσαν*, Att. *ἥρρα* (also NG lit.), back-formation to *ἡσώσμαι* 'be inferior, be defeated', fr. *ἥσσω* 'inferior, weaker', comp. to adv. *ἥκα* 'slightly, gently',

perh. : Lat. *sēgnis* 'slow, inactive'. Walde-P. 2.474. Boisacq 317. Wackernagel, KZ 30.299.

Grk. *σφάλμα* 'fault, error' (16.76), and *σάμπτωμα* 'mishap', are also used for a military 'defeat'.

2. Lat. *clādēs* 'destruction, disaster' and in military use 'defeat' : *cellere* 'strike' in *per-cellere*, etc., Grk. *κλάω* 'break', Lith. *kalti* 'strike, beat', etc. Walde-P. 1.436 ff. Ernout-M. 171, 192. Walde-H. 1.225.

It. *sconfitta*, fr. *sconfiggere* 'defeat', fr. *ez-* + Lat. *conficere* 'weaken, destroy'. Cf. OFr. *desconfit*, NE *disconfit*, similarly fr. **dis-conficere*. REW 2984.

Fr. *défaite*, substantivized fem. pp. of *défaire* 'undo, destroy, defeat', fr.

5. Lith. *užpuolimas*, fr. *užpulti* 'fall upon, attack', cpd. of *pulti* 'fall' (10.23). Lett. *uzbrukums*, fr. *uzbrukti* 'fall upon, attack', cpd. of *brukti* 'break off' (intr.) = Lith. *brukti* 'slip into, force into', etc. Mühl-Endz. 4.319, 1.339.

6. ChSL *napadenije*, SCR., Boh., Pol. *napad*, Boh. *napadení*, Russ. *napadenie*, etc., fr. vb. ChSL *na-pasti*, etc. 'fall upon', cpd. of *pasti* 'fall' (10.23). These words are

20.45 RETREAT (sb.)				20.46 SURRENDER (vb.)			
Grk.	ἀνα-(ano-)χώρησις	Goth.	(<i>plauhs</i>)	Grk.	παράδοσιμον	Goth.	<i>atgiban</i>
NG	ἄναχώρησις(s)	ON	<i>flōttu</i>	NG	παράδοσιμον	ON	<i>gefa upp</i>
Lat.	<i>receptus</i>	ChSl.	<i>retreite</i>	Lat.	δόδερ, τράδερ	Dan.	<i>overgive</i>
It.	<i>ritirata</i>	Sw.	<i>reträtt</i>	It.	arrendere	Sw.	<i>överlämna</i> (<i>uppgiva</i>)
Fr.	<i>retraite</i>	OE	(<i>fleam</i>)	Fr.	rendre, lüver	OE	<i>atgfan</i>
Sp.	<i>retirada</i>	ME	(<i>fihit</i>) <i>retret</i>	Fr.	rendir	OE	<i>atgfan</i>
Rum.	<i>retragere</i>	NE	<i>retreat</i>	Rum.	<i>preda</i>	NE	<i>yelde</i>
It.	(<i>teched</i>)	Du.	<i>terugtocht</i>	Ir.	<i>giallaim</i>	Du.	<i>overgeven</i>
Nlr.	<i>cül</i>	OHG	(<i>fucht</i>)	Nlr.	<i>gëllim</i>	OHG	<i>irgeban</i>
W.	<i>cil, eneil</i>	MHG	(<i>luucht</i>)	W.	<i>rhoddi i fyny</i>	MHG	<i>ergeben</i>
Br.	<i>kizadenn, kizadeg</i>	NHG	<i>rückzug</i>	Br.	<i>daskori</i>	NHG	<i>übergeben</i>

The nouns for 'retreat' are from verbs denoting 'draw back, step back, turn aside'. In the widespread Eur. group to which NE *retreat* belongs, the orig. literal sense 'withdrawal' is forgotten, and NE *withdraual* is now a euphemistic substitute.

Prior to the rise of distinctive military terms for 'retreat' the notion was covered by words for 'flight', parallel with the verbs for 'flee' (10.51). So Hom. φύγαδε 'in flight', and in the older Gmc. languages and some others, there seem to have been no more distinctive terms.

1. Grk. ἀναχώρησις and ἀναχώρησις, fr. ἀνα-, ἀπο- χωρεῖν 'go back, draw back', cpds. of χωρεῖν 'make room for, draw back', deriv. of χωρεῖν 'place'.

2. Lat. *receptus*, fr. *se recipere* 'draw back, retreat', refl. of *recipere* 'take back', cpd. of *capere* 'take'.

Fr. *retraite* (Ofr. also *retret*), Rum. *retragere*, fr. vbs. Ofr. *retraire*, Rum. *retrage* (Rum. cpd. forms after Fr.), fr. Lat. *retrahere* 'draw back', cpd. of *trahere* 'draw' (9.33).

It. *retirata*, Sp. *retirada*, fr. vbs. *retirare*, *retirar* 'withdraw, retire' (Fr. *retirer*), cpds. of *tirare*, *tirar* 'draw' (9.33).

3. Ir. *teched* 'flight' (: *techim* 'flee') is virtually 'retreat', e.g. in M1.44a, 18, 19 ('in flight before their enemies').

Nlr. *cül*, W. *cil* 'back' (4.19), and 'retreat' through phrases like 'turn one's back'. So cpd. W. *eneil*.

7. Skt. *palāyana* 'flight', fr. cpd. of *palā* = *parā* 'away' and *i-* 'go'.

Br. *kizadenn, kizadeg*, derivs. of *kiz* 'backward movement'.

4. Goth. *plauhs*, ON *flōtti*, OE *fleam*, OHG *fucht* 'flight' (: vbs. for 'flee', 10.51) would cover military 'retreat'.

ME *retrete*, NE *retreat*, fr. Ofr. *retret*; Dan. *retrete*, Sw. *reträtt*, fr. Fr. *retraite* (above, 2).

Du. *terugtocht*, NHG *rückzug*, cpds. of words for 'back' (Du. *terug* = NHG *zurück*), and 'march'.

5. Lith. *atsitraukimas*, fr. *at-si-traukti* 'draw back, withdraw', refl. cpd. of *traukti* 'draw' (9.33).

Lett. *atkāpšanas* (Drawneek; not in Mühl.-Endz.), fr. *at-kāpt* 'draw back', cpd. of *kāpt* 'mount'.

6. ChSl. *běstvo* (quoted only as 'flight'), fr. the root of *bězati*, *běgati* 'flee'. SCR. *uzmak* : *uzmaci* 'draw back', cpd. of *uz-* 'back' and *maci* 'touch, move' (: Boh. *macati* 'touch, handle', etc., Berneek 2.1).

Boh. *ústup*, Russ. *otstuplenie* : vbs. Boh. *ustoupiti*, Russ. *otstupit'* 'step back, withdraw', cpds. of *stoupiti*, *stupit'* 'step'.

Pol. *rejtirada* (Russ. *retirada* formerly in use), fr. It. *retirata* (above, 2).

Pol. *odwrót* 'turn', also used for 'retreat' : *odwrócić* 'turn aside', cpd. of *wrócić* 'return' (: Lat. *vertere* 'turn', etc.).

Nlr. *cül*, W. *cil* 'back' (4.19), and 'retreat' through phrases like 'turn one's back'. So cpd. W. *eneil*.

7. Skt. *palāyana* 'flight', fr. cpd. of *palā* = *parā* 'away' and *i-* 'go'.

20.47 CAPTIVE, PRISONER			
Grk.	αἰχμάλωτος	Goth.	<i>frahunþana</i>
NG	αἰχμάλωτος	ON	<i>hapt, fangi</i>
Lat.	<i>captivus</i>	Dan.	<i>fange</i>
It.	<i>prigioniero</i>	Sw.	<i>fänge</i>
Fr.	<i>captif, prisonnier</i>	OE	<i>haft, hafþing</i>
Sp.	<i>cautivo, prisionero</i>	ME	<i>captive, prisoner</i>
Rum.	<i>captiv, prizonier</i>	NE	<i>captive, prisoner</i>
Ir.	<i>cimbid, brage</i>	Du.	<i>gevangene</i>
Nlr.	<i>brāighe</i> (<i>geimhleach, cime</i>)	OHG	<i>haft</i>
W.	<i>carcharor</i>	MHG	<i>haft</i>
Br.	<i>prizoniad</i>	NHG	<i>gefangener</i>

Most of the words for 'captive, prisoner' (of war) are either from verbs for 'take, seize' (in Greek 'taken by the spear'), or are derivs. of nouns for 'prison' (21.39), in which the sense 'prisoner' as inmate of a prison has been extended to 'prisoner' as one captured in war.

In the case of NE *captive*, *prisoner*, the former, though given in first place, is now used with reference to earlier times or to those taken by brigands or savages, while in present-day warfare so many *prisoners* are taken. Similarly in the Fr., Sp., Rum. groups listed.

1. Grk. αἰχμάλωτος, lit. 'taken by the spear', cpd. of αἰχμή 'spear' (20.26) and vbl. adj. of ἀλίσκομαι, aor. ἔλαον 'be taken, seized'.

2. Lat. *captivus* (> Ofr. *chetif*, now only in secondary sense and as 'captive' replaced by *captif* > Rum. *captiv*; Sp. *cautivo*), deriv. of *captus*, pple. of *capere* 'take' (11.13).

It. *prigioniero* (or -e), Fr. *prisonnier* (> Rum. *prizonier*), Sp. *prisionero*, deriv. of It. *prigione*, Fr. *prison*, Sp. *prisión* 'prison' (21.39).

3. Ir. *cimbid*, Nlr. *cime* : Ir. *cimb* 'tribute', Gallo-Lat. *cambiāre* 'exchange' (12.93). Pedersen 1.45.

Ir. *brage* (K. Meyer, Contrib. 243 f.), Nlr. *brāighe* (also *brāighe*, as if fr. *brāgha* 'neck'), beside Ir. *braig* 'chain', prob. : Grk. βρόχος 'noose', etc. Walde-P. 2.272 f. Stokes 181.

Nlr. *geimhleach*, fr. *geimheal* 'chain, bond' = Mir. *gemel* 'fetter' : Grk. γέρο 'fastened', etc. Walde-P. 1.572 f. Pedersen 1.95.

W. *carcharor*, fr. *carchar* 'prison, fetters', fr. Lat. **carcerem* for *carcerem*. Loth, Mots lat. 144.

Br. *prizoniad* (so Vallée and Ernault), deriv. of *prizon* 'prison' (fr. Fr.).

4. Goth. *frahunþans*, pple. of *frahunþan* 'take captive', beside *hunþs* 'captivity' : OE (*here*)-*hūþ*, OHG *heri-hunda* 'booty', Sw. *hinna* 'reach', prob. fr. a parallel form of the root in OE *hentan* 'pursue', *huntian* 'hunt', outside connections? Feist 161.

ON *haptr*, OE *haft*, *hafþing*, OHG, MHG *haft* (also adj. 'taken, seized', NHG -*haft*), beside Goth. *hafþs* 'taken, joined', pple. of root seen in Goth. *hafjan* 'raise', Lat. *capere* 'take', etc.

ON *fangi* (late), Dan. *fange*, Sw. *fänge* (these formed after MLG *vangene*), Du. *gevangene*, NHG *gefangener*, fr. vbs. seen in Goth. *fahan*, NHG *fangen*, etc. 'seize, capture' (11.14). Walde-P. 2.2. Falk-Torp 204 f.

ME, NE *captive*, *prisoner*, fr. Fr.

5. Lith. *kalinys*, beside *kalėti* 'be in prison', *kalinti* 'put in prison', *kalėjimas* 'prison', etym. dub. Connection with the remote Skt. *kārā* 'prison' (Walde-P. 1.356 after Zupitza) hardly convincing. Or through the medium of

(like Grk. σκόλα) : Grk. σκόλια 'pieces of wool stripped from the legs of sheep' (Hesych.), fr. the root of OHG *spallan* 'split', etc. Walde-P. 2.678. Ernout-M. 966 f. REW 8168.

Ofr. *esch(i)ec* (reg. for 'booty' in Chanson de Roland, etc.), fr. a Frank. form of OHG *scāh*, MHG *schāch* 'robbery, booty'. REW 7969. Weigand-H. 2.663.

Fr. *butin* (> It. *bottino*, Sp. *botin*), fr. Gmc., cf. MLG *büte*, etc. (below, 4). REW 1422b. Gamillscheg 162. Wartburg 1.654 f.

3. Ir. *brat* (K. Meyer, Contrib. 246), prob. same word as *brat* 'cloak', with similar interchange of sense (but shift in opposite direction) to that in OE *rēaf* 'booty, garment' and Fr. robe, fr. OHG *rouba* (below, 4), and 6.12, 6.42).

Nlr. *creach*, fr. Ir. *crech* 'plundering, raid', etym.? Macbain 105.

W. *ysglyfaeth*, fr. *ysglyf* (arch.), etym.? Morris Jones 159.

W. *ysbail*, fr. Lat. *spolia*. Pedersen 1.194, 219. Loth, Mots lat. 216.

Br. *preis*, fr. Lat. *praeda*. Loth, Mots lat. 198.

4. Goth. ? (Lk. 11.22 missing).

OE *fang*, ON *herfang* (with *herr* 'army') : Goth. *fahan*, ON *fā*, OE *fōn* (pple. *fangen*), etc. 'seize, grasp' (11.14).

OE *rēaf* (also 'clothing'), OHG *roub*, *rouba*, MHG *roup* (NHG *raub* 'robbery'), MLG *rōf* (> Dan., Sw. *rov*) : OE *rēofan* 'break, tear up', Lat. *rumpere* 'break', etc. Walde-P. 2.354 f. Falk-Torp 913 f.

OE *hūþ* and (with words for 'army') OE *here-hūþ*, OHG *here-hunda* : Goth. *fra-hinþan* 'take captive', *hunþs* 'captivity', etc. (20.47).

MLG *büte* (> Dan. *bytte*, Sw. *byte*, MHG *biute*, NHG *beute*), Du. *buit*, ME *botye*, *biute*, *buty* (immediate source uncertain), NE *booty* : MLG *büten* 'di-

vide, exchange' (12.93), root connection dub. Walde-P. 2.186. Falk-Torp 122. Weigand-H. 1.226. NED s.v. *booty*. ME *spoyle*, NE *spoil* (now most commonly in pl.), fr. Ofr. *espoille*, Lat. *spolia* (above, 2).

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5. Lith. *grobis* (NSB, Lalis, etc.; now best word, Senn) : *grobtis* 'seize', *grėbtis* 'rake', etc. Leskien, Ablaut 362 (where *grėbė*).

Lith. *išplėša* (NSB, Lalis) : *išplėšti* 'tear out, rob', cpd. of *plėsti* 'tear' (9.28), whence also *plėsimas* used for 'spoils' in NT, Lk. 11.22 (pl. Trowitsch, sg. Kuschat).

Lith. *išvarža* (NSB, Lalis), fr. *isverti* 'unwind, snatch away', cpd. of *verti* 'draw tight, squeeze' (: ChSl. *po-vrěti*, -vrěza 'bind', 9.16).

Lett. *lauþjums*, fr. *lauþit* 'flay, peel, rob, plunder' : *lupit*, Lith. *lupiti* 'flay, peel', Russ. *lupit'* 'peel', etc. (cf. Pol. *łup*, below, 6). Mühl.-Endz. 2.429.

6. ChSl. *korist*, Boh. *korist* = SCR. *korist*, Pol. *korzystać*, Russ. *koryst'* 'advantage, gain', root connection dub. Berneker 571. Brückner 258.

ChSl. *plěnú* (Supr.), SCR. *plijen* (Boh. *plen* less common, Pol. *plon* now mostly 'profit, harvest') : Lith. *pelnas* 'profit, gain', etc. (11.73). Walde-P. 2.51. Brückner 418.

Pol. *łup* (Boh. *łup* now obs. in this sense) : *lupić* 'flay, peel, rob' = Russ. *lupit'* 'peel', etc. : Lith. *lupiti*, Lett. *lupit* 'flay, peel', Skt. *lup-* 'break, rob', etc. Walde-P. 2.417. Berneker 315.

Russ. *dobyčja*, fr. *dobyť* 'get, obtain' (11.16). Pol. (less common) *zdobyć*, fr. *zdobyć* 'conquer', cpd. of *dobyć* = Russ. *dobyť*. Berneker 114 f.

7. Skt. *lopra-*, fr. *lup-* 'break, rob' (cf. Pol. *łup*, above, 6).

(like Grk. σκόλα) : Grk. σκόλια 'pieces of wool stripped from the legs of sheep' (Hesych.), fr. the root of OHG *spallan* 'split', etc. Walde-P. 2.678. Ernout-M. 966 f. REW 8168.

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6. ChSl. *korist*, Boh. *korist* = SCR. *korist*, Pol. *korzystać*, Russ. *koryst'* 'advantage, gain', root connection dub. Berneker 571. Brückner 258.

ChSl. *plěnú* (Supr.), SCR. *plijen* (Boh. *plen* less common, Pol. *plon* now mostly 'profit, harvest') : Lith. *pelnas* 'profit, gain', etc. (11.73). Walde-P. 2.51. Brückner 418.

Pol. *łup* (Boh. *łup* now obs. in this sense) : *lupić* 'flay, peel, rob' = Russ. *lupit'* 'peel', etc. : Lith. *lupiti*, Lett. *lupit* 'flay, peel', Skt. *lup-* 'break, rob', etc. Walde-P. 2.417. Berneker 315.

Russ. *dobyčja*, fr. *dobyť* 'get, obtain' (11.16). Pol. (less common) *zdobyć*, fr. *zdobyć* 'conquer', cpd. of *dobyć* = Russ. *dobyť*. Berneker 114 f.

7. Skt. *lopra-*, fr. *lup-* 'break, rob' (cf. Pol. *łup*, above, 6).

zasieda, Pol. *zasadzka*, fr. *za* 'behind' and derivs. of verb for 'sit', ChSl. *sěděti*, etc. (12.13).

Boh. *zdlaha*, fr. *za* 'behind' and deriv. of *ležeti* 'lie' (12.14).

7. Skt. *sattra-* (lit. a 'seating, session', fr. *sad-* 'sit') most commonly used for the 'soma-festival', also 'house, asylum', and 'assumed form, disguise', and now attested for 'ambush' in Kaut. Arth. 7.17, 10.2-4 (cf. translation of J. J. Meyer, p. 14, note 6).

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7. Skt. *sattra-* (lit. a 'seating, session', fr. *sad-* 'sit') most commonly used for the 'soma-festival', also 'house, asylum', and 'assumed form, disguise', and now attested for 'ambush' in Kaut. Arth. 7.17, 10.2-4 (cf. translation of J. J. Meyer, p. 14, note 6).

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sg. νομική or neut. pl. νομικά (σπουδάζει νομικά 'studies law'), fr. adj. νομικός 'pertaining to the law, legal'.

2. Lat. *iūs* (OLat. *iōus*), orig. a term of religious cult, perh. 'sacred formula' (cf. *iūrāre* 'swear'): Ved. *yās* 'health', Av. *yaōz-dā* 'make ritually pure', Ir. *huisse* ('*iūs-tios*' 'just'). Walde-P. 1.203. Ernout-M. 506 ff. Walde-H. 1.733.

As a legal term this is peculiar to Latin, not general Italic. The Oscan-Umbrian term is **medos*, seen in Umbr. *meſs*, *meſs* 'ius', Osc. *meddēs*, an official title (formed like Lat. *iūdex*), *medicim* 'magistracy' (in form like Lat. *iūdicium*), etc.: Lat. *meditārī* 'think, reflect', Grk. μέδομαι 'give heed to', Ir. *midíur* 'judge', etc. Walde-P. 2.259. Ernout-M. 599. Walde-H. 2.56.

It. *diritto*, Fr. *droit*, Sp. *derecho*, Rum. *drept*, fr. Lat. *directus*, VLat. **dērectus* 'straight' (12.73), whence through 'right' as sb. 'right way, law'. REW 2648. Wartburg 2.87 ff.

3. Ir. *dliged*, NlR. *dlighe* (adh), also 'right, duty': *dligim* 'have a right to, claim upon', Br. *dle*, W. *dyled* 'debt', etc. (11.64).

Ir. *cert*, sb. use of *cert* 'right' (16.73).

Ir. *recht*, NlR. *recht* (in the older language chiefly, if not exclusively, in the sense of 'lex', but now limited largely to 'iūs'), W. *raith* now arch. or obs., replaced by cpd. *cyf-raith* used for both 'iūs' and 'lex', Br. *reiz* ('law' in both

senses, but less common than *gwir* and *lezenn*, respectively), ON *rētt*, OE *riht*, etc., general Gmc. for 'iūs'; all: Lat. *rectus* 'straight, right' (12.73, 16.73). Walde-P. 2.362 ff. Pedersen 1.123. Falk-Torp 892.

Br. *gwir*, sb. use of *gwir* 'true' (16.66; cf. *gwirion* 'right, just' 16.73).

4. ON *rētt*, OE *riht*, OHG *reht*, etc., general Gmc., above, 3.

OE *lagu* ('iūs' in earliest use), ME *lawe*, NE *law*, see 21.12.

Goth. *wilōþ*, see 21.12.

5. Lith. *teisė* (revival of a rare *teisė* 'truth'; Leskien, *Bildung* d. Nom. 283; *teisybė* 'truth, justice' formerly used in this sense): *teisus* 'right' (16.73).

Lett. *likumi*, pl. of *likums* 'lex' (21.12).

6. SCR. *pravo*, etc., general Slavic, neut. sb. fr. adj. ChSL. *pravū* 'straight', but general Slavic 'right' (16.73).

7. Skt. *dharma*, the most common word in both senses, lit. 'right, justice, usage, established order': *dhr-* 'hold, support' (11.15).

Skt. *smṛti-*, esp. '(traditional) law-book, code', orig. 'memory': *smṛ-* 'remember' (17.31).

Av. *aša-*, esp. 'divine law', OPers. *arta-* (now attested as personified in Daiva-inscr. 41 ff., formerly only in proper names like *Artaxšaθra* 'Artaxerxes'): Skt. *ṛta-* 'fitting, right', etc. (16.73). Walde-P. 1.70. Barth. 229 ff.

W. *deddf*, fr. MW *deðyf* 'custom, usage': Grk. *θεσμός*, Dor. *τεθμός* (above, 1). Pedersen 1.333. Thurneysen, IF 51.57.

3. Ir. *recht*, *dliged*, W. *cyfraith*, see 12.11.

Ir. *cáin*, etym. dub. Pedersen 1.333 (after Zimmer, fr. Lat. *canōn* 'rule'). Stokes, KZ 37.255 (: Skt. *śās-* 'command, rule', 19.45). Vendryes, De hib. voc. 119.

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21.12 LAW (Special = Lat. *lex*)

Grk.	νόμος (θεσμός, δῆγμα)	Goth.	wilōþ	Lith.	įstatymas, įstatalai
NG	νόμος	ON	lōg (pl.)	Lett.	likums
Lat.	lex	Dan.	lov	ChSL.	zakonū
It.	legge	Sw.	lag	SCR.	zakon
Fr.	loi	ME	lagu, dōm	Boh.	zakon
Sp.	ley	OE	lawe, dome	Pol.	ustawa
Rum.	lege	Du.	law	Russ.	zakon
Ir.	recht, dlígied, cáin	NlR.	wet	Skt.	dharma-, vidhi-
NlR.	dlighe(adh), reacht	OHG	ēwa, wizzōd, gisatzida	Av., OPers.	dāta-
W.	cyfraith, deddf	MHG	ēwe, gesetze(de), wizzōt		
Br.	lezenn	NHG	gesetz		

Words for a 'law' (Lat. *lex*), so far as they are not the same as those discussed in 21.11, are most commonly derived from verbs for 'put, place, set, lay' (12.12), hence orig. what is 'laid down, established'. Other semantic sources are 'knowledge', 'collection'(?), and 'beginning, foundation'.

1. Grk. *νόμος*, see 12.11.

Grk. *θεσμός*, Dcr. *τεθμός* (dial. also *θεθμός*, *τῆμος*, etc.), an old word, applied to the laws of Draco and Solon and usual in archaic inscriptions of several dialects, fr. *τίθημι* 'put, place' (12.12) and esp. 'lay down (a law), establish'.

Grk. *δῆγμα* (dial. *δῆτρη*, *φάτρη*, *φῆτρη*) 'covenant, treaty', also sometimes simply 'law', orig. a 'declaration', fr. the root of *ἐπὶ* 'will speak, say', etc. (18.21).

2. Lat. *lex* (> Romance forms), general Italic term (cf. Osc. *ligud* 'lege', etc.), prob. : *legere* 'collect', but precise semantic development ('collection' or 'selection'?) uncertain. Ernout-M. 542 f. Walde-H. 1.789 f.

3. Ir. *recht*, *dlígied*, W. *cyfraith*, see 12.11.

Ir. *cáin*, etym. dub. Pedersen 1.333 (after Zimmer, fr. Lat. *canōn* 'rule'). Stokes, KZ 37.255 (: Skt. *śās-* 'command, rule', 19.45). Vendryes, De hib. voc. 119.

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ward, advance'), MLat. 'lis, causa' (Du Cange), with specialization to 'legal procedure'.

OFr. *plaide* (> ME *plaid*, *plai*, NE *plea*), Sp. *pleito*, fr. Lat. *placitum* 'opinion, decision, decree', orig. 'what is pleasing': *placere* 'please'. REW 6561.

3. Ir. *acraidecht*, beside *acre* 'a suing' vbl. n. to *ad-gairim* 'proclaim, summon, cite', cpd. of *gairim* 'call' (18.41). Pedersen 2.533.

Ir. *toiched* (cf. Laws, Gloss. 733), vbl. n. to *do-saigim*, cpd. of *saigim* 'go after, claim'. Pedersen 2.610.

Ir. *caingen* ('business, affair', sometimes legal 'dispute'), etym. dub. Zupitza, KZ 36.71. Osthoff, IF 27.179 f.

NlR. *cūis* or esp. *cūis dlighidh*, W. *cyngaus* (cpd. *cyn-caus*), fr. Lat. *causa*. Loth, Mots lat. 157.

Br. *prosez*, fr. the Fr. *procès*.

Br. *bred* (esp. 'plea'): *barn*, Ir. *breth* 'judgment', etc. (21.17).

4. Goth. *stawa* 'judgment' (21.17), also sometimes 'lawsuit' (Mt. 5.40, 1 Cor. 6.1). Cf. Grk. *κρίσις*, *κρίμα* (above, 1).

ON *māl* (the usual word) = *māl* 'speech', OE *mæpel*, OHG *mahal* 'discourse, assembly' and esp. 'court' (21.15).

ON *spk* (also and esp. the 'charge, accusation'), Dan. *sag*, esp. *retssag* (with *ret* 'law'), OE *sacu*, OHG *sakha*, MHG *sache*, all belonging to the group meaning 'strife' (Goth. *sakjō*, etc. 19.62), with widespread special application to 'legal strife' and also, through 'subject of the dispute', to 'thing' (9.90).

ON *deild* 'share, part' (: Goth. *deils*, etc. 13.23), hence 'dealings' and esp. 'legal dealings, lawsuit'.

ME *seute*, suite, NE *suit* or more specifically *lawsuit*, fr. Anglo-Fr. *siute*, *seute*, etc. (= OFr. *seute*, *suite*, fr. *suite*), fr. **sequita*, fem. sg. of pple. of

VLat. *sequere* = Lat. *sequi* 'follow' (10.52), whence also, through OFr., the vb. ME *seuen*, NE *sue*, with gradual specialization of 'pursuit' through legal 'prosecution'. NED s.v. *suit*, sb.

OHG, MHG *strit* 'strife, quarrel' (19.62), and MHG *kriec* 'battle, war' (20.12, 20.13), both used also for 'legal strife'.

Sw. *rättgång*, Dan. *rettergang* 'legal procedure', also esp. Sw. 'lawsuit', formed after MLG *rechtgang* = NHG *rechtsgang*, lit. 'the course of law'. Hellquist 870.

Dan. *søgsmaal* (not in common use now), fr. *søge* 'seek, sue' and *maal* 'speech'.

Du. *rechtsgeding*, cpd. of *recht* 'law' and *-geding*, coll. to *ding* 'thing, affair': OHG *ding*, etc. 'assembly, court' (21.15).

NHG *rechtshandel*

21.16 JUDGE (vb.)			
Grk. <i>δικάζω, κρίνω</i>	Goth. <i>dōmjan, stōjan</i>	Lith. <i>teisiti, spręsti</i>	
NG <i>δικάζω, κρίνω</i>	ON <i>dōma</i>	Lett. <i>tiesāti, spriest</i>	
Lat. <i>iudicare</i>	Dan. <i>dēmma</i>	ChSl. <i>squiti</i>	
It. <i>giudicare</i>	Sw. <i>dōma</i>	ScR. <i>squiti</i>	
Fr. <i>juger</i>	OE <i>dēman</i>	Boh. <i>souditi</i>	
Rum. <i>judeca</i>	ME <i>dēma, iuge</i>	Pol. <i>squiti</i>	
Nr. <i>midair, berim brith ar</i>	NE <i>judge</i>	Russ. <i>suditi</i>	
Ir. <i>beirim (tugaim) breith</i>	Du. <i>oordeelen</i>	Skt. <i>nirṇayaṃ vad-, etc.</i>	
W. <i>barnu</i>	OHG <i>rihten, irteilēn, su-</i>	Av. <i>(vi-či-)</i>	
Br. <i>barn</i>	MHG <i>rihten, erteilen, ur-</i>		
	NHG <i>urteilen, richten</i>		

The words for 'judge' (vb.), 'judge' (sb.), and 'judgment' are in large measure parallel forms in a given language, but not always so. Thus, beside Grk. *δικάζω* and *κρίνω*, the former more exclusively legal, only *δικαστής* (not *κρίτης*) is the legal term for the 'judge', and only *κρίσις* for 'judgment'. Cf. also NHG *urteilen*, *urteil*, but still *richter* (not *urteiler*) for the 'judge'.

Most of the verbs for 'judge' are derived from words for 'judge' (sb.), 'judgment', 'law', or 'lawsuit'. Some come through 'decide' from 'separate, divide', 'reflect', 'draw out', or the like.

Besides Grk. *κρίνω*, others of the usual verbs for 'decide' (cf. 21.162), like Lat. *decernere*, NHG *entscheiden*, though less distinctively legal terms, may, beside their more general applications, refer to the decision of a magistrate or official body.

Instead of 'judge', the judge may 'declare', 'pronounce', 'rule', etc.

1. Grk. *δικάζω*, fr. *δικη* 'right, justice, lawsuit' (21.13).

Both *δικάζω* and *κρίνω* 'decide' (21.162) are common legal terms, with a distinction not always maintained but especially clear in the Gortyn law-code, the former being used where the judge pronounces formal judgment according to the law and the evidence, the

latter where he acts directly as arbiter in case of conflicting evidence.

2. Lat. *iudicare* (> Romance words), fr. *iudex* 'judge' (21.18).

3. Ir. *midair* : W. *meddu* 'possess, be able', Lat. *mediāri* 'think, reflect', Grk. *μέδομαι* 'give heed to', Umbr. *mers* 'ius' (21.11), etc. Walde-P. 2.259. Pedersen 2.580.

Ir. *breith*, *brith*, NlR. *breith* 'judgment' (21.17), in phrases Ir. *berim brith ar*, NlR. *beirim* (or *tugaim*) *breith ar* 'put judgment on'; also NlR. denom. *breath-nuighim*.

W. *barnu*, Br. *barn* : W. *barn*, Br. *barn* 'judgment' (21.17).

4. Goth. *dōmjan*, ON *dōma*, OE *dēman*, etc., the older Gmc. words (OHG *tuomen* not the common term), fr. Goth. *dōms* 'judgment', etc. (21.17).

Goth. *stōjan* : *staua* 'judgment, lawsuit' (21.17).

ME *iuge*, NE *judge*, fr. Fr. *juger*, above, 2.

OHG *irteilen* (also *uberteilen*), MHG *erteilen*, with sbs. OHG *urteil(i)*, OS *urdēli*, MDu. *ordeel*, Du. *oordeel*, whence vbs. MHG, NHG *urteilen*, Du. *oordeelen*, cpds. of *teilen*, etc. 'divide' : *teil*, etc. 'part' (13.23). Kluge-G. 646. Franck-v. W. 477.

OHG-NHG *rihten*, *rihten*, fr. *reht*, *recht*, 'law' (21.11).

OHG *suonen* (NHG *sühnen* 'expiate,

atone'), fr. *suona* 'judgment, court, atonement' (21.17).

5. Lith. *teisiti* (neolog. for *sudyti*) : *teisus* 'right' (16.73), *teisė* 'law' (21.11).

Lett. *tiesāti* : *tiesa* 'truth, right, judgment, court' (21.15). Mühl.-Endz. 4.214.

Lith. *spręsti*, Lett. *spriest*, both orig. 'span, stretch, measure' : Lith. *sprindys*, Lett. *spirdis* 'span', with development through 'draw' (a conclusion). Mühl.-Endz. 3.1022 f.

Lith. *sudyti* (old; now replaced by the native words), Lett. *suodīt*, fr. Russ. *suditi* (below, 6). Mühl.-Endz. 3.1135.

6. ChSl. *squiti*, etc., general Slavic, fr. *squdī*, etc. 'judgment' (21.17), 'court' (21.15).

7. Skt. *nirṇi-* 'lead out, take away' (cpd. of *nī-* 'lead', 10.64), hence 'find out, decide'. Hence sb. *nirṇaya-* 'judgment', and *nirṇaya-* with *vad-* 'speak, say' or the like, prob. more common legal expression for vb. 'judge' than *nirṇi-*.

Av. *vi-či-* 'distinguish, decide' (but not quotable in strictly legal sense) = Skt. *vi-či-* 'distinguish, investigate', cpd. of *ci-* 'notice, observe'. Barth. 441.

21.162. 'Decide'. Some of the verbs listed under 'judge' are used also for 'decide' in general. Conversely, the usual verbs for 'decide', while generally not legal terms, may, more or less frequently, refer to a legal decision. Hence some of these (not a full list) are noted here.

5. ScR. *riješiti*, Russ. *rešit* 'solve' (17.39), also 'decide'. Cf. NE *resolve* beside *solve*.

6. Cpds. of vbs. for 'do, make' (9.11) may be used for 'decide' through the notion 'dispose of', as Dan. *afgøre*, Sw. *afgöra*, Du. *uitmaken*, NHG *ausmachen*.

1. The most common development is through 'distinguish', fr. 'separate', this in part fr. 'cut' or 'split'.

Grk. *κρίνω, διακρίνω*, Lat. *discernere* : Grk. *κείρω*, OE *sceran* 'cut off, shear', Ir. *scaraim*, Lith. *skirti* 'separate', etc. Walde-P. 2.584. Ernout-M. 178 f. Walde-H. 1.205.

Lat. *decidere* (> Romance words and, through Fr., NE *decide*), cpd. of *caedere* 'cut' (9.22).

NHG *entscheiden*, in MHG 'separate, distinguish', cpd. of *scheiden* 'separate' (12.23).

ScR. *odlučiti*, cpd. of *lučiti* 'separate' (12.23).

2. NG *ἀποφασίζω*, fr. *ἀπόφασις* 'decision', this fr. *ἀποφαίνω* 'make known, declare', cpd. of *φαίνω* 'show'.

3. NHG *bestimmen*, MLG *bestemmen* (> Dan. *bestemme*, Sw. *bestämme*), in earliest use 'vocally designate', hence best : *stimme* 'voice'. Weigand-H. 1.219. Paul, Deutsches Wtb. 77. Franck-v. W. 55. Otherwise (: OE *stefnan* 'regulate, fix') Falk-Torp 1157.

4. NHG *beschliessen*, *entschliessen*, Du. *beslissen*, Dan. *beslutte*, Sw. *besluta*, cpds. of vbs. for 'shut' (12.25), hence 'bring to a conclusion, decision'.

5. ScR. *riješiti*, Russ. *rešit* 'solve' (17.39), also 'decide'. Cf. NE *resolve* beside *solve*.

6. Cpds. of vbs. for 'do, make' (9.11) may be used for 'decide' through the notion 'dispose of', as Dan. *afgøre*, Sw. *afgöra*, Du. *uitmaken*, NHG *ausmachen*.

5. ScR. *riješiti*, Russ. *rešit* 'solve' (17.39), also 'decide'. Cf. NE *resolve* beside *solve*.

6. Cpds. of vbs. for 'do, make' (9.11) may be used for 'decide' through the notion 'dispose of', as Dan. *afgøre*, Sw. *afgöra*, Du. *uitmaken*, NHG *ausmachen*.

tions dub. Walde-P. 2.452. Kluge-G. 606. Franck-v. W. 824.

5. Lith. *sprendimas*, Lett. *sprīdums* : *spręsti*, *spriest* 'judge' (21.16).

6. ChSl. *squdī*, i.e. *sq-dā*, cpd. of *sq-* 'together', second part fr. weak grade of root in *dēti*, Grk. *τίθημι*, Skt. *dā-*, etc. 'put, place' (12.12). Cf. Skt. *sam-dhā-*, *sam-dhi-* 'union, agreement, compact', etc. The corresponding modern Slavic words (still used in phrases like 'day of judgment') are terms for the 'court' (21.15), but 'judgment' is expressed by

7. Skt. *nirṇaya-*, fr. *nir-ṇi-* 'decide'. See 21.16.

Av. *ratu-* 'judge' (21.18), also sometimes 'judgment'. Barth. 1502.

21.18 JUDGE (sb.)

Grk. <i>δικαστής</i>	Goth. <i>staua</i>	Lith. <i>teisėjas</i>
NG <i>δικαστής</i>	ON <i>dōmāri, dōmandi</i>	Lett. <i>tiesnesis</i>
Lat. <i>iudex</i>	Dan. <i>dommer</i>	ChSl. <i>squdija</i>
It. <i>giudice</i>	Sw. <i>domare</i>	ScR. <i>squdija, sudac</i>
Fr. <i>juge</i>	OE <i>dōma, dōmere</i>	Boh. <i>soudce</i>
Sp. <i>juez</i>	ME <i>demere, iuge</i>	Pol. <i>sędzia</i>
Rum. <i>judecător</i>	NE <i>judge</i>	Russ. <i>sud'ja</i>
Ir. <i>brithem</i>	Du. <i>rechter</i>	Skt. <i>sabhya-, prādvivāka-</i>
NlR. <i>breitheamh</i>	OHG <i>rihtāri, irteilāri, su-</i>	Av. <i>ratu-</i>
W. <i>barnur, brawdur</i>	MHG <i>rihtāre, urteilāre</i>	
Br. <i>barner</i>	NHG <i>richter</i>	

Most of the nouns for 'judge' are derived from the verbs for 'judge' (21.16) or the nouns for 'judgment' (21.17). But conversely the Lat. noun for 'judge', a cpd. of the word for 'law', is the source of the others in the group. The numerous Skt. terms are of diverse origin.

1. Grk. *δικαστής* (at Athens mostly pl. *δικασται* 'jurors', but sg. as 'judge' frequent in Gortynian law-code, etc.), fr. vb. *δικάζω* 'judge' (21.16).

2. Lat. *iudex* (> It. *giudice*, Fr. *juge*, Sp. *juez*), cpd. of *iūs* 'law' (21.11) and *-dic-*, weak grade of the root in *dicere* 'say', perh. in its earlier sense of 'point out' (cf. 18.22), as in *index* (nom. *-dex* for *-dix* after cpds. in *-fex, -ficus* : *facio*). Rum. *judecător* new deriv. of vb. *judeca* 'judge'.

3. Ir. *brithem*, NlR. *breitheamh*, W.

the cpds. ScR. *presuda, osuda*, Boh. *rozsudek*. Walde-P. 1.827. Bernker 123. Brückner 483.

Pol. *wyrok* = Boh. *wyrok* 'declaration' (also sometimes 'judgment'), cpds. (like *prorok* 'prophet', etc.) of root in ChSl. *rešti, rekā*, etc. 'say' (18.22).

Russ. *prigovor* : *gotorit* 'speak' (18.21).

7. Skt. *nirṇaya-*, fr. *nir-ṇi-* 'decide'. See 21.16.

Av. *ratu-* 'judge' (21.18), also sometimes 'judgment'. Barth. 1502.

5. ScR. *riješiti*, Russ. *rešit* 'solve' (17.39), also 'decide'. Cf. NE *resolve* beside *solve*.

6. Cpds. of vbs. for 'do, make' (9.11) may be used for 'decide' through the notion 'dispose of', as Dan. *afgøre*, Sw. *afgöra*, Du. *uitmaken*, NHG *ausmachen*.

5. ScR. *riješiti*, Russ. *rešit* 'solve' (17.39), also 'decide'. Cf. NE *resolve* beside *solve*.

6. Cpds. of vbs. for 'do, make' (9.11) may be used for 'decide' through the notion 'dispose of', as Dan. *afgøre*, Sw. *afgöra*, Du. *uitmaken*, NHG *ausmachen*.

5. ScR. *riješiti*, Russ. *rešit* 'solve' (17.39), also 'decide'. Cf. NE *resolve* beside *solve*.

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5. ScR. *riješiti*, Russ. *rešit* 'solve' (17.39), also 'decide'. Cf. NE *resolve* beside *solve*.

6. Cpds. of vbs. for 'do, make' (9.11) may be used for 'decide' through the notion 'dispose of', as Dan. *afgøre*, Sw. *afgöra*, Du. *uitmaken*, NHG *ausmachen*.

5. ScR. *riješiti*, Russ. *rešit* 'solve' (17.39), also 'decide'. Cf. NE *resolve* beside *solve*.

6. Cpds. of vbs. for 'do, make' (9.11) may be used for 'decide' through the notion 'dispose of', as Dan. *afgøre*, Sw. *afgöra*, Du. *uitmaken*, NHG *ausmachen*.

5. ScR. *riješiti*, Russ. *rešit* 'solve' (17.39), also 'decide'. Cf. NE *resolve* beside *solve*.

6. Cpds. of vbs. for 'do, make' (9.11) may be used for 'decide' through the notion 'dispose of', as Dan. *afgøre*, Sw. *afgöra*, Du. *uitmaken*, NHG *ausmachen*.

(below, 6). Brückner, Sl. Fremdwörter 139. Mühl.-Endz. 3.1136.

6. ChSl. *squdija*, ScR. *sudija, sudac*, etc., general Slavic, fr. ChSl. *squdī*, etc. 'judgment, court'.

7. In ancient India the king exercised judicial functions, and the following terms denoted in the first instance the king's advisers in judicial matters. But they are generally rendered 'judge'. Cf. Jolly, Recht und Sitte 132 ff., where still other terms besides those noted here are mentioned.

Skt. *sabhya-* and *sabhā-sad-* (both common in Manu, Yājñ., etc.) deriv. and cpd. (with *sad-* 'sitting') of *sabhā-* 'assembly, court'.

21.21 PLAINTIFF

Grk. <i>δ δίκων, δ ἐνάγων</i>	Goth. <i>...</i>	Lith. <i>ieškovas</i>
NG <i>δ δίκων</i>	ON <i>sōknari</i> , etc.	Lett. <i>apsūdzētājs</i>
Lat. <i>petitor, accusator, actor</i>	Dan. <i>sagsøger, klager</i>	ChSl. <i>...</i>
It. <i>attore, querelante</i>	Sw. <i>kārande</i>	ScR. <i>tužitelj</i>
Fr. <i>demandeur, plaignant</i>	OE <i>tēond</i>	Boh. <i>žalobce</i>
Sp. <i>demandante</i>	ME <i>akere, pleintif</i>	Pol. <i>skarżący, powód</i>
Rum. <i>acuzator</i>	NE <i>plaintiff</i>	Russ. <i>istec</i>
Ir. <i>lith, fechem</i>	Du. <i>(aan)klager, eischer</i>	Skt. <i>arthin-, vādin-, abhiyoktar-</i>
NlR. <i>ēilightheoir, agarthōir</i>	OHG <i>sahhu(?)</i>	Av. <i>...</i>
W. <i>hawlblaid, achwynur</i>	MHG <i>klager</i>	
Br. <i>klemmer</i>	NHG <i>(an)klāger</i>	

Most of the terms for 'plaintiff' are derivs. (act. pples. used as sbs., or agent nouns) of the usual verbs for 'accuse' (21.31) or others meaning 'seek, demand, pursue, summon, complain, bring in', most of these also used as legal terms.

Some Irish terms for 'plaintiff' and 'defendant' involve the notion of 'debt'. In certain civil suits the 'debtor' and 'creditor' would be the 'defendant' and 'plaintiff' respectively. Cf. Lat. *reus* 'defendant', also 'debtor'.

1. Grk. *δ δίκων*, pres. act. pple. of *δίκω* 'pursue' (10.53), as legal term 'prosecute, bring suit against'.

Grk. *δ ἐνάγων* (late and NG), pres. act. pple. of *ἐνάγω* 'bring in' in its late legal use for 'bring into court, accuse'.

Grk. *ἀντίδικος* 'opponent in a suit', cpd. of *ἀντι* 'against' and *-δικος* : *δική* 'lawsuit' (21.13), occurs with special reference to the plaintiff and also to the defendant.

In the Gortyn law-code the plaintiff is called *μεμφομένος* (pple. of *μύφομαι* 'blame, censure') or *ἀρχων* *ῥās* *δικας* 'initiator of the suit'.

2. Lat. *petitor*, lit. 'seeker', fr. *petere* 'seek'.

Lat. *accusator* 'accuser', fr. *accusare* 'accuse'.

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Lat. *accusator* 'accuser', fr. *accusare* 'acc

mony' came to be used also, and then mainly, for the personal 'witness', as Fr. *témoin*, NE *witness*.

1. Derivatives of IE **weid-* 'see' (15.51) and 'know' (17.17). Walde-P. 1.236 ff. Feist 560.

Ir. *fiadu*, acc. *fiadna* (Laws, Gloss. 356), Nlr. *fiadhnéidh*; Goth. *weitwōps* (perf. act. pple.), ON *vitni*, Dan. *vidne*, Sw. *vittne*, OE *gewita*, (ge)wines, ME *witnesse*, NE *witness* (ON, OE also and orig. 'testimony' and so still NE, esp. bear witness), OHG *giwizzo*; ChSl. *sūvēd-čelē* (prefix *sū-*), Russ. *svidelet'*, SCr. *svjedok*, Boh. *svědek*, Pol. *świadek*.

2. Grk. *μάρτυς*, gen. *-υπος* (nom. also *μάρτυς*, Hom. *μάρτυρος*), NG *μάρτυς* : *μάρτυς* 'care', Lat. *memor* 'mindful of', Skt. *smr-* 'remember', etc. Prob. based on **map-rv-* (IE *-tu-* suffix in abstracts, etc.) orig. 'testimony'. Walde-P. 2.689. Boisacq 612.

3. Lat. *testis*, lit. 'the third' (= Ir. *triss* 'third'), fr. **tristi-* : *trēs* 'three'. Cf. Osc. *trastus* 'testēs' (fr. **tris-lo-*), *tristamentud* 'testamentō'. Hence *testimonium* 'testimony' > It. (learned) *testimonio*, Fr. *témoin* (both with shift fr. 'testimony' > 'witness'), and vb. *testificari* 'testify', VLat. *-dre* > OSp. *testiguar* with deriv. Sp. *testigo* 'witness'. Walde-P. 1.755. Ernout-M. 1036 f. REW 8684-85.

Rum. *martor*, loanword fr. Grk. (above, 2). Tiktin 956.

4. W. *tyst*, Br. *test*, fr. Lat. *testis* (above, 3). Loth, Mots lat. 214.
5. ON *váttr*, prob. (Gmc. **wahlatz*) : OHG *giwahanen* 'mention, remember', *giwahrt* 'mention, fame', Lat. *vōz* 'voice', Grk. *ἔσος* 'word', etc. Walde-P. 1.245. Falk-Torp 1376.

MHG *geziuc*, *geziuge*, late *ziuc*, NHG *zeuge* (in MHG also 'testimony', for which NHG *zeugnis*), Du. *getuige* (MDu. *getuigh* 'testimony') : OHG *geziugōn* 'explain, declare' (orig. 'bring out'), OHG *ziohan* 'pull, draw, bring' (9.33). Formation and early usage indicate the development 'testimony' > 'witness'. Weigand-H. 2.1321. Kluge-G. 709. Franck-v. W. 192.

OHG *urcundo* (reg. for *testis* in Tat.), beside *urcundt* 'testimonium' (NHG *urkunde* 'document' and in some phrases 'evidence') : OHG *ircennen*, NHG *erkennen* 'recognize, perceive', etc. Kluge-G. 645 (without *urcundo*).

6. Lith. *liudininkas* (also *liuditojas*), beside *liudyti* 'bear witness, testify', based on a loanword fr. Russ. *ljudi* 'people' quotable in ORuss. as 'witnesses'. Brückner, KZ 46.223.

Lett. *liecinieks*, lit. 'one who is superfluous, an outsider, a hireling' : *lieks* 'superfluous, extra', and 'false'. Mühl.-Endz. 2.492, 496.

7. Skt. *sākṣin-* : *sākṣāt* 'with the eye, clearly', fr. *sa-* 'with' and *akṣa-*, reg. at end of cpds. for *akṣi-* 'eye'.

Av. *vīkaya-*, fr. *vī-či-* 'distinguish, decide' (21.16). Barth. 1436.

21.25 OATH

Grk. *ὅρκος*
NG *ὅρκος*
Lat. *iūs iurandum*
It. *giuramento*
Fr. *serment*
Rum. *jurământ*
Ir. *luge*, *óeth*
Nlr. *mionn*
W. *llw*
Br. *le*

Goth. *aiþs*
ON *eidr*
Dan. *ed*
Sw. *ed*
OE *oath*
ME *oath*
Du. *oed*
OHG *eid*
MHG *eit*
NHG *eid* (*schwur*)

Lith. *priesaika*
Lett. *zvēri*, *zvēriņums*
ChSl. *kletva* (*prisega*)
SCr. *prisega*, *zakletva*
Boh. *přísaha*
Pol. *przysięga*
Russ. *kljawa*, *prizjaga*
Skt. *capatha-*

Many of the words for 'oath' are derivatives of the verbs for 'swear' (21.24). But the Grk., Celtic, and Gmc. groups are quite unrelated to the verbs. These words are mostly of uncertain semantic origin, but the case of Nlr. *mionn* in which 'oath' is based on the 'relics' upon which the oath is taken shows that some special place or object in connection with taking the oath must be taken into account as a source (cf. also 'touch' > 'swear' in the Slavic verbs).

1. Grk. *ὅρκος* (sometimes also the object by which one swears) : *ὅρκος* 'inclosure, wall, fence', etc., with development through 'what constrains one' (to the truth) or perh. orig. a sacred 'inclosure' in which the oath was taken. Walde-P. 2.502. Boisacq 713.

2. Lat. *iūs iurandum*, lit. 'right, law to be sworn', i.e. the formula used in taking oath, phrase cpd. of *iūs* 'right, law' and fut. pass. pple. of *iurare* 'swear'. From *iurare* also late Lat. *iuramentum* > It. *giuramento*, Sp. *juramento*, Rum. *jurământ*. Ernout-M. 506. Walde-H. 1.733. REW 4629.

Fr. *serment*, fr. Lat. *sacramentum* 'pledge, oath of allegiance, military oath', fr. *sacrare* 'make holy, consecrate' (: *sacer* 'holy'). REW 7492.

3. Ir. *luge*, W. *llw*, Br. *le* : Goth. *liuga* 'marriage', *liugan* 'marry', OHG *urlugi* 'war' (i.e. 'condition without oaths'). Gmc.-Celtic group for 'solemn

promise' or 'oath', without further known connections. Walde-P. 2.415. Pedersen 1.69.

Ir. *óeth*, cf. below, Goth. *aiþs*, etc.
Nlr. *mionn*, orig. 'a sign, diadem' (so OIr. *mind*), whence 'relic, reliquary', then the 'oath' (taken upon the holy relics of saints, etc.). Cf. phrase *beirim mionna*, lit. 'bring relics' = 'take an oath, swear'.

4. Goth. *aiþs*, OE *āþ*, OHG *eid*, etc., general Gmc., Ir. *óeth* (rare), W. *an-udon* 'false oath', Gmc.-Celtic word of dub. etym. Walde-P. 1.103. Falk-Torp 179. Feist 29.

NHG *schwur*, as simplex only early NHG, OHG only *eidsuor* and MHG *meinsuor* 'false oath' : *schwören*, etc. 'swear' (21.24). Kluge-G. 554.

5. Lith. *priesaika* (neolog. in place of loanword *prisega*), formed fr. *prisiecti* 'swear' (21.24).

Lett. *zvērs*, usually pl. *zvēri*, and *zvēriņums* : *zvērēt* 'swear' (21.24). Mühl.-Endz. 4.772.

6. ChSl. *kletva* (also 'curse'), SCr. *zakletva* (*kletva* 'curse'), Russ. *kljawa* : ChSl. *kletī* 'curse', refl. 'swear' (21.24). Berneker 525.

ChSl. *prisega* (late), SCr. *prisega*, Boh. *přísaha*, Pol. *przysięga*, Russ. *prizjaga* : SCr. *prisiecti*, etc. 'swear' (21.24).

7. Skt. *capatha-*, also 'curse' : *cap-* 'curse', mid. 'swear' (21.24).

21.24 SWEAR

Grk. *ὀρκίζω*
NG *ὀρκίζωμαι* (*ὀρκίζω*)
Lat. *iurare*
It. *giurare*
Fr. *jurer*
Sp. *jurar*
Rum. *jura*
Ir. *longu*
Nlr. *beirīm mionna*
W. *tyngu*
Br. *loui*

Goth. *swaran*
ON *swerja*
Dan. *sværge*
Sw. *svärja*
OE *swerian*
ME *swere*
NE *swear*
Du. *zweren*
OHG *sweren*
MHG *swern*
NHG *schwören*

Verbs for 'swear' include a deriv. of the word for 'law', words for 'speak' which have been specialized in legal sense, 'touch' (through practice of touching an object in taking the oath), and 'curse' (through 'curse oneself' if the statement be not true; cf. NE colloq. *I'll be damned if it isn't so*). Some are of obscure origin.

'Swear' may also be expressed by phrases with words for 'oath' (21.25), like NE *take oath*, Fr. *prêter serment*, NHG *eid ablegen* (*leisten*), NG *καλῶν ὅρκον*.

1. Grk. *ὀρκίζω*, NG lit. *ὀρκίζω* : Skt. *am-* 'swear' in imperat. *amīṣva*, etc. (Aufrecht, Rh. Mus. 40.160), but further identity of this *am-* with *am-* 'injure', etc. dub. Walde-P. 1.178. Boisacq 701.

Grk. *ὀρκίζω* 'administer an oath', whence rare *ὀρκίζομενος* 'the one sworn', but NG *ὀρκίζωμαι* usual word for 'swear'.

2. Lat. *iurare* (> Romance forms), fr. *iūs* 'law' (21.11). Ernout-M. 506 f. Walde-H. 1.733. REW 4630.

3. Ir. *longu*, W. *tyngu*, Br. *loui*, Corn. *toy*, outside connections dub. Pedersen 1.106, 2.652 f.

Nlr. *beirim* (or *tugaim*) *mionna* 'bring oath', cf. *mionna* 'oath' (21.25).

4. Goth. *swaran*, OE *swerian*, etc., general Gmc. : Lat. *sermō* 'talk, conversation', Osc. *averruneī* (dat.) 'spokesman', etc. Walde-P. 2.527. Feist 463. Falk-Torp 1214 f. Kluge-G. 553.

5. Lith. *prisiecti*, cpd. of *siekti* 'reach with the hand, swear' (Leskien, Ablaut 282), with the same semantic development as in, and perh. influenced by, Slavic (Pol. *przysięgać*, etc., below). Trautmann 252.

Lett. *zvērēt*, fr. MLG *sweren*. Mühl.-Endz. 4.772.

6. ChSl. *kletī se*, SCr. *zakletī se*, Pol. *klęć się*, Russ. *kljast'sja*, refl. forms of ChSl. *kletī*, etc. 'curse' (22.24), with development through 'curse oneself' (if the statement be not true). Berneker 525 f. Otherwise Brückner 232.

SCr. *prisiecti*, Boh. *přisahati*, Pol. *przysięgać*, Russ. *prizjagat'*, ChSl. *prisega*, *prisiecti* 'touch' (15.71). 'Swear' from touching the object on which the oath was taken. Miklosich 291. Brückner 490. Trautmann 252.

7. Skt. *cap-* 'curse' (22.24), usually mid. 'swear', with development as in ChSl. *kletī se*, etc. (above, 6).

21.31 ACCUSE

Grk. *κατηγορίω* (*ἐγκαλῶ*)
NG *κατηγορῶ*
Lat. *accusare*
It. *accusare*
Fr. *accuser*
Sp. *acusar*
Rum. *accuza*
Ir. *lim*, (to-) *ad-ness-*, *eiliḡim*
Nlr. *ēilighim*
W. *chuddo*
Br. *tamall*

Goth. *urōhjan*
ON *kæra* (*ā*)
Dan. *anklage*, *beskyldte*
Sw. *anklaga*, *beskylla*
OE (be) *lōan*, *urēgan*, *on-sprecan*
ME *a(c)use*
NE *accuse*
Du. *aanklagen*, *beschuldigen*
OHG *ruogen*, *zihan*, *sculdīgōn*
MHG *zihen*, *ruogen*, (be-) *schuldigen*
NHG *anklagen*, *beschuldigen*

Words for 'accuse' are partly derived from nouns for 'cause' or 'fault, guilt', partly from verbs meaning primarily 'speak against', 'summon', or 'complain'.

1. Grk. *κατηγορίω* (the usual term; also *κατήγορος* 'accuser', *κατηγορία* 'accusation'; so still NG), cpd. of *καρά* 'against' and a form parallel to *ἀγορεύω* 'speak in the assembly, harangue' and simply 'speak' (18.21).

Grk. *ἐγκαλῶ* 'bring a charge, charge something (acc.) against (dat.)', cpd. of *καλῶ* 'call' (18.41) also a legal term for 'summon'.

Grk. *αἰτιάομαι* 'accuse, censure, allege' (but not a usual legal term), fr. *αἰτία* 'cause, guilt' (16.76, 17.42).

In the archaic inscriptions of Elis 'accuse' is expressed by *καταπαλῶ* in form = Att. *κατεπαλῶ* 'consecrate' but here prob. with the adversative force of *καρά* and so orig. 'make impious, charge with impiety', in any case illustrating the religious background of legal procedure.

2. Lat. *accusare* (> Romance words; Rum. *acusar* neolog.), fr. **ad-causare* : *causa* 'cause' (17.42), also 'lawsuit' (21.13).

3. Ir. *lim* : Goth. *laian* (pret. *lailō*) 'abuse, revile', Lith. *loti* 'bark', etc. Walde-P. 2.376. Pedersen 1.147.

Ir. *ad-ness-* and *to-ad-ness-*, cpds. of *ness-* seen in other cpds. meaning 'trample on, bruise' and 'disdain, condemn', with 'trample on' primary sense, and so perh. fr. **ni-stā-*, cpd. of IE **stā-* 'stand'. Walde-P. 2.603. Pedersen 2.583 f. Thurneysen, Gram. 523.

Ir. *eiliḡim*, with sb. *eiliḡud* 'accusation' (Laws, Gloss. 293). Nlr. *ēilighim* : Ir. 3sg. *in-loing* 'claims', orig. 'puts in' : Grk. *λέξω* 'couch', etc. Pedersen 2.570.

W. *chuddo* (MW *kuhud* 'accusation, complaint') : Ir. *consāidim* 'stir up strife', *consāidim* 'complain, accuse', *consāit*, Nlr. *casaoīd* 'accusation, complaint' (Ir. forms in Pedersen 2.605 f., K. Meyer, Contrib. 480, 498; no mention of W. forms). Evans, Welsh Dict. s.v. Lewis, Gloss. of Med. Welsh Law s.v. *kuhud* (p. 95).

Br. *tamall*, also sb. 'blame, accusation' (16.78), root connection?

4. Goth. *urōhjan*, OE *urēgan* (ME *beuweye* 'expose, reveal', as NE arch. *beuway*), OHG *ruogen*, MHG *ruegen* (NHG *rügen* 'reprove, denounce'), OS *wrōgian* (ON *rægja* 'slander, defame'), fr. sb. Goth. *wrōhs* 'accusation', beside OE, OS *wrōht* 'accusation, quarrel', MHG *ruoge*, *ruege* 'accusation, complaint', ON *rög* 'slander, strife', root connection dub. Walde-P. 1.318. Feist 575.

ON *kara* (with or without *ā* and acc., also with acc. 'plead a case', *kara māl*), with sb. *kara* 'plaint, dispute' : ON *kpr* 'sick-bed', Goth. *kara*, OE *cearu* 'care, sorrow', OHG *kara* 'lamentation', etc. (16.14). Falk-Torp 520. Hellquist 547.

OE *lōan*, *belōan* (reg. words in the Laws, not *wrēgan*), OHG *zihan*, MHG *zihen* (NHG *zeihen*) = Goth. *gateihan* 'announce, make known' : Grk. *ἀεκήνω* 'point out', Lat. *dicere* 'say', etc. (18.22).

OE *onsprecan*, cpd. of *sprecan* 'speak' (18.21).

ME, NE *accuse*, fr. Fr. *accuser* (Ofr. *acusar*, ME earliest spelling *acuse*), Lat. *accūsare* (above, 2).

Du. *aanklagen*, NHG *anklagen* (> Dan. *anklage*, Sw. *anklaga*), cpds. of Du., NHG *klagen* 'complain, lament'.

OHG *sculdīgōn*, MHG (be) *schuldigen*, NHG *beschuldigen*, Du. *beschuldigen* (hence semantically Dan. *beskyldte*, Sw. *beskylla*), derivs., through OHG *sculdīgōn*, NHG *schuldīgōn*, etc. 'guilty, culpable', of OHG *sculd*, etc. 'fault, guilt' (16.76).

5. Lith. (ap) *kaltinti* : *kaltē* 'guilt, blame' (16.76).

Lith. (ap) *skysti* (so in the NT versions, and still in use; NSB), with *skund-* 'complaint, accusation' : *skauda* 'it hurts', *skaudus* 'painful', Grk. *συνδύαίνω*, *σύνδύω* 'be angry'. Walde-P. 2.554. Leskien, Ablaut 308.

21.32 CONDEMN

Grk. *καταδικάζω*, *κατακρίνω*
NG *καταδικάζω*
Lat. *condannare*
It. *condannare*
Fr. *condamner*
Sp. *condenar*
Rum. *condamna*
Ir. *com-ness-*
Nlr. *beirim breith ar*
W. *condemnisio*
Br. *barn*

Goth. *afdōmjan*, *gawargjan*
ON *dama*
Dan. *dømme*
Sw. *döma*
OE *fordēman*
ME *condem(p)ne*
NE *condemn*, *dam(p)ne*
Du. *veroordeelen*
OHG *firtuomen*
MHG *verurteilen*
NHG

Lith. *nuteisti*, *numerkti*
Lett. *notiesāt*, *nuosodīt*
ChSl. *osuditi*
SCr. *osuditi*
Boh. *odsouditi*
Pol. *skazać*, *osądzić*
Russ. *osudit'*
Skt. *nind-*
Av. *par-*

21.33 CONVICT (vb.)

Grk. *αἰλώ* (*ἐλέγχω*)
NG *ἐποδενώνω*
Lat. *convincere*
It. *convincere*, *condannare*
Fr. *convaincre*, *condamner*
Sp. *convencer*, *condenar*
Rum. *găsi vinovat*
Ir. *cinlaich* + vb. (?)
Nlr. *daoraim*
W. *euogfarnu*, *euogbrofi*
Br. *kavout kablus*

Goth. *gasakan*
ON *dama sekan*
Dan. *overberise*
Sw. *överberisa*
OE *oferstellan*
ME *convict(e)*
NE *convict*
Du. *schuldig verklaren*
OHG *giwinnan*, *ihwangan*
MHG *gewinnen*
NHG *überführen*

Lith. *apreikiti kaltu*
Lett. *atzi par vainigu*
ChSl. *obličiti*
SCr. *dokazati*
Boh. *usvědčiti*
Pol. *przekonać*
Russ. *priznat'* *vinovnoym*
Skt. *vibhāvaya-*

Verbs for 'convict' are based on such notions as 'take, catch' (a natural and frequent non-technical expression, but only in Greek the reg. legal term), 'conquer, prevail, overcome', 'prove', 'bear witness', 'confront', etc. Some words for 'condemn' or 'accuse' are also used for 'convict'. The use of the Lat. *convincere*, mainly 'convict' but also 'prove' and later 'convince', has fostered some interchange of 'convince' and 'convict' elsewhere.

'Convict' is also frequently expressed by phrases made up of words for 'prove', 'declare, pronounce', 'judge', or 'find' with those for 'guilty' (21.35), e.g. Fr. *déclarer coupable*, Rum. *găsi vinovat* (*găsi* 'find', both words fr. Slavic), Br. *kavout kablus*, ON *dama sekan*, NE *find guilty*, NHG *für schuldig erklären*, Lith. *apreikšti kaltu*, Russ. *priznat'* *vinovnoym*, etc. W. *euogfarnu* and *euogbrofi* are similar phrase cpds. of *euog* 'guilty' with *barnu* 'judge' and *profi* 'prove'.

Such phrases are the usual expressions in several languages, and in some others may perhaps be more common than the simple verbs entered in the list. They require no further comment.

1. Grk. *αἰλώ* 'seize, take, catch' (11.13) is the reg. legal term for 'convict', not only in Attic, but elsewhere, e.g. in the Gortyn law-code at *κα αἰλῶν* 'if one is caught', i.e. 'convicted'.

Grk. *ἐλέγχω*, in Hom. 'treat with contempt', later 'examine', 'prove', also 'convict' (Hdt. + and so in part in the NT), perh. : Lett. *langāt* 'treat with contempt, call names', further connections? Walde-P. 2.436. Boisacq 240. Mühl.-Endz. 2.420.

2. Lat. *convincere*, cpd. of *vincere* 'conquer, prevail' (20.41). Cf. Osc. *eizeic* (loc. sg.) *vinder* = Lat. *eius* (or *in eo*) *convincitur*. The Romance derivs. mean 'convince' in common use, but are also used for 'convict', esp. in the pples. It. *convinto*, Fr. *convaincu*, Sp. *convicto* 'convicted, guilty'.

Lat. *arguere* 'declare, assert', but esp. 'censure, accuse', late also 'convict', orig. 'find', both words fr. Slavic), Br. *kavout kablus*, ON *dama sekan*, NE *find guilty*, NHG *für schuldig erklären*, Lith. *apreikšti kaltu*, Russ. *priznat'* *vinovnoym*, etc. W. *euogfarnu* and *euogbrofi* are similar phrase cpds. of *euog* 'guilty' with *barnu* 'judge' and *profi* 'prove'.

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Nlr. *daoraim*, fr. *daor* 'enslaved,

'Condemn' is most commonly expressed by compounds of the verbs for 'judge' with an adversative or perfective prefix, or by the simple verbs, the context ('against' or mention of the penalty) showing that the judgment is adverse. The Lat. word, which is the source of the Romance terms and our *condemn*, is derived from a noun for 'damage', with development through 'make pay damages'.

21.34 ACQUIT

Grk.	ἀπολῶ	Goth.	(<i>frālatan</i>)	Lith.	<i>išteisinti</i>
NG	ἀπολῶ, ἀπαλλάσσω	ON	<i>dama syknan</i>	Lett.	<i>ataismuot</i>
Lat.	<i>absolvere</i>	Dan.	<i>frikende, frijnde</i>	ChSl.	(<i>pustiti</i>)
It.	<i>assolvere</i>	Sw.	<i>frikänna</i>	Boh.	<i>riješiti</i>
Fr.	<i>acquitter, absoudre</i>	OE	(<i>forlitan</i>)	Pol.	<i>osoboditi</i>
Sp.	<i>absolver</i>	ME	<i>acvite, assoille</i>	Russ.	<i>uznač nievinnym</i>
Rum.	<i>achita</i>	NE	<i>acquit</i>	Pol.	<i>opravdat', priznat'</i>
Ir.	<i>léicim(?)</i>	Du.	<i>vrijsprecken</i>	Russ.	<i>nevinomym</i>
Nir.	<i>saoraim</i>	OHG	(<i>ar-lösen</i>)	Skt.	(<i>muc-</i>)
W.	<i>dieuogi</i>	MHG	(<i>lösen</i>)		
Br.	<i>didamall</i>	NHG	<i>freisprechen</i>		

Most of the words for 'acquit' in a legal sense are the same as, or cpds. of, those for 'release' (11.34). Some are based on words for 'free', or 'justify', or the notion may be expressed by phrases 'pronounce innocent'. In several cases words for 'release' have been entered in the list, enclosed in parentheses, by which is meant that quotable examples for the legal 'acquit' have not been found.

1. Grk. ἀπολῶ 'release' (11.34) and 'acquit'.

NG ἀπολῶ, fr. ἀδός 'innocent' (21.36). NG ἀπαλλάσσω 'release' (as in class. Grk., 11.34) and 'acquit'.

2. Lat. *absolvere* (> It. *assolvere*, Fr. *absoudre*, Sp. *absolver*), cpd. of *solvere* 'untie, release, set free' (11.34).

Fr. *acquitter* (> Rum. *achita*), fr. *quitter*, OFr. *quittier* 'free of a debt or obligation, leave', deriv. of *quille* 'free from debt or obligation', fr. Lat. *quilius* 'at rest, quiet'. REW 6958. Gamillscheg 10,732.

3. Ir. *léicim* 'leave, let, let go, release' (11.34), prob. used also for 'acquit'.

Nir. *saoraim*, lit. 'free, deliver', fr. *saor* 'free' (19.44).

W. *dieuogi*, fr. *dieuog* 'innocent' (21.36).

Br. *didamall* (Vallée), cpd. of neg. *di-* and *tamall* 'blame', as vb. 'accuse' (21.31).

4. Goth. *fra-lētan*, *af-lētan*, usual for ἀπολῶ 'release, dismiss, set free' (11.34)

and presumably 'acquit', though not quotable in this sense.

ON *dama syknan*, lit. 'judge innocent' (*sykn* 'innocent', 21.36).

Dan. *frikende*, Sw. *frikänna*, cpds. of *fri* 'free' and *kende*, *känna* 'know, feel, deem'.

Dan. *frijnde*, cpd. of *fri* 'free' and *finde* 'find'.

OE *forlitan* 'release' (11.34), 'forgive' (crimes, sins, etc.), also 'acquit'(?).

ME *acwite*, *aqwyte*, NE *acquit*, fr. OFr. *acquiter* (above, 2). For history of uses, cf. NED s.v.

ME *assoille*, NE *assoil* (now arch.), fr. OFr. *assoill-*, pres. stem of *assoldre* (Fr. *absoudre*, above, 2). NED s.v. *assoil*.

NE *absolve*, fr. Lat. *absolvere*. Now unusual as legal term. NED s.v. *absolve* 4.

OHG *lösen* esp. with *ar-*, *zi-* (common for Lat. *solvere*, *absolvere*), MHG *lösen* 'release' (11.34), used for 'acquit'?

NHG *freisprechen*, Du. *vrijsprecken*, cpds. of *frei*, *frij* 'free' and *sprechen*, *spreken* 'speak'.

5. Lith. *išteisinti*, cpd. of *teisinti* 'justify' : *teisė* 'right, law' (21.11).

Lett. *ataismuot*, cpd. of *taismuot* 'make straight, justify', fr. *taisns* 'straight, right' (12.73).

6. ChSl. *pustiti*, *otipustiti* 'release' (11.34), also 'acquit'(?).

SCR. *riješiti* 'solve, dispose of' and

'acquit' = ChSl. *rěšiti* 'loose, release' (11.34), Russ. *rešat'* 'solve, decide'.

Pol. *uznać niewinnym*, Russ. *priznat' nevinomym* 'pronounce not guilty, innocent' (21.36).

Russ. *opravdat'* 'justify' and 'acquit', fr. *pravda* 'truth' (16.66).

7. Skt. *muc-*, the general word for 'release, set free' (11.34).

21.35 GUILTY

Grk.	αἰσῶς, ἔνοχος	Goth.	<i>skula</i>	Lith.	<i>kallas</i>
NG	ἔνοχος	ON	<i>sekr, sannr</i>	Lett.	<i>vainigs</i>
Lat.	<i>sōns, nozius</i>	Dan.	<i>skyldig</i>	ChSl.	(<i>po)vinnā</i>
It.	<i>colpevole, reo</i>	Sw.	<i>skyldig</i>	Boh.	<i>kriv</i>
Fr.	<i>coupable</i>	OE	<i>scyldig, gyltig</i>	Pol.	<i>vinný</i>
Sp.	<i>culpable, reo</i>	ME	<i>gylti</i>	Russ.	<i>vinnýj</i>
Rum.	<i>vinovat</i>	NE	<i>guilty</i>	Skt.	<i>aparādhin-</i> , <i>aparā-dha-</i> , <i>ṛṇa-</i>
Ir.	<i>ciontach</i>	Du.	<i>schuldig</i>		
Nir.	<i>ciontach</i>	OHG	<i>schuldig</i>		
W.	<i>euog</i>	MHG	<i>schuldic</i>		
Br.	<i>kablus</i>	NHG	<i>schuldic</i>		

Most of the words for 'guilty' are obvious derivs. of those for 'guilt', which are among those discussed with 'fault' (16.76). Only the few others require further comment.

1. Grk. ἔνοχος, orig. 'held in, bound by' (: ἐνέχω 'hold in'), hence as legal term 'liable to' the laws, etc., whence also 'liable to' a certain penalty or to the penalty for a certain crime, and so 'guilty', becoming the usual word (rather than αἰσῶς) from Hellenistic times (e.g. NT) to the present.

2. Lat. *sōns, sontis* (most commonly sb. 'guilty person', but also adj.), orig. pres. pple. of esse 'be', hence 'actual', like Skt. *satya*- 'true', etc. (16.66). Cf. esp. the cognate ON *sannr* 'true' and sometimes 'guilty'. Walde-P. 1.160 f. Ernout-M. 957.

3. W. *euog*, fr. MW *geuawc* 'false', this fr. *geu, gau* 'false' : Ir. *gāu*, etc. 'lie' (16.67). Lewis-Pedersen 130. Morris Jones 188.

Br. *kablus*, fr. a late Lat. *cavillōsus*, deriv. of *cavilla* 'jeering, railing'. For sense cf. Corn. *cably* 'calumniate, incriminate'. Loth, Mots lat. 141.

4. Goth. *skula* (also 'debtor'), though not fr. the noun, like OE *scyldig*, etc., is fr. the same underlying verb, Goth. *skulan* 'owe'.

ON *sannr* 'true' and 'guilty' : Lat. *sōns* (above, 2).

Lat. *reus* 'defendant' (21.22) was used more often than not of the guilty party and eventually restricted to this sense. Hence It., Sp. *reo* sb. and adj.

5. W. *euog*, fr. MW *geuawc* 'false', this fr. *geu, gau* 'false' : Ir. *gāu*, etc. 'lie' (16.67). Lewis-Pedersen 130. Morris Jones 188.

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ON *sannr* 'true' and 'guilty' : Lat. *sōns* (above, 2).

21.36 INNOCENT

Grk.	ἀδός	Goth.	<i>swikns</i>	Lith.	<i>nekaltas</i>
NG	ἀδός	ON	<i>isekr, isannr, sykn</i>	Lett.	<i>navainis</i>
Lat.	<i>innocens</i>	Dan.	<i>oskyldig</i>	ChSl.	<i>ne povinnā</i>
It.	<i>innocente</i>	Sw.	<i>oskyldig</i>	Boh.	<i>nekriv</i>
Fr.	<i>innocent</i>	OE	<i>unscyldig</i>	Pol.	<i>nievinný</i>
Sp.	<i>innocente</i>	ME	<i>innocent</i>	Russ.	<i>nevinnyj</i>
Rum.	<i>innocent, nevinovat</i>	NE	<i>innocent</i>	Skt.	<i>anarya, niraparā-dhaval-</i>
Ir.	<i>innocent(?)</i>	Du.	<i>onachuldig</i>		
Nir.	<i>neamhchiontach</i>	OHG	<i>unsculdig</i>		
W.	<i>dieuog, diuivud</i>	MHG	<i>unsculdic</i>		
Br.	<i>dikabius</i>	NHG	<i>unsculdig</i>		

Most of the words for 'innocent' are simply neg. cpds. of those for 'guilty' (21.35). Only the few others need comment. It is a widespread phenomenon that the words for 'innocent', apart from their legal use, develop, through 'harmless, guileless', a disparaging sense 'credulous, naive, simple, foolish'.

1. Grk. ἀδός, neg. cpd., second part : θωά, Ion. θω(ι)ή 'penalty', fine (21.38).

21.37 PENALTY, PUNISHMENT

Grk.	ἡμία, τιμωρία (ποινή, ῥιμή)	Goth.	(<i>balveins</i>)	Lith.	<i>bauda, baumė</i>
NG	ποινή, τιμωρία	ON	<i>refsing, viti</i>	Lett.	<i>suods</i>
Lat.	<i>poena</i> (<i>damnum, noxa</i>)	Dan.	<i>straf</i>	ChSl.	(<i>po)kazni</i>
It.	<i>pena</i>	Sw.	<i>straff</i>	Boh.	<i>kazan</i>
Fr.	<i>peine</i>	OE	<i>vitte</i>	Pol.	<i>kara</i>
Sp.	<i>pena</i>	ME	<i>peine, punisshement</i>	Russ.	<i>nakazanie, kara</i>
Rum.	<i>pedeapă</i>	NE	<i>penalty, punishment</i>	Skt.	<i>danḍa-</i>
Ir.	<i>pian, digal</i>	Du.	<i>straf</i>	Av.	<i>ciḥā-, kaēnā-</i> (OPers. <i>pars-</i> , vb.)
Nir.	<i>pionōs, smachthann</i>	OHG	<i>strāfe, ptn(e)</i>		
W.	<i>cosb, poen</i>	MHG	<i>strāfe</i>		
Br.	<i>poen</i>	NHG	<i>strafe</i>		

Among the words for 'penalty' or legal 'punishment' an important group is based on a root the primary sense of which was probably 'repay, requite' (either good or evil), whence the derivs. denoted, on the one hand, the 'penalty', and on the other 'reward, price, honor'. Cf. the double force, according to the context, of words like NE *requital* and *retribution* (the latter now felt as return

for evil, but formerly also return for good, 'reward'; NED s.v.).

Just as Lat. *animadvertere* 'turn the mind to, observe, notice' came to be used in a pregnant sense 'censure, punish', so several of the words for 'penalty' come from verbs meaning 'point out, show'.

A recurring relationship between 'education' and 'punishment' is illustrated,

with all the stages quotable, by Grk. *paideō* 'rear a child' (: παῖς, παιδός 'child'), 'educate', 'correct, discipline', and finally 'chastise, punish', whence, through the noun *paideusis*, the reg. Rum. word for 'penalty'. Cf. also NHG *zucht* 'rearing, breeding' (of cattle, plants, etc.), 'education', 'discipline', and esp. *züchtigen* 'censure' and 'chastise, punish'; Skt. *śās-* 'teach' (17.23) and 'censure, punish' (cf. NE colloq. threatening *I'll teach you*).

A shift from 'ask, question' through 'examine, investigate' to a resulting 'punish' is seen in the OPers. verb for 'punish' (below, 8).

A word for the 'rod' may, as the symbol, be used for 'punishment', not merely parental but covering any legal 'penalty' (Boh. *trest*, Skt. *danḍa-*, below, 7, 8).

In the Avesta the most common penalty is so many 'blows with the horse-goad', etc.

In words reflecting the 'rod', the primary application was obviously to corporal punishment. In some others the verbal 'censure, blame' seems to be earlier. Still others (ON *refsing*, NHG *strafe*) may, on the basis of their cognates, have developed in either of these two ways or both together.

In one case the development has been from 'judgment' through 'legal condemnation'.

Verbs for 'punish' are mostly parallel with the nouns listed, either derived from them, as Lat. *pūnīre*, fr. *poena*, or conversely. But there are also others unrelated, as Lat. *animadvertere* (cf. above), OPers. *pars-* (below, 8), Grk. *κόλαω* (orig. 'check' : *κόλος* 'docked', hence *κόλασος* late 'punishment, damnation, hell'), Lat. *castigare* (fr. *castus* 'pure') 'correct, blame, chastise, punish' (> Fr. *châtier*, Sp. *castigar*, with

back-formation *castigo* 'punishment' but not a legal term), Skt. *śās-* (cf. above).

1. Derivs. of **kēi-*, seen in Grk. *τίω* (fut. *τίσω*, aor. *τίεω*) 'pay (a debt, esp. a penalty), atone for', Skt. *ci-* (pres. mid. *cayate*) 'avenge, punish', Av. *čī-* (redupl. pres. subj. *čikayai*; *kāy-* Barth.) 'pay, atone for' (perh. ultimately the same root as in Skt. *ci-* 'notice, observe, honor', ChSl. *čayati* 'expect, hope', with development like that in Lat. *animadvertere*). From the sense of 'pay for, requite' (in good or bad sense) was derived a group of nouns denoting either 'penalty' or 'reward, honor, price'. Walde-P. 1.508 f.

Grk. *ποινή* (> Lat. *poena*, etc., see below), *τίμη* (see below); Av. *ciḥā-* and *kaēnā-*; cf. Lith. *kaina*, ChSl. *čēna* 'price' (11.88).

2. Grk. *ποινή* (above, 1), occurring mainly in poetry, is sometimes simply 'return, recompense' including 'reward', but mostly 'penalty', esp. recompense for the slain, either 'wergeld' or 'vengeance'. The word plays no role in Attic legal writings or in the legal inscriptions of the dialects. Yet the Doric *ποινή* must have been current in Magna Graecia when the Lat. *poena* was borrowed. It has been revived in NG as the main legal term.

Grk. *τίμη*, (mostly 12), is the words for 'penalty' with or without words for 'money' (11.43).

Sw. *plik* 'duty' (fr. MLG *pflicht* = NHG *pficht* id.) is also a legal term for 'fine'.

Rum. *gloabă*, fr. SCR., Bulg. *globa* (below, 6).

3. Ir. *dire* and *eric* (for their special applications cf. Laws, Gloss., and Thurneysen, Abh. Preuss. Akad. 1931, no. 2, pp. 1 ff.), vbl. ns. of *āi-renim* and *as-renim* 'pay' (11.65). Here also W. *dirwy*. Pedersen 2.596 f.

Nir. *cāin*, fr. Ir. *cāin* 'law, rule' (21.12).

W. *ffin*, fr. NE *fine*.

MW *galanas* 'fine for homicide, wergeld' (Lewis, Gloss. of Med. Welsh Law, s.v.), rarely also 'murder' : Ir. *finjal* 'murder of fellow-clansmen' (Laws, Gloss. 363; cpd. of *fine* 'clan, kindred' 19.23), *digal* 'punishment' (21.37), *irgal* 'battle' (20.12), *gal* 'bravery' (16.52).

Br. *tell-gastiz* (so Vallée s.v. *amende*),

Lat. *poena*, an early loanword fr. Grk. *ποινή*, was, in contrast to its Grk. source, the persistent legal term and also

a popular word for 'punishment' in general and in late use 'suffering, pain'. Hence the double sense, 'penalty' vs. 'pain' or 'grief', in its derivatives, It., Sp. *pena*, Fr. *peine*, Ir. *pian*, W. *poen*, Br. *poan*, ME *peine* (fr. Fr.); NE *pain* in older sense now only in phrases like *on pain of death*, MHG *pīn*, *pīne* (both senses, that of 'penalty' reintroduced; OHG *pīna* only 'affliction, distress'), Russ. *penja* 'fine'. From Lat. adj. *poenālis* 'penal' was formed MLat. *poenālitās*, whence NE *penalty*.

Hence also the vb. *pūnīre* 'punish' (> It. *pūnīre*, Fr. *punir*, the latter through the punis- forms > ME *punisse*, *punisse*, etc., NE *punish*) and new derivs. like late Lat. *pūnitio* (> It. *punizione*, Fr. *punition*), OFr. *puni(s)ement* (> ME *punissement*, *punysshement*, NE *punishment*, this group being used mostly for 'punishment' in the broader, non-legal, sense).

Lat. *damnum* 'damage, loss' (11.74) is also used for 'penalty'.

Lat. *noxa* 'injury, guilt' (16.76) is also in late use 'penalty'.

Rum. *pedeapă*, in earliest use also 'education', fr. Grk. *paideusis*, NG *paideia* 'punishment', which shared in the development attested for the vb. *paideō*, namely 'educate' > 'correct, discipline' > 'chastise, punish' (LXX, NT, e.g. Lk. 23.16).

4. Ir. *smacht* 'authority, control', also a kind of 'penalty' or 'fine' (Laws, Gloss. 665 f.), etym.? Cf. Nir. *cuirim smacht ar* 'punish' (lit. 'put control on').

Ir. *digal* 'vengeance, retribution, punishment' (cf. e.g. Thes. 1.55.26, 29, 31), vbl.n. to *dofichim* 'avenge, punish' (cpd. of *fichim* 'fight'), but in form : Ir. *gal* 'bravery' (16.52). Pedersen 1.101, 2.25, 521.

Nir. *pionōs* (given by McKenna for 'penalty', and so Gael. *peanas*; in Din-

neen 'penance, worry'), fr. *pian*, formerly 'penalty' (above, 3) now only 'pain'.

Nir. *smachtbann* ('penalty' Dinneen), cpd. of *smacht* (above) with *bann* 'bond'.

W. *cosb* = Ir. *cosc* 'correcting, chastising', vbl. n. of *coscain* 'check, correct', cpd. (*con-sech-*) of the root in Grk. *ἐνσεύω*, Lat. *insequere* 'relate, tell', OE *secgan* 'say', etc., IE **sek-* (18.22). Walde-P. 2.478. Pedersen 2.619 ff.

5. Goth. *balveins* 'punishment, torment' (but not legal 'penalty', for which nothing is quotable) : *balwa-weisei* 'wickedness', OE *bealo* 'evil, wickedness', etc. Feist 79.

ON *refsing*, fr. *refsa* 'punish' (Dan. *revse* 'chastise, punish') = OE *refsan*, *repsan*, OHG *refsen*, etc. 'reprove, blame' : Lat. *rapere* 'seize, carry off', Skt. *rapas-* 'bodily defect, injury', etc. Walde-P. 2.369 f. Falk-Torp 894 f.

ON *viti*, OE *vite* (ME, NE dial. *vite*, *vyle* 'blame, reproach', NED s.v.), OHG *vizi*, fr. the root **weid-* in words for 'see' and 'know'. Cf. OE *witan*, OHG (*far-*) *wizan* 'impute the guilt, blame', Goth. *fra-weitan* 'avenge', and the parallel semantic development in Lat. *animadvertere*.

MHG *strāfe*, NHG *strafe*, MLG *straffe* (> Dan. *straf*, Sw. *straff*), Du. *straf*, beside vb. MHG *strāfen*, etc. 'blame, censure, punish', prob. as orig. 'treat severely' (physically, verbally, or both?) : MHG *straf*, NHG *straff* 'tense, severe'. Falk-Torp 1176. Franck-W. 673.

6. Lith. *bauda*, *bausmė*, fr. *bausti* 'punish' (but refl. *baustis* 'prepare oneself, intend') : *budėti* 'be awake', Skt. *budh-* 'be awake, notice', etc., with development as in Lat. *animadvertere*, etc.

Lett. *suods*, fr. ORuss. *sud* 'legal condemnation', orig. 'court' and 'judgment' (21.15, 21.17). Mühl-Endz. 3.1136.

7. ChSl. (*po*) *kazni*, SCR. *kazan*, Russ.

The words listed under 'penalty' (21.37) are comprehensive, covering the 'fine' in money or other property. Most of them are in fact, for the earlier periods, those commonly employed when the reference is to a 'fine', e.g. Grk. *ἡμία* (Lat. *poena* in XII Tables, but not commonly), OE *vite*, Skt. *dan*

5. Lith. *kalėjimas*, see under *kaliny* 'prisoner' (20.47).

Lett. *cietums*, fr. *ciets* 'hard' (15.74). Cf. Lith. *kietimas* 'hardness' and 'hard situation' (NSB). Mühl.-Endz. 1.397.

6. ChSl. *temnica*, Russ. *temnica*: ChSl. *tima*, etc. 'darkness' (1.62).

SCR. *zatvor* : *zatvoriti* 'shut' (12.25). Boh. *vězení*, Pol. *więzienie*: ChSl. *vezati*, Boh. *vazati*, Pol. *wiązać*, etc. 'bind' (9.16).

Boh. *žalář*, fr. *žal* 'grief, sorrow' (16.32).

Russ. *tjur'ma*, fr. NHG *turm* 'tower' or more precisely in form fr. the verb *türmen* once used for 'put in prison' (cf.

21.41 CRIME

Grk.	ἀδικία, ἀδικημα	Goth.	(<i>inwinda</i>)	Lith.	<i>nusikaltimas</i>
NG	ἄδικος, ἀδικία	ON	<i>glapr, sok, afbrigð</i>	Lett.	<i>nusiegtums</i>
Lat.	<i>facinus, scelus, crimen</i>	Dan.	<i>forbrydelse</i>	ChSl.	(<i>nepravida</i>)
It.	<i>delitto, crimine</i>	Sw.	<i>brott, förbrytelse</i>	Boh.	<i>zločin (stvo)</i>
Fr.	<i>délit, crime</i>	OE	<i>mān(dēd), fīren</i>	Pol.	<i>zbrodnia</i>
Sp.	<i>crimen, delito</i>	ME	<i>crime, misdēde</i>	Russ.	<i>prestuplenie</i>
Rum.	<i>crimă, vină</i>	NE	<i>crime</i>	Skt.	see 16.75
Ir.	<i>cín</i>	Du.	<i>crimā</i>	Av.	see 16.75
Nlr.	<i>cion, coir</i>	OHG	<i>fīrina, mein, missitāt</i>		
W.	<i>trosedd</i>	MHG	<i>misselāt, meintāt</i>		
Br.	<i>torfed</i>	NHG	<i>verbrechen</i>		

'Crime' is intended to cover the usual generic words for a serious offense against the law, without regard to such technical legal distinctions as those in NE felony vs. misdemeanor, Fr. *délit* (or *crime*) vs. *contravention*, NHG *verbrechen* vs. *vergehen*, etc.

Most of the words are based on such notions as 'injustice, wrong', 'evil deed' (in part from simple 'deed'), 'crookedness', 'transgression', 'breaking, breach', 'fault, guilt, flaw'. These were originally, and in part remained, more comprehensive than 'crime', applying equally to offenses against religion and against morals. The Goth. and ChSl. words listed are not actually quotable in the

legal sense, but render the Grk. word which does also include 'crime'. In Indo-Iranian, where the law was mainly one of religion, there is no real distinction between 'crime' and 'sin'.

In a few cases a legal word for 'accusation, charge' (in part from 'judgment') has come to denote the subject of the charge, the 'crime' itself.

1. Grk. *ἀδικία, ἀδικημα*, both lit. 'injustice, wrong', fr. *ἀδικος* 'unjust, wrongdoing': *δίκη* 'right, justice, lawsuit' (21.13).

Grk. *ἐγκλημα* 'accusation, charge' (fr. *ἐγκλέω* 'bring a charge, accuse', 21.31), hence the subject of the charge, 'crime'

21.42 MURDER

pl. 'something shocking, abomination', Goth. *fairina* 'guilt, blame', all prob. orig. 'transgression'. See Goth. *fairina*, 16.76.

ME, NE *crime*, fr. Fr. *crime* (above, 2). NHG *verbrechen*, substantivized infin. = MHG *verbrechen* 'break to pieces, destroy'. Kluge-G. 648.

5. Lith. *nusikaltimas* (NSB, etc.), fr. *nusikalsti* 'commit an offense or crime': *kaltinti* 'accuse' (21.31), *kaltas* 'guilty' (21.35), *kaltė* 'guilt, blame' (16.76).

Lett. *noziegums* : *noziegties* 'commit a sin, crime', Lith. *nusiengti* 'make a mistake', cpd. of *žengti* 'step' (Let. *zielt* = *noziegties* but not now popular), with development through 'transgress'. Mühl.-Endz. 4.471.

6. ChSl. *nepravida* (Gospels, Supr. for *ἀδικία, ἀδικημα*), neg. cpd. of *pravida* 'right, righteousness': *pravū* 'straight', hence 'right', *pravo* 'law' (21.11).

Grk.	φόνος, φονεύς	Goth.	<i>maurþr</i>	Lith.	<i>žmogžudystė</i>
NG	φόνος, φονεύς	ON	<i>morð</i> (vlg, <i>mannrǫp</i>)	Lett.	<i>slepkavība</i>
Lat.	<i>caedēs, nez, homicidium</i>	Dan.	<i>mord</i>	ChSl.	<i>ubijstvo, uboj</i>
It.	<i>omicidio</i>	Sw.	<i>mord</i>	Boh.	<i>vražda</i>
Fr.	<i>meurtre</i>	OE	<i>morþor, morþ</i> (mann-siht)	Pol.	<i>zabójstwo, mord</i>
Sp.	<i>homicidio</i>	ME	<i>mordre</i>	Russ.	<i>ubijstvo</i>
Rum.	<i>omor</i>	NE	<i>murder</i>	Skt.	<i>vadha-</i>
Ir.	<i>marbad</i>	Du.	<i>mord</i>	Av.	(<i>jānārā-</i>)
Nlr.	<i>dānmharbhadh</i>	OHG	<i>mord</i> (manslaht)		
W.	<i>lofruddiaeth</i>	MHG	<i>mord</i> (manslaht)		
Br.	(<i>drouk</i>) <i>lat, munt</i>	NHG	<i>mord</i>		

'Murder' in primitive society was not a public 'crime' but an offense for which vengeance or blood-money was exacted by the victim's kinsmen. Such was still the situation in Homeric times and among all the peoples of IE speech in the earliest period. Only later did 'murder' come to be recognized as a public matter to be dealt with in the laws (even in the Gortyn code and the fragments of the Roman XII Tables there is nothing

about murder), and it was still generally not distinguished verbally from justifiable 'killing'.

That is, with few exceptions, the words are derived from verbs for 'kill' and generally denoted simply 'killing', whether in battle or accident or criminal 'murder'. But the Gmc. group (NE *murder*, NHG *mord*, etc.), though etymologically 'death', denoted from the earliest times some sort of highly rep-

(this sense perh. in some pap. passages, but could still be 'charge'), so reg. in NG.

2. Lat. *facinus* 'deed' (good or bad?), but esp. 'evil deed, crime': *facere* 'do, make'. Ernout-M. 323.

Lat. *scelus* 'evil deed, crime', prob.: Grk. *σκολός* 'crooked' (12.74), also in moral sense 'unjust'. Walde-P. 2.598. Ernout-M. 904 ('sans correspondant').

Lat. *crimen*, prob. orig. 'decision' (like Grk. *κρίμα*), but in actual use 'charge, accusation', later (Cic.) 'crime': *cernere* 'separate, distinguish, discern', *dēcernere* 'decide', Grk. *κρίνω* 'judge, decide' (21.16). Ernout-M. 179. Otherwise (as orig. 'charge': OHG *scrian* 'cry', etc.). Walde-H. 1.291. Hence It. *crimine*, Fr. *crime* (> ME, NE *crime*), Sp. *crimen*, Rum. *crimă* (neolog. fr. Fr.).

Lat. *dēlictum* 'fault, offense, transgression', fr. *dēlinquere* 'commit a fault', orig. 'leave undone', cpd. of *linquere* 'leave' (12.18). Hence the much stronger It. *delitto*, Fr. *délit*, Sp. *delito*. These are, in fact, more commonly employed as the generic words for 'crime' than those of the preceding group (Fr. *crime*, etc., or both indiscriminately by some writers), e.g. in discussions of the history of law or Greek or Roman law. But in the technical language of the penal codes there may be a distinction. Thus It. *reato* (fr. *reo* 'culprit, criminal') is the comprehensive term for any breach of the law, the *reati* being classified, formerly as *crimini*, *delitti*, *contraventioni*, now as *delitti* vs. *contraventioni*. Fr. *délit* may also denote an offense intermediate between *crime* and *contravention*.

Rum. *vină* 'fault, guilt' (16.76), also 'crime'. Tiktin 1742.

3. Ir. *cín*, Nlr. *cion* (also *cionnta*) 'fault, guilt' (16.76), also 'crime'.

W. *trosedd*, lit. 'transgression', fr. *tros* 'over, across' (= Lat. *trans*). Cf. *traws* 'adverse, perverse, wicked'.

OE *firen*, OHG, OS *fīrina*: ON *fīrn*

rehensible (in ON often esp. secret) killing.

A few of the words are of quite different origin, namely, derived from those for 'murderer' and this from 'red-handed' (W.), 'secret' (Lett.), 'enemy' (Boh.), and, if one includes Fr. *assassin*, etc., 'hashish-eater'.

1. Grk. *φόνος*, fr. the root of *ἐκφρον*, *πέφραμαι* 'kill', *θίνω* 'strike', Skt. *han-* 'strike, kill', etc. (4.76). The word covered any 'killing' (in battle, etc.) but was the regular term for 'murder', in Attic classified as *φόνος ἐκούσιος* vs. *φόνος ἀκούσιος* 'voluntary' vs. 'involuntary murder'. NG pop. also *τὸ φονεῖν*, neut. of *φονεύς* 'murderous'.

2. Lat. *caedēs*, most frequently 'slaughter' in battle, but also 'murder', fr. *caedere* 'strike, beat, kill' (4.76). Lat. *nez* 'violent death' (4.75), used also for 'murder'.

Lat. *parricida* (early nom. -as), generally defined as 'murderer of a near relative' (and so *parricidium* 'murder' defined in the same way), but without such restriction in an early law quoted by Festus (si qui hominem liberum dolo sciens morti duit, *parricidas esto*) and sometimes later (*parricida civium* Cic.), prob. the earliest distinctive term for 'murderer'; cpd. of *-cida* : *caedere* 'kill', first part much disputed but perh.: Skt. *puruṣa-* 'man', so that the whole word would be parallel to Grk. *ἀνδροφόνος*. Ernout-M. 733 f. Wackernagel, Gnom. 6.449 f., 458. Believed by the Romans to be from **patr-cida*, it gave rise to *mātricida*, *frātricida*, etc.

Lat. *homicida* 'murderer' (Cic.), formed like and prob. directly to *parricida*, with first part fr. *homō* 'man'. This and the parallel *homicidium* (post-Cic.) became henceforth the usual words and the source of the similar It., Fr., Sp. and NE forms (but Fr., NE *homicide* only

as more comprehensive than *meurtre*, *murder*).

It. *assassinio*, Fr. *assassinat* (> Rum. *asasinat*), Sp. *asesinato* (also usually somewhat more special than 'murder', like NE *assassination*), fr. Fr. *assassin* (> It. *assassino* > Sp. *asessino*) 'murderer', this fr. an Arab. word meaning lit. 'hashish-eaters' but applied to a certain sect. REW 4071. NED s.v. *assassin*.

Fr. *meurtre*, fr. Gmc. (below, 4). REW 5753.

Rum. *omor*, back-formation to *omori* 'kill' (4.76).

3. Ir. *marbad*, lit. 'slaying', vbl. n. to *marbaim* 'kill' (4.76), Nlr. *mharbhadh*, but esp. *dānmharbhadh*, lit. 'man murder' (*duine* 'man').

W. *lofruddiaeth*, through vb. *lofruddio* 'murder', fr. *lofrudd* 'murderer', lit. 'red-handed', cpd. of *llof-* (in cpds. and derivs. = *llaw*) 'hand' and *rhudd* 'red'.

Br. *laz* (also *lazerez, lazidigez*), *drouk-laz* (cpd. with *drouk-* 'bad, evil'), fr. *laza* 'kill' (4.76), *drouk-laza* vb. 'murder'. Br. *munt*, fr. Fr. *meurtre* (with dissim.).

4. Goth. *maurþr*, OE *morþor* and *morþ*, ME *mordre*, NE *murder*, ON *morð*, OHG *mord*, etc., general Gmc. Lat. *mors, mortis* 'death', *mortuus* 'dead', *mori* 'die', etc., the widespread group for 'die, dead, death' (4.75), with general Gmc. specialization, prob. through 'violent death' (like Lat. *nez*).

ON *vig* (legal term for 'manslaughter' vs. *morð* 'murder'): *vega* 'fight' (20.11) and 'kill'.

ON *mannrǫp*, OE *mannslīht*, OHG, MHG *manslaht*, all lit. 'manslaughter' (ON *drepa*, OE *slean*, OHG *slahan* 'strike, kill', 4.76) and frequent legal terms for 'homicide', more comprehensive than ON *morð*, etc.

5. Lith. *žmogžudystė* (NT and still

Br. *torfed*, fr. OFr. *tortfait, torfet* 'misdeed, forfeit' (Godefroy 7.754). Henry 266.

4. Goth. *inwindaþa*, reg. for *ādauka*, beside adj. *inwinds* 'unjust': OE *inwīd* 'guile, wickedness', ON *vinðr* 'slanting, twisted', root connection disputed but prob.: Goth. *bi-windan* 'turn', NE *wind*, etc., with strengthening prefix *in-*. Walde-P. 1.261. Feist 296.

Goth. *missadēþs* (renders *παράβασις, παράπτωμα*), OE *misdēd*, ME *misdeede* (NE *misdeed*), Du. *misdaad*, OHG *missatāt*, MHG *misselāt* (NHG *misselāt*), all except Du. *misdaad* now used chiefly for 'misdeed, transgression' in moral sense, a use common also from the earliest times, as shown by the Gothic.

ON *glæpr*, with *glōþr* 'fool': *glap* 'hal-lucination, flaw', *gleþja* 'confuse', root connection dub. Walde-P. 1.626. Falk-Torp 325.

ON *sok* 'accusation, charge' and 'lawsuit' (21.13), also the subject of the charge, 'crime'.

ON *afbrigð*, properly a 'deviation, transgression', fr. *bregða* af 'deviate from, disregard' (*bregða* 'move quickly, draw a sword, break off', etc.).

Dan. *forbrydelse*, Sw. *förbrytelse*, translations of NHG *verbrechen* (: Dan. *bryde*, Sw. *bryta* 'break'). Falk-Torp 254.

Sw. *brott*, lit. 'a break, breach', cf. Nlcel. *afbrot* 'trespass, sin', ON *lgbrot* 'violation of the law': Sw. *bryta*, etc. 'break' (cf. above).

OE *mān*, OHG *mein* (also 'wickedness, sinful deed, falsehood', in cpds. OE *māndēd*, MHG *meintāt* 'evil deed, sin, crime'): ON *mein* 'harm, disease, sore', sb. use of adj. OE *mān* 'wicked', OHG *mein* 'false', these (through 'changed, deceptive'): Lith. *mainas* 'exchange', Goth. *gamains* 'common', etc. Walde-P. 2.241. Falk-Torp 713.

OE *firen*, OHG, OS *fīrina*: ON *fīrn*

best word), deriv. cpd. of *žmogus* 'man' and *žudyti* 'kill' (4.76).

Lett. *slepkavība*, fr. *slepkava* 'murderer', bandit': *sleps* 'secret, hidden', *slēpt*, Lith. *slėpti* 'hide', etc. Mühl.-Endz. 3.926, 930.

6. ChSl. *ubijstvo* (Gospels, Supr.), *uboj* (Supr.), SCR. *ubistvo*, Pol. *zabójstwo*, Russ. *ubijstvo*, all fr. the root in ChSl. *biti* 'strike', *ubiti* 'kill' (4.76).

Boh. *vražda* = ChSl. *vražda*, Russ. *vražda* 'enmity, hate': Boh. *vrah* 'murderer' = ChSl. *vragu* 'enemy' (19.52).

Pol. *mord*, fr. NHG *mord* (above).

7. Skt. *vadha-* 'killing' in general, often the 'death-penalty, capital punishment', but also 'murder' (e.g. Manu 11.127): *vadh-* 'smite, kill' (4.76).

Av. *jānārā-* 'killing, murder' (?) : *jan-* 'kill' (4.76). Barth. 607 f.

21.43 ADULTERY

Grk. *μοικηία, μοικηία*

NG *μοικηία*

Lat. *adulterium*

It. *adulterio*

Fr. *adultère*

Sp. *adulterio*

Rum. *adulter (iū)*

Ir. *adultra*

Nlr. *adultra*

W. *adultra*

Br. *adultra*

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Nlr. *adultra*

W. *adultra*

Br. *adultra*

Grk. *μοικηία, μοικηία*

NG *μοικηία*

Lat. *adulterium*

21.46 ARSON

Grk.	πυρκαϊά	Goth.	.....	Lith.	padegimas
NG	incendium	ON	brenna	Let.	uguns pielikšana
Lat.	incendium	Dan.	mordbrand	ChSl.	.....
It.	incendio	Sw.	mordbrand	ScR.	zapaļenje
Fr.	incendie	OE	bernet	Boh.	žhařet
Sp.	incendio	ME	(arson)	Pol.	podpalenie
Rum.	incendiu	NE	arson	Russ.	podžog
Ir.	loscad	Du.	brandstichting		
Nr.	dōghadh	OHG	brant		
W.	lōsg, lōsgiad	MHG	brant, mordbrand		
Br.	tan-quall	NHG	brandstiftung, mordbrand		

Words for 'arson' are connected with those for 'burn' (11.84) or 'fire' (11.81), or both together (Grk. πυρκαϊά). Many of them cover 'burning, conflagration' in general. The criminal application might be brought out by expressions for 'evil', 'caused', 'intentional' or the like, but this would not be necessary in legal language, where only 'arson' could be meant (e.g. Grk. γράφη πυρκαϊάς).

1. Grk. πυρκαϊά, in Hom. 'funeral pyre', in general 'conflagration', in law 'arson', cpd. of πῦρ 'fire' and sb. : καίω 'burn'.

2. Lat. incendium (> Romance words) 'burning', including 'arson' (cf. Cic. domus ardēbat nōn fortuitō, sed obdītō incendiō), fr. incendere 'set fire to, burn'.

3. Ir. loscad (or esp. loscad comraite 'intentional burning'; cf. Laws, Gloss. 541), W. lōsg, lōsgiad, fr. Ir. loscim, W. llosgi 'burn'.

4. ON brenna 'burning, conflagration' and 'arson' (cf. Norges Gamle Love 5.114), fr. brenna 'burn'.

5. Dan., Sw. mordbrand, MHG mordbrand, NHG mordbrand, cpd. of brand 'burning' with mord 'murder', hence orig. 'murderous burning, burning for purpose of killing enemies', as frequently ON brenna.

6. N. Ir. dōghadh, fr. dōghim 'burn'.

7. Br. tan-quall, cpd. of tan 'fire' and quall 'evil' (16.62).

8. ON brenna 'burning, conflagration' and 'arson' (cf. Norges Gamle Love 5.114), fr. brenna 'burn'.

9. Dan., Sw. mordbrand, MHG mordbrand, NHG mordbrand, cpd. of brand 'burning' with mord 'murder', hence orig. 'murderous burning, burning for purpose of killing enemies', as frequently ON brenna.

OE bærnet 'burning', also 'arson', fr. bærnan 'burn'. Cf. also blæse (fr. blæse 'flame, blaze') used for the 'incendiary' in Laws of Aethelstan.

NE arson (arson in ME period quotable only in laws written in French and there qualified, as arson feloniousment fait), fr. OFr. arson, arsun 'burning', fr. late Lat. arsiō, -ōnis id. : ardere 'burn'. NED s.v.

OHG, MHG brant 'burning', including 'arson', fr. brennan 'burn'. Hence NHG brandstiftung (in first occurrence with muthwillige 'wanton'), cpd. with deriv. of stiften 'cause, make'. Similarly Du. brandstichting.

5. Lith. padegimas, fr. padegti 'set on fire', cpd. of degti 'burn'.

Let. uguns pielikšana (Drawneek; uguns likšana Ullmann; Mühl-Endz. only uguni pielikt 'brand stiften'), gen. of uguns 'fire' and deriv. of pielikt 'put on' (Mühl-Endz. 3.267) and modeled on NHG brandstiftung.

6. ScR. zapaljenje, Pol. podpalenie, fr. ScR. zapaliti, Pol. podpalic 'set fire to', cpds. of ScR. paliti, Pol. palić 'burn'.

Boh. žhařet, fr. žhař 'incendiary', this fr. root of Boh. hořeti, ChSl. gorěti 'burn' (cf. žar 'heat, glow', požar 'conflagration').

Russ. podžog, fr. podžec, podžigal 'set fire to', cpd. of žec = ChSl. žesti, žegq 'burn'.

7. There seems to be no reference to 'arson' in the Indo-Iranian sources.

21.47 PERJURY

Grk.	ψευδομαρτυρία (or -ισμ)	Goth.	.....	Lith.	neteisi prieisika
NG	ψευδομαρτυρία, ψευδορία	ON	*galiugaveitwōdīpa meinaid, ljūgeiðr, ljūgini	Let.	nepatiesi zvēri
Lat.	periūrium	Dan.	mened	ChSl.	lūkesvīdēntje
It.	spergiuro	Sw.	mened	ScR.	kriua prisega
Fr.	parjure	OE	mānāþ, lēas gewitnes	Boh.	křivā přísaha
Sp.	perjurio	ME	false witness, perjury	Russ.	křivoprysiestvo
Rum.	perjur	NE	perjury	Skt.	kļatavoprestuplenie
Ir.	ēithech	Du.	meineed		kāufasākya-
Nr.	ēithech	OHG	meineid		
W.	anodon	MHG	meineit		
Br.	le faos	NHG	meineid		

Words for 'perjury' are derived from those for 'witness' (21.23), 'swear' (21.24), or 'oath' (21.25) combined with words for 'false' (cf. 'lie' 16.67), 'crooked, wrong', 'evil', 'breaking', 'crime', or with prefixes having pejorative force.

1. Grk. ψευδομαρτυρία and -μαρτύριον (both esp. in pl.), cpd. of ψεύδης 'false' and deriv. of μαρτυρ 'witness'.

Grk. ψευδορία (late, but also NG), similar cpd. with second part : δόκος 'oath'.

2. Lat. periūrium (> Romance words, partly with ex-), deriv. of iurare 'swear' with per- in the sense seen in per-fidus 'contrary to faith, faithless'. Ernout-M. 506, 754.

3. Ir. ēithech, Nr. ēitheach, fr. cpd. of tonqu 'swear', first part perh. *epi- as in Grk. ἐπι-ορκίω 'swear falsely'. Pedersen 2.653.

W. anodon, cpd. of neg. an-, second part : Ir. oeth 'oath'. Pedersen 1.58.

Br. le faos or faos le or quall le, phrases with le 'oath' and faos 'false' or quall 'evil' (16.62).

4. Goth. *galiugaveitwōdīpa (quotable only galiugaveitwōþs 'perjurer' and galiugveitwōdjan 'bear false witness'), cpd. of galiug 'lie' and deriv. of weitwōþs 'witness'.

ON meinaid, Dan., Sw. mened, OE mānāþ, Du. meineed, OHG-NHG meinaid, cpd. of ON meinn 'painful, harm-

ful', OE māne, OHG mein 'false' (: Goth. gamains 'common', etc., 19.64) and words for 'oath'. Falk-Torp 713. Kluge-G. 385.

ON ljūgeiðr, ljūgini, cpds. of ljūg- 'false' (: ljūga 'lie', vb., lygi 'a lie') with words for 'oath' and 'witness'.

OE lēas gewitnes (also lēas gecyðnes, both in Gospels) 'false witness' (lēas 'false', also 'destitute of' = Goth. laus 'empty, vain', etc.).

Late OE, ME, NE false witness (so, not perjury, in Wyclif, Tyndale, etc.).

ME, NE perjury, fr. OFr. perjurie, Lat. periūrium (above, 2). NED s.v.

5. Lith. neteisi prieisika (Gailius-Šlaša; cf. neteisiai prisiekti 'swear falsely' NSB s.v. neteius), lit. 'false oath', with fem. of neteius, neg. of teisus 'right, just' (16.73).

Let. nepatiesi zvēri, lit. 'false oath', with neg. of patiesi 'true' (16.66).

6. ChSl. lūkesvīdēntje, cpd. of lūži 'false' (: lūža 'lie'), and sūvīdēntje 'testimony' (cf. sūvīdēteli 'witness').

ScR. kriua prisega, Boh. křivā přísaha, Pol. krzywoprysiestwo, words for 'crooked, wrong' (12.70, 16.74) with those for 'oath'.

Russ. kļatavoprestuplenie, cpd. of words for 'oath' and 'crime' (21.25, 21.41).

7. Skt. kāufasākya-, fr. kāufasākšin- 'false witness', cpd. of kāula- 'deceitful, false' and sākšin- 'witness'.

RELIGION AND SUPERSTITION

matters, religion', neut. pl. of θεῖος 'divine, holy', fr. θεός 'god' (22.12).

Grk. θρησκεία 'religious worship', in pl. 'religious rites' (Hdt. +), the reg. word for 'religion' in LXX, NT, and down to the present day (cf. θρησκω, θράσκω 'understand, remember' Hesych.), etym. dub., perh. fr. the root *dher- in Skt. dhr- 'hold, support', dharmā- 'usage, right, law', etc. (cf. below, 7). Walde-P. 1.857. Boissacq 340, 350.

2. Lat. religiō (> the widespread modern Eur. word), etym. disputed from ancient times to the present, whether : legere 'collect, select' or : ligare 'bind'; both equally possible phonetically, but the former preferable on the semantic side. The presumably earlier, and certainly well attested, sense was 'scruple, doubt, hesitation', which may well come from a 'repeated (re-) mental collecting, selecting, consideration'. Hence 'awe of the supernatural' and eventually 'religion' in the current sense. Warde Fowler, Trans. Third International Congress for the History of Religionswissenschaft 12.533 ff., 14.406 ff. Ernout-M. 858 f. Walde-H. 1.352 f.

3. Ir. cretem, Nr. creideamh, Br. kredenn, all properly 'belief, faith', fr. Ir. cretim, Br. kredi 'believe' (17.15).

Ir. iress, Nr. iris, properly 'belief, faith', fr. cpd. of preverb air- (: Grk. πρῆ) and *stā- 'stand'. Cf. Pahl. parast 'worshiper', of like origin. Pedersen 1.91. Pokorny, Z. celt. Ph. 9.444 ff. Thurneysen, KZ 48.72 f. Vendryes, MSL 20.266 f.

Ir. crábad, Nr. crábhadh, W. crefydd, based on 'worship', 'service of god', or 'insight'.

1. There is no distinctive early Grk. word for 'religion'. One may think θεογονία 'genealogy of the gods, mythology'; εὐσεβεία 'piety' (toward gods or parents, also 'loyalty'), fr. εὐσεβής 'pious, religious, holy' : εὐσεβῶν 'feel awe, reverence, worship' (22.16); ῥά θεῶν 'acts of the gods' and sometimes 'divine

credid, prob. : Skt. vi-grambhate 'trusts'. Pedersen 1.492. Vendryes, MSL 20.266.

4. ON trúa 'belief, faith', also in religious sense, fr. trúa 'believe' (17.15). OE gelaefa, OHG gilouba, MHG g(e)loube 'belief, faith' also in religious sense, fr. the corresponding vbs. for 'believe' (17.15).

ME feith, NE faith 'belief, faith', also 'religion' (NED s.v. 4), fr. OFr. feid, Lat. fides 'faith'.

Du. godsdienst, lit. 'service of god' = NHG gottesdienst 'divine service', but now the usual term for religion.

5. Lith. tikyba, tikėjimas, Lett. ticība 'belief, faith, religion', fr. Lith. tikėti, Lett. ticēt 'believe' (17.15). Mühl-Endz. 4.180 f.

6. ChSl. věra ('faith' and in Supr. sometimes for εὐσεβεία and θρησκεία), ScR. vjera, Boh. víra, Russ. vera, all orig. 'belief, faith' (cf. 17.15).

Boh. náboženství, fr. adjs. náboženský, nábožný 'religious, pious', orig. 'following after god', cpds. of na 'after' and derivs. of bāh (ChSl. bogŭ) 'god'.

7. There is no distinctive Skt. word for 'religion'. It is best covered by dharmā- (Ved. dharman-) 'what is established, law, usage, right conduct' (for such was religion in India), deriv. of dhr- 'hold, support'. Walde-P. 1.856 f.

Skt. mārga- 'way' (10.71) is used for the 'right way of life', the 'Buddhist way', etc.

Av. daēnā- (distinctive and frequent; NPers. dīn), prob., as orig. 'insight', fr. dī- 'see, look at, observe' (15.52). Walde-P. 1.832. Geldner, BB 15.261. Hübschmann, KZ 27.101. (Barth. 666 doubtful.)

22.12 GOD

Grk.	θεός	Goth.	guþ	Lith.	dievas
NG	θεός	ON	goð, guð, tivar (pl.)	Let.	dieus
Lat.	deus	Dan.	gud	ChSl.	bogŭ
It.	dio	Sw.	gud	ScR.	bog
Fr.	dieu	OE	god, ōa	Boh.	bůh
Sp.	dios	ME	god	Pol.	bóg
Rum.	dumnezeu, zeu	NE	god	Russ.	bog
Ir.	dia	Du.	god	Skt.	deva-, sura-
Nr.	dia	OHG	got	Av.	ba-ya-, OPers. ba-
W.	duw	MHG	got		
Br.	doue	NHG	got		

For 'god' there is a group of cognates common to Italic, Celtic, Baltic, and Indo-Iranian (traces in Gmc., but not the usual word for 'god'), related to words for 'sky', 'day' and the widespread 'Sky-god', all from the notion of 'bright, shining'. A smaller group, common to Slavic and Iranian, is based on the notion of 'one who dispenses, gracious'. The other words are of disputed etymology.

The old words for a pagan 'god' were generally retained for the Christian 'God'. But a few forms are used only in the former sense.

For the biblical 'Lord', see 19.41.

1. IE *deiwos- in words for 'god', beside *dyew- *diw- in words for 'sky' (1.51), 'day' (14.31), and the personalized Grk. Ζεύς, gen. Διός, Lat. Iuppiter (earlier Iūpiter, fr. voc. = Grk. Ζεῦ πάτερ), gen. Iovis, early Diowis, Skt. dyāus, all with the common notion of 'bright, shining' and representing an extension of a simpler *dei- seen in Skt. dādeti 'shines', etc. Walde-P. 1.772 ff. Ernout-M. 263 f. Walde-H. 1.345 f. Grace Sturtevant Hopkins, IE *deiwos and related words (exhaustive semantic study of the group, but with needless doubt of the underlying notion of 'bright').

Olat. dieuos, Lat. deus (> It. dio, Fr. dieu, Sp. dios; Rum. zău interj., zeu 'pagan god'; but for Christian God dum-

nezeu, fr. Lat. voc. domine deus 'Lord God'), Osc. fem. dat. sg. dēivat; Ir. dia, W. duw, Br. doue; ON tivar (pl.; cf. ON Týr, OE Tig, gen. Tīwes, OHG Zio); Lith. dievas, Lett. dievs, OPruss. deivus; Skt. deva- (Av. daēva-, OPers. daiva- 'demon', 22.35).

2. ChSl. bogŭ, etc., general Slavic (perh. early loanword fr. Iran. through the Scythians; cf. the Slavic word for 'dog', 3.61), Av. ba-ya-, OPers. ba-ya- : Skt. bhaga- 'dispenser, gracious lord', bhaj- 'divide, distribute, share', Grk. aor. φάγειν ('partake of' >) 'eat'. Walde-P. 2.127 f. Berneker 66 f. Barth. 922.

3. Grk. θεός, fr. *θεός (cf. θεοφάρος 'spoken by god, ordained'), but root connection much disputed and still dub. Perh. best (but difficulties) : Lat. (diēs) festus 'holiday', feriae 'holidays', Osc. fītsnam, Lat. fānum ('fas-no-' shrine), fr. *dhēa-, *dhas-, prob. an extension of *dhē- 'put' in its frequently attested religious application. Walde-P. 1.867. Boissacq 339 f. Prellwitz, Festschrift Bezenberger 121 ff. Walde-H. 1.454. Mrs. Hopkins, op. cit. 81 ff., rejects all the proposed IE etymologies and suggests that, like some of the names of the Greek gods, so θεός itself is a loanword from pre-Greek sources.

4. Goth. guþ (pl. guda), ON goð, guð, OE god, etc., general Gmc., orig. neut. and fr. *ghu-to-m, neut. of pple. of *gheu-

in Skt. havale, Av. zavaiti, ChSl. zovetŭ 'calls' (18.41), hence orig. 'what is invoked'; or, less probably, fr. *gheu- in Skt. hu- 'pour an oblation, make an offering', Grk. χέω 'pour', etc. Walde-P. 1.530. Falk-Torp 359. Feist 228.

ON ðass (runie inscr. ansuR), OE ðas (OHG ans- in proper names; Goth. Latinized acc. pl. ansis), used only of the old pagan gods, etym. dub.; taken by some as orig. 'spirit' fr. *ans- an extension of *an- 'breathe' (4.51); now more commonly as the same word as

ON ðass 'pole, beam' (Goth. ans 'mote'), with reference to the primitive worship of poles. Falk-Torp 9, 1429. Feist 52.

5. Skt. sura-, abstracted fr. asura- (as if a-sura-) after this had come to mean 'evil spirit' vs. earlier sense 'spiritual, beneficent spirit' (in RV freq. epithet of the gods, esp. Varuṇa; = Av. ahura- mostly in Ahurō Mazdā), prob. asu-ra-, fr. asu- 'breath of life, life'. Uhlenbeck 18, 338.

22.13 TEMPLE

Grk.	ναός, ἱερόν	Goth.	alhs, gudhūs	Lith.	diemamis
NG	ναός	ON	hof, vē	Let.	diemams
Lat.	templum, aedēs	Dan.	temple	ChSl.	crāky (chramŭ)
It.	tempio	Sw.	temple	ScR.	hram
Fr.	temple	OE	temp(e)l, hearh, ealh	Boh.	chrām
Sp.	templo	ME	temple	Pol.	świątynia
Rum.	templu	NE	temple	Russ.	chram
Ir.	tempul	Du.	temple	Skt.	cāitya-, stūpa-, etc.
Nr.	teampall	OHG	temple		
W.	teml	MHG	temple		
Br.	templ	NHG	temple		

'Temples' were unknown in the earliest times among most of the peoples of IE speech, who were still in the stage of more primitive worship, associated with hilltops, sacred stones, trees, or wooden pillars.

Many of the words for 'temple' are from 'dwelling, house' (with 'god' expressed or understood) or 'holy place', derived from adjs. for 'holy'. But the Latin templum, which furnished the most widespread Eur. word, was orig. a technical augural term.

1. Grk. ναός (Ion. νῆος, Att. νῆος, but the νῆος of most dialects common in the kourai and reg. NG), Aeol. ναῖος, Lac. νῆος, fr. *naōs : naō 'dwell' (*naōs, cf. aor. ἐνασσα), hence orig. 'dwelling' (of the gods). Walde-P. 2.335. Boissacq 656. Otherwise, but improbably, Schrader, Reallex. 2.518 f.

Grk. ἱερόν 'holy place, shrine', and frequently 'temple', neut. of ἱερός 'holy' (22.19).

2. Lat. templum (hence the Romance, Celtic, and most of the Gmc. words), orig. 'the space in the heavens marked out by the augur', then 'consecrated place, sanctuary' and 'temple', fr. *tem- in Grk. τέμνω 'cut' (9.22), τέμενος 'sacred precinct' (for Lat. p, cf. exemplum, fr. *exemlom : eximere); or fr. temp- in Lith. tempti 'stretch' (9.32), Lat. tempus 'time'. Walde-P. 1.722. Ernout-M. 1023 f.

Lat. aedēs : Grk. αἶθω 'light up, kindle', mid. 'burn, blaze', Lat. aestus 'heat', etc. (1.85), hence orig. the 'sacred fire' and peculiarly applicable to the aedēs Vestae. Ernout-M. 15 f. Walde-H. 1.15.

3. Goth. alhs, OE alh, ealh (rare), OS alah (OHG Alah- in proper names), prob. : Lith. alkas 'sacred grove', and

ON (beside altari for Christian altar) stallr 'block, pedestal of heathen statues' and so a sort of heathen 'altar' = OE stall, OHG stal 'standing place, stall', etc. Walde-P. 2.644. Falk-Torp 1147.

Cf. also ON hrggr 'pile of stones', a sort of 'stone altar' = OE hearh 'shrine, temple' (22.13).

OE (altar rare) wēobud (-bud, -bod, -wed, wighed, etc.), ME weved, cpd. of wēoh-, wih- 'holy' (as sb. 'idol') : Goth. weihs 'holy', etc. (22.19) and bēod 'table' (7.44). NED s.v. weved.

4. Lith. aukuras (neolog. for 'heathen altar'), formed after ugniakuras 'fire-place' fr. auka 'offering, sacrifice' (22.15). Fraenkel, Z. sl. Ph. 6.89.

5. ScR. žrtvenik, Russ. žertvennik, used for a pagan 'altar' in distinction from the altar of the church (which in the Orthodox Church is really the whole chancel), fr. žrtva, žertva 'offering, sacrifice' (22.15).

6. Goth. hunslastaþs (reg. for θυσιαστήριον), cpd. of hunsl 'sacrifice' (22.15) and staþs 'place'.

22.15 SACRIFICE, OFFERING

Grk.	θυσία	Goth.	hunsal, saups	Lith.	auka (apiara)
NG	θυσία	ON	blat, lafn, fōrn	Let.	upuris
Lat.	sacrificium	Dan.	offer	ChSl.	žrtva
It.	sacrificio	Sw.	offer	ScR.	žrtva
Fr.	sacrifice	OE	onsagedness, ofrrung, tiber, blōt	Boh.	obět
Sp.	sacrificio	ME	offring, sacrific	Pol.	ofara
Rum.	sacrificiu, jertfă	NE	offring, offering	Russ.	žrtva
Ir.	idbairt	Du.	offer	Skt.	yajña-, medha-, hotrā-
Nr.	idbairt	OHG	bluostar, opfar, zebar	Av.	yasna-, zaōsra-
W.	abert, ofrrum	MHG	offer		
Br.	abers	NHG	offer		

Nouns for 'sacrifice', derived from the corresponding verbs (or in some cases conversely), are cognate with verbs for 'bring to' (hence 'offer', 'worship', 'praise', or 'dedicate', with words for 'holy', and in some cases, as in origin 'burnt-offerings', with words for 'smoke',

literally 'place of sacrifice' or 'holy table'.

1. Grk. θυσία (in Hom. also 'raised platform' and 'base of a statue'), orig. a 'step' became 'platform' and 'altar'. There are a few other words, meaning

literally 'place of sacrifice' or 'holy table'.

1. Grk. θυσία (in Hom. also 'raised platform' and 'base of a statue'), orig. a 'step' became 'platform' and 'altar'. There are a few other words, meaning

literally 'place of sacrifice' or 'holy table'.

dhūma-, etc. 'smoke', all with basic notion of 'agitation'. Grk. *θυσία* orig. 'burnt-offering', though by no means so restricted in actual use. Walde-P. 1.837. Boisacq 360.

Grk. *ἱερίον* 'animal sacrifice', fr. *ἱερός* 'holy' (22.19).

2. Lat. *sacrificium* (> Romance words, etc.), with vb. *sacrificāre* 'make a sacrifice', cpd. of *sacer* 'holy, sacred' (22.19) and *facere* 'make'.

Lat. *victimā* 'animal sacrifice', prob. : Umbr. *eueietu* 'voveto', Goth. *weihs* 'holy', etc. (22.19). Walde-P. 1.232. Ernout-M. 1102 f.

Lat. *hostia* 'animal sacrifice', etym. dub. Ernout-M. 462. Walde-H. 1.661 f. Rum. *jertifă* (old word, before introduction of *sacrificiă*), fr. Slav. *žrtva*, etc. (below, 6). Tiktin 870.

3. Ir. *idbart* (*edbart*), Nlr. *ioldbaist*, vbl. n. of *adopuir* (3sg.) 'makes a sacrifice', cpd. of *berim* 'bear, carry'. Here also W. *aberth* and Br. *aberz* (Vallée s.v. *sacrifice*; not in Ernaut; only *sakrifiz* in Le Gonidec, Ostervald NT, etc.). Pedersen 2.468, 472.

W. *offrum*, fr. OE *offrung*, ME *offryng* (below, 4), with final *m* as in *botum* 'button', fr. ME *boto(u)n* 'button'. Parry-Williams 42, 246.

4. Goth. *hunsl* = OE *hūsl* 'sacrifice' in Lindisf. Gosp. Mt. 12.7, but usually denoting the Christian 'house, eucharist', as also ON *hūsl*, prob. : Lith. *šventas*, ChSl. *svetŭ*, etc. 'holy' (22.19). Feist 277. NED s.v. *house*.

Goth. *saups* = ON *sauðr* 'sheep' (fr. the boiled mutton offered in pagan sacrifices, 3.25) : ON *sjōða*, OE *sēþan* 'boil' (5.22). Walde-P. 2.471. Feist 413. Falk-Torp 952.

ON, OE *blōt*, OHG *bluostar* : Goth. *blōtan* 'worship', ON *blōta* 'worship, sacrifice', OE *blōtan*, OHG *bluozan* 'sacrifice'. See 22.16.

ON *tafn* : Arm. *taun* 'feast, festival', Lat. *daps* 'sacrificial feast, feast', Grk. *δάρτω* 'devour, rend', *δαράν* 'expense', etc. Walde-P. 1.764. Falk-Torp 1240.

ON *fōrn*, fr. *fēra* 'bring' (10.62). Falk-Torp 269.

OE *tiber*, *tifer* (17), OHG *zebar* (Goth. *tibō*, dub. correction of *aibr*), etym. dub., perh. fr. a parallel form of the root in ON *tafn* (above). Walde-P. 1.765. Falk-Torp 1240. Feist 477. Walde-H. 1.323 f.

OE *onsagedness*, fr. vb. *onsecgan* 'sacrifice', cpd. of *secgan* 'say', with development through 'dedicate'.

OE *offrung*, ME *offryng*, NE *offering*, Dan., Sw., Du. *offer*, MLG *opper*, OHG *opfar*, *offar*, MHG *opfer*, *offer*, NHG *opfer*, fr. vbs. OE *offrian*, OHG *opfarōn*, *offaron*, these fr. Lat. *offerre* 'bring to, offer' in its ecd. sense of 'sacrifice'. But the *p*, *pf* forms require explanation and are perh. fr. (or by confusion with) Lat. *operāri* in its religious sense 'perform sacred rites'. NED s.v. *offering*. Falk-Torp 787 f. Weigand-H. 2.34 f. Kluge-G. 426. Franck-v. W. 467.

ME *sacrifise*, NE *sacrifice*, fr. Fr. *sacrifice*.

5. Lith. *auka*, neolog. based on a misunderstanding of *alko(s) kalnas*, in which *alka(s)* is gen. sg. of *alkas* or *alka* 'sacred grove'. Buga, quoted by Fraenkel, Z. sl. Ph. 6.88 f. Lith. *apiera* (so Kurschat, Trowitsch NT, etc.; now replaced by *auka*), fr. Pol. *ofiara* (below, 6). Brückner, Sl. Fremdwörter 68.

Lett. *upuris*, fr. MLG *opper* (above, 4). Mühl.-Endz. 4.301.

6. ChSl. *žrtva*, SCR. *žrtva*, Russ. *žertva* (Boh. *žertva*, but not the usual word), fr. the vb. seen in ChSl. *žrti* (*žrti*, *žrti*) 'sacrifice', this through 'worship' : Lith. *girti*, Skt. *gr-* 'praise'

(17.79). Trautmann 88. Meillet, MSL 14.379 f. Boh. *obět* (Pol. *obiata*, *obieta* obs.) = ChSl. *obětŭ* 'vow, promise, covenant' : *oběštati* 'promise' (18.36). Brückner 370, 614.

Pol. *ofara*, displacing *obiata* but owing to it the *ia* instead of *ie* in *ofara*, this (through Boh. *oféra* or directly) fr. MHG *offer* (above, 4). Brückner 375.

7. Skt. *yajña-*, Av. *yasna-*, both 'worship' in widest sense (concretely

with prayers, hymns, etc.), but also 'sacrifice' (so RV+; in Avesta Yt. 3.18, 5.89, etc.), fr. Skt. *yaj-*, Av. *yaz-* 'worship' (22.16).

Skt. *medha-* 'juice, sap', then also 'animal sacrifice, victim' (cf. *ayna-medha-* 'horse sacrifice', etc.), etym.? Uhlenbeck 232.

Skt. *hotrā-*, Av. *zaōtrā-*, both mostly a 'liquid offering', fr. the root in Skt. *hu-* 'pour a libation, make an offering', Grk. *χέω* 'pour', etc. Barth. 1654 f.

22.16 WORSHIP (vb.)

Grk.	εἰδομαι, προσκύνω	Goth.	inweitan, blōtan	Lith.	garbinti
NG	προσκύω	ON	blōta	Lett.	pielāgt
Lat.	venerārī, adorāre	Dan.	tillbede	ChSl.	klanĭti se, pokloniti se (čisti)
It.	adorare	Sw.	tillbedja	SCR.	(po)šlovati
Fr.	adorer	OE	gebiddan, geāþmēdan, weorþian	Boh.	cliti, klanĭti se
Rum.	adorar	ME	worship	Pol.	czci, wielbić
Sp.	adorar	NE	worship	Russ.	poklonja'sja
Rum.	adorar	Du.	aanbidden, vereeren	Skt.	yaj-
Nlr.	adbraim	OHG	betōn	Av.	yaz-, OPers. yad-
W.	adōli	MHG	anbeten		
Br.	azuli	NHG	anbeten, verehren		

Verbs for 'worship' are most commonly connected with verbs for 'pray', or based on some gesture of homage ('kiss' or 'bow'), or are verbs for 'honor', which when used with 'god' or the like are intensified to 'worship'. Other scattered sources are 'shrink from, feel awe of', 'love', 'cultivate', 'heed', 'humble oneself'. On the history of Grk. *προσκύνω* and Lat. *adorare*, cf. B. M. Marti, Language 12.272 ff.

1. Grk. *εἰδομαι* 'feel awe of', sometimes 'fear', commonly 'revere, worship', as orig. 'shrink from' : Skt. *tyaj-* 'leave, abandon, shun'. Walde-P. 1.746. Boisacq 857.

Grk. *προσκύνω*, cpd. of *κύνω* 'kiss' (16.28) and orig. denoting a gesture of homage, NG *προσκύνω* 'worship' and 'salute' (*εἰδομαι* mostly 'revere, respect').

2. Lat. *venerārī*, deriv. of *venus* 'love, charm' (16.26). Walde-P. 1.259. Ernout-M. 1083.

Lat. *adorāre* (stronger than *venerārī*; hence the Romance words, but Rum. *adora* neolog. fr. Fr.), orig. 'speak to', then 'pray to' and 'worship', cpd. of *drāre* 'plead', esp. 'pray' (22.17). Ernout-M. 714.

Lat. *colere* 'inhabit, frequent, cultivate' (cf. *incolere* 7.11), frequently with forms of *deus*, etc. 'honor, worship'. Ernout-M. 205.

Rum. *slavi* 'glorify' (fr. Slav. ChSl. *slaviti* beside *slava* 'glory', 16.37), formerly also 'worship'. Tiktin 1438 ff.

3. Ir. *adbraim*, Nlr. *adbraim*, W. *adoli*, Br. *azuli*, fr. Lat. *adorāre* (above, 2). Pedersen 1.206, 207, 2.450. Vendryes, De hib. voc. 110. Loth, Mots lat. 130.

4. Goth. *inweitan* (reg. for *προσκύνω*, once for *ἀπαύσαι* 'salute'), cpd. of **weitan* = OE *witan* 'see to, heed, guard, blame', OHG *wizzan* 'notice, heed', fr. the same root as Goth., OE *witan* 'know'. Walde-P. 1.238. Feist 167.

Goth. *blōtan* (= *εἰδομαι* Mk. 7.7, *λατρεῖω* 'serve' Lk. 2.37; as sb. *gub blōtan* *θεοσεβεία*; *gubblōstreis* *θεοσεβής*), ON *blōta* 'worship' and 'sacrifice' = OE *blōtan*, OHG *bluozan* 'sacrifice', outside connection dub., perh. : Lat. *flāmen* 'priest' (22.18). Walde-P. 1.209. Feist 101. Falk-Torp 86. Walde-H. 1.512.

OE *gebiddan*, OHG *betōn*, MHG, NHG *anbeten*, Du. *aanbidden*, Dan. *tillbede*, Sw. *tillbedja*, all words for 'pray' (22.17) used also, alone or in cpds., for 'worship'.

OE *ge-āþmēdan* 'humble' and 'worship' (latter freq. in Gospels), fr. *āþmēd* 'humility', *āþmōd* 'humble' (= OHG *ōdmōti* 'humble'), cpd. of *ēape* 'easy' (9.96) and *mōd* 'mood, feeling' (= Goth. *mōps* 'anger' 16.42).

OE *weorþian* 'value, honor' and 'worship' (*weorþian* reg. for 'worship' in Lindisf. Gospels), fr. *weorþ* 'value, worth' (11.87).

ME *worship* (etc., numerous spellings), NE *worship*, fr. sb. of like form, this fr. OE *weorþscipe* 'esteem; honor, high rank', cpd. of *weorþ* 'value, worth'. NED s.v. *worship*.

NHG *verehren*, intensive cpd. of *ehren*

'honor' (OHG *ēron*, MHG *ēren*, fr. sb. OHG *ēra* 'honor', 16.46), hence 'greatly honor' and with 'god' or the like virtually 'worship'. Similarly Du. *verereen*.

5. Lith. *garbinti* 'honor' and 'worship' : *garbėti* 'honor' (16.46). Lith. *melsti* 'pray' (22.17), also usual for 'worship' in NT versions.

Lith. *pasikluoti* (often 'worship' in Trowitsch NT; now only in literal sense 'bow to' or 'salute'), cpd. of *klūnotis* 'bow', fr. Pol. *klaniać się* id. Brückner, Sl. Fremdwörter 94.

Lett. *pielāgt*, cpd. of *lāgt* 'pray' (22.17). Mühl.-Endz. 269.

6. ChSl. *klanĭti se*, *pokloniti se* (reg. in Gospels for *προσκύνω*), Boh. *klanĭti se*, Russ. *poklonja'sja*, all lit. 'bow (to)' : ChSl. *klaniti* 'bow', etym. dub. Bernerker 509, 522 f.

ChSl. *čisti* (reg. for *τιμάω*, but also *εἰδομαι*), SCR. *(po)šlovati*, Boh. *cliti*, Pol. *czcić*, all also and orig. 'honor' : ChSl. *čisti*, etc. sb. 'honor' (16.46).

Pol. *wielbić*, orig. 'make much of, magnify', hence 'glorify, worship', fr. *wiele* 'much' (13.15).

7. Skt. *yaj-*, Av. *yaz-*, OPers. *yad-* (cf. e.g. Daiva inscr. 39 f. *yadāyā paruwam* *daivā ayadāy avadā adam auramazdām* *ayadāy* 'where formerly the daivas were worshiped, there I worshiped Auramazda') : Grk. *ἅγιος* 'holy', *ἄγιος* 'stand in awe of'. Walde-P. 1.195. Barth. 1274 ff.

22.17 PRAY

Grk.	εὔχομαι, ἀράσμαι	Goth.	bidjan	Lith.	melsti(s)
NG	προεύχομαι	ON	biðja	Lett.	lāgt
Lat.	precārī, orāre	Dan.	bede	ChSl.	moliti se
It.	pregare (orare)	Sw.	bedja	SCR.	moliti se
Fr.	prier	OE	bidðan	Boh.	moliti se
Sp.	orar	ME	bidde, preye	Pol.	modlić się
Rum.	ruga	NE	pray	Russ.	molit'sja
Ir.	guidim	Du.	bidjan	Skt.	yac-, prārthaya-
Nlr.	guidhim	OHG	betōn	Av., OPers.	yad-, Av. frt-
W.	gueddio	MHG	beten		
Br.	pedi	NHG	beten		

Many of the words for 'pray' are the same as, or cognate with, those for 'ask, request', discussed in 18.35. Some are cognate with verbs for 'seek' or 'long for'. Some seem to rest on the notion of 'speak' in a formal manner. One considerable group comes (through 'propitiate') from 'soften'.

Words for 'call upon, invoke', mostly like those for 'call' (18.41), are often virtually 'pray to'.

1. Grk. *εὔχομαι* (sbs. *εὐχή*, *εὐχολή*) and cpds. *ἐπ-*, *κατ-*, *προσ-* (reg. in NT and NG) : Av. *aof-* in *aoxta*, *aogəda* (Gathas) 'spoke, said', Skt. *ohate* 'notifies, listens for', and **wegh-* beside **eugh-* Skt. *vāghat-* 'one who makes offerings', Lat. *vovēre* 'vow', Umbr. *vufetes* 'votis'. Walde-P. 1.110. Ernout-M. 1135.

Grk. *ἀράσμαι*, fr. *ἀρά* 'prayer' (**ἀρά* shown by Arc. *κάρρος* 'accursed'), prob. : Lat. *drāre* 'pray, plead' (see below, 2).

2. Lat. *precārī* (late *precāre* > It. *pregare*, OFr. *preier*, Fr. *prier*, OSp. *pregar*), with sb. *prez*, *precis*, mostly pl. *precēs*, fr. the same root as Lat. *poscere*, ChSl. *prosiiti* 'ask for', Goth. *frāihnan*, Skt. *prach-*, *praç-* 'ask', etc., (18.31, 18.35). Walde-P. 2.49. Ernout-M. 795. REW 6733.

Lat. *drāre* 'plead' (Osc. *urust* 'oraverit' likewise a legal term), but mostly 'pray' (> It. *orare*, OFr. *orer*, Sp., Port. *orar*, of which only the last is the usual word for 'pray'; Rum. *ura* 'bless'), prob. (not fr. *ds* 'mouth', in which case Osc. *urust* would be a loanword, not in itself difficult), with a common notion of 'speak formally' : Grk. *ἀράσμαι* 'pray', *ἀρίω* 'say, shout' (only Hesych.), Russ. *oral'* 'cry out, bawl', Skt. *āryanti* 'they praise' (dub., cf. Oldenberg, Rigveda, Textkrit. and exeget. Noten p. 97), Arm. *uranam* 'deny'. Walde-P. 1.182. Ernout-M. 714.

Rum. *ruga* 'ask for', but mostly 'pray', with sb. *rugă* 'prayer', fr. Lat. *rogāre* 'ask' (18.31, 18.35).

3. Ir. *guidim* 'ask for', mostly 'pray', Nlr. *guidhim*, W. *gueddio*, with sbs. Ir. *guide*, Nlr. *guidhe*, W. *gueddi* 'prayer' : Grk. *ποθέω* 'long for, regret', *θεσσαοθα*, Av., OPers. *yad-* 'pray for, beseech', Lith. *gedauti* 'long for', *gedėti* 'mourn', etc. Walde-P. 1.673. Pedersen 1.108, 2.550 f.

Br. *pedi* (or *pidi*), fr. Lat. *petere* 'seek'. Loth, Mots lat. 194.

4. Goth. *bidjan*, ON *biðja*, Dan. *bede*, Sw. *bedja*, OE *bidðan*, ME *bidde*, Du. *bidden*, the same words as those for 'ask, request' (18.35). But differentiated OHG *betōn*, MHG, NHG *beten* 'pray', fr. sb. OHG *beta* = Goth. *bida* 'prayer'. Weigand-H. 1.221 f.

ME *preye*, NE *pray*, fr. OFr. *preier* (above, 2).

5. Lith. *melsti*, *meldžiū* (also 'ask, request', but reg. word for 'pray', formerly trans. and intr., now refl. *melstis* for latter), with sb. *malda* 'prayer', ChSl. *moliti se*, Boh. *moliti se*, Pol. *modlić się*, Russ. *molit'sja*, with sbs. ChSl. SCR., Russ. *molitva*, Boh. *molitba*, Pol. *modta*, *modlitwa* 'prayer' (Slavic modl- fr. *mold-l-), fr. *meld-, *mld- in Lat. *molliis* 'soft', ChSl. *mladŭ* 'tender', Grk. *μέλδω*, *ἀμαλδύνω* 'soften', OE *meltan* 'melt', etc. Walde-P. 2.289 f. Bernerker 2.65 f.

Lett. *lāgt*, etym. dub., perh. : ON *lokka*, OE *loccian*, etc. 'entice'. Mühl.-Endz. 2.518. Endzelin, KZ 52.114 ff.

6. Skt. *yac-* and *prārthaya-*, see 18.35. Av., OPers. *yad-* 'beseech, pray for' : Ir. *guidim*, etc. (above, 3).

Av. *fri-* 'propitiate' and sometimes 'pray' (Y. 29.5) : Skt. *pri-* 'please', *priya-* 'dear'. Barth. 1016.

22.18 PRIEST

Grk.	ἱερέας	Goth.	gudja	Lith.	kunigas
NG	παῖς	ON	goði, prest	Lett.	priesteris
Lat.	sacerdōs	Dan.	præst	ChSl.	ierejŭ, čistiŭlŭ, žrtic, svećenik, pop
It.	prete, sacerdote	Sw.	präst	SCR.	svećenik, pop
Fr.	prêtre	OE	sacerd, preost	Boh.	kněz, pop
Sp.	sacerdote (preste)	ME	preste	Pol.	ksiądz
Rum.	preot, popă	NE	priest	Russ.	svjaščennik, pop
Ir.	draui, sacart, cruimther	Du.	priester	Skt.	ritvij-, hotar-
Nlr.	sagart	OHG	ewart, priester	Av.	dāruvan-, zaotar-
W.	offeiriad	MHG	priester, ewart		
Br.	beleg	NHG	priester		

Of the words for 'priest', some are those used for the pagan priest, a few of which were retained in the Christian Church. More are terms arising in the Christian Church, which are used also when referring to a pagan priest.

Some are derived from words for 'holy', 'god', 'sacrifice', or 'invoke'. The most widespread Eur. group goes back to a Greek word for 'elder'; some others, likewise orig. terms of respect, to a child's word for 'father', or to a word denoting 'one of noble birth' which developed to 'king' or 'prince' and also, through 'master, lord', to 'priest'.

1. Grk. *ἱερέας*, fr. *ἱερός* 'holy' (22.19). Also *ἱεροθύτης*, cpd. with deriv. of *θύω* 'sacrifice'.

NG *παῖς*, fr. Byz. *παῖς* title of a bishop (as ecd. Lat. *pāpa*), fr. Grk. *πάρις* (Hom.), later *πάρις* child's word for 'father'.

2. Lat. *sacerdōs*, *-ōtis* (> It., Sp. *sacerdote*), fr. **sakro-dō-t-*, cpd. of *sacer* 'holy' (22.19) and a form of the root **dhē-* in Lat. *facere* 'do, make', etc. Ernout-M. 883. Walde-H. 1.442.

OFr. *prestre*, Fr. *prêtre* (Sp. *preste* now only in a specialized application), fr. ecd. Lat. *presbyter*, ecd. Grk. *πρεσβύτερος* 'elder' of the church, orig. comp. of *πρεσβυς* 'old man'; It. *prete*, Rum. *preot*, fr. a late Lat. by-form *praeblyter* (as if : *praebere* 'grant'). REW 6740.

Rum. *popă*, fr. Grk. through Slav. (cf. below, 6).

3. Ir. *draui* (gen. *drauid*) 'druid', name of the old pagan priest, cpd. of **dru-* seen in words for 'tree, firm, true', etc. and **uid-* 'know'. Walde-P. 2.805. Pedersen 1.61, 175. Thurneysen, Z. celt. Ph. 16.276 f.

Ir. *sacart*, Nlr. *sagart*, fr. Lat. *sacerdōs*. Vendryes, De hib. voc. 172. Ir. *cruimther*, OW *premler*, fr. late Lat. *praeblyter* (above, 2). Pedersen 1.198, 235, 287. Vendryes, De hib. voc. 132.

W. *offeiriad*, fr. MW *offeren* 'mass', fr. MLat. *offerenda* 'offerings, oblation'. Loth, Mots lat. 191.

Br. *beleg*, MBr. *baelec*, fr. **baelācos* 'one carrying the pastoral staff', fr. Lat. *baculum, baculus* (> W. *bagl*) 'staff'. Henry 30. Loth, Mots lat. 136. Ernaut, Dict. étym. s.v. *baelec*.

4. Goth. *gudja*, ON *goði* (the old pagan priest vs. the Christian *prestir*), fr. Goth. *guþ*, ON *goð</*

heilagr, OE *hālig*, OHG *heilag*, etc., general Gmc., fr. Goth. *hails*, ON *heill*, OE *hāl*, OHG *heil* 'in good health, sound, uninjured' (4.83), with semantic development through 'involute' or possibly 'bringing well-being'. Falk-Torp 396. Feist 232. NED s.v. *holy*.

ME *sacrid*, NE *sacred*, orig. pp. of *sacere* 'consecrate', fr. OFr. *sacrer* id., Lat. *sacrāre*, with history parallel to that of Fr. *sacré* (above, 2). NED s.v.

5. Lith. *šventas*, OPruss. *swints*, Lett. *svēls* (Lett. and perh. OPruss. forms fr. Slavic), ChSl. *světlъ*, etc. general Slavic, Av. *spanta-*, all fr. **kwento-*, deriv. of a *kwen-* attested in Lett. *svēlēt* 'celebrate', Av. *spanyah-*, *spāništa-* 'holier, holiest',

spānah- 'holiness', prob. Goth. *hunsal* 'sac-rifice' (22.15), but further root connections dub. Walde-P. 1.471. Barth. 1619 ff.

6. There is no quite distinctive Skt. word for 'holy', but the following sometimes have this sense.

Skt. *puṇya-* (etym.?) 'fortunate, pleasant, good', also 'pure' and 'holy', esp. in cpds. as *puṇya-bhū-* 'holy land', *puṇya-sthāna-* 'holy place'.

Skt. *tīrthaka-*, fr. *tīrtha-* 'passage, ford' (: *tr-* 'pass over, cross') and 'place of pilgrimage'.

Much more common is the sb. *muni-* 'holy man, saint, seer, ascetic' (but in RV 'impulse'), etym.?

22.21 CHURCH

(Both as the Body, Community, and as the Building except as noted, a for former, b for latter)

Grk.	(late) <i>ἐκκλησία</i> ; <i>κῆρυκον</i> (b)	Goth.	<i>aikklēsjō</i> (a)	Lith.	<i>bažnyčia</i>
NG	<i>ἐκκλησία</i>	ON	<i>kirkja</i>	Lett.	<i>baznīca</i>
Lat.	(late) <i>ecclesia</i> ; <i>basili-ca</i> (b)	Dan.	<i>kirkje</i>	ChSl.	<i>crkŭky</i>
It.	<i>chiesa</i>	Sw.	<i>kyrka</i>	SCr.	<i>crkva</i>
Fr.	<i>église</i>	OE	<i>cirice, circe</i>	Boh.	<i>čirkov</i> (a); <i>kostel</i> (b)
Sp.	<i>iglesia</i>	ME	<i>cherch(e), church(e)</i>	Pol.	<i>kościół</i>
Rum.	<i>biserică</i>	NE	<i>church</i>	Russ.	<i>cerkov'</i>
Ir.	<i>eclais</i>	Du.	<i>kerk</i>		
Nir.	<i>eaglais</i>	OHG	<i>chirihha, kirihha</i>		
W.	<i>eglwys</i>	MHG	<i>kirche</i>		
Br.	<i>iliz</i>	NHG	<i>kirche</i>		

With a few exceptions the same words cover 'church' both as the body, community, and as the building. But in all such cases one of these applications was the earlier, with subsequent extension to the other.

There are two main groups. In one, the Grk. *ἐκκλησία*, the old term for a political assembly, came to be used for the Christian 'church' as a body, later as a building, and was adopted in Latin and through Latin in the Romance and Celtic languages of western Europe.

In the other group, Grk. *κῆρυκον* 'Lord's house', in general less common than *ἐκκλησία* but a familiar name of the church (as building) in various regions, was adopted, prob. through an unattested Gothic form, in the Gmc. and Slav-ic languages, and then used also for the church as a body, like and very likely in-fluenced by Lat. *ecclesia* in both senses. This adoption of the less usual Grk. term has been much discussed and often brought into connection with the spread of Arianism. But this is disputed and

unnecessary. We need only conclude that the churches which first impressed the Goths (or other Gmc. peoples in the East) bore this name, as did, we know, many in Constantinople and Asia Minor. Kretschmer KZ 39.541 ff. (but against derivation through a pop. *κυριακόν*, cf. Streitberg, Gesch. d. idg. Sprachwissen-schaft 2.2.95). NED s.v. *church*. Sten-der-Petersen 424 ff. A. Popen, Do-num nat. Schrijnen 516 ff.

The few other words denoted orig. the church as a building.

The old words for 'temple' (22.13) were not generally retained to designate the Christian 'church', but (unlike those for 'god') were rejected as pointing to pagan worship. None of them furnished the usual word for 'church', but some have come into use in this sense also (not included in the list). Thus NG *vads* may be used as a generic term for 'place of worship' of any religion, and occurs in legal terminology (*vómos* *peri* *ἐνορια-κῶν* *ναῶν*) and many names of churches (*ναὸς* τοῦ ἁγίου Νικολάου, etc.); Nir. *teampall* is frequently 'church', formerly only Protestant; It. *tempio*, Sp. *templo*, Fr. *temple* sometimes 'church', esp. Prot-estant; NE *temple* sometimes 'church' (NED s.v. 2); so ChSl. *chramŭ*, SCr. *hram*, Boh. *chrám*, Russ. *chram*.

1. Grk. *ἐκκλησία* 'assembly' (: *ἐκ-καλέω* 'call, summon', *ἐκκλητός* 'se-lected'), the common political term, then in LXX the Jewish 'congregation', in NT also and usually the community of Christians, the 'church' as a body; later (ca. 300 A.D.) in the 'church' as a building (e.g. Eus. *οἶκος τῆς ἐκκλησίας* and simply *ἐκκλησία*). Hence Goth. *aikklēsjō* (in NT as body, in Calendar as building), Lat. *ecclesia* (both senses), and there-fore the Romance (except Rum.) and Celtic words (for Br. *iliz*, cf. Loth, Mots lat. 163).

2. Grk. *κῆρυκον* (sc. *δῶμα*) quotable as 'Lord's house, church' 300 A.D.+, neut. of *κῆρυκός*, fr. *κῆρυξ* 'master, Lord' (19.41). Hence, prob. through an unattested Goth. form, OE *cir(i)ce* (> ON *kirkja*), OHG *chirihha, kirihha*, etc., and the Slavic words, ChSl. *crkŭky*, SCr. *crkva*, Boh. *čirkov* (as body), Pol. *cerkiew* (now only 'Greek church'), Russ. *cerkov'*. Cf. references above.

The parallel late Lat. *dominicum*, though quotable as 'church', was short lived, in contrast to the persistent *dominica* or *dominicus* 'Lord's day, Sun-day', like Grk. *κυριακή* (14.52).

3. Lat. *basilica*, fr. Grk. *βασιλική*, fem. of *βασιλικός* 'royal', but used (first with *στοά*, then alone) for a certain type of building, and later applied to the early Christian churches of this form. Hence Rum. *biserică*, also Alb., Vegliot and Rhaeto-Roman words for 'church' (Fr. *basoche* in a quite different sense), and according to the evidence of Christian inscriptions *basilica* was once current over a much wider area. REW 972. Wartburg 1.270. Bartoli, Le tre basiliche di Ragusa e la coppia *basilica* ed *ecclesia* (Dubrovnik, Vol. II).

4. Lith. *bažnyčia*, Lett. *baznīca*, fr. Pol., Russ. *božnica* (Russ. 'chapel, small church', Pol. now 'synagogue') deriv., through adj. like ChSl. *božni*, of the word for 'god'. Brückner, Sl. Fremd-wörter 71, 167. Mühl-Endz. 1.369.

5. Boh. *kostel* 'church' as building (> Pol. *kościół* 'church' in both senses; also Russ. *kostel* for Catholic church), fr. Lat. *castellum* 'fortress' and at first ap-plied to a type of medieval fortified church, the existence of which is well at-tested. Cf. e.g. Sebastian, German For-tified Churches in Transylvania. Anti-quity 6(1932).301 ff. Berneker 582. Brückner 260.

6. ChSl. *blasogoviti*, etc., general Slavic, cpd. of *blagŭ* 'good' (16.71) with deriv. of *slavo* 'word' (18.26, reg. for *lōgos*), and so an exact translation of Grk. *εὐλογεῖν*. Berneker 69.

Boh. *žehnati*, Pol. *żegnać*, fr. NHG *segnen* (above, 4). Brückner 664.

7. Skt. *svasti-* 'well-being (*su-asti-*), good fortune', is used in phrases (with *dhā-* 'place', *kr-* 'make', etc.) which are virtually equivalent to 'bless', e.g. *svasti*

22.24 CURSE (vb.)

Grk.	<i>καταράσμαι</i>	Goth.	<i>fraiþjan, unþiubþjan</i>	Lith.	(<i>pra</i>) <i>keikti</i>
NG	<i>καταράσμαι</i>	ON	<i>hveða, bēnna</i>	Lett.	<i>nuolādti</i>
Lat.	<i>exsecrari, maledicere</i>	Dan.	<i>forbāde</i>	ChSl.	(<i>pro</i>) <i>kletiti</i>
It.	<i>maledire</i>	Sw.	<i>förbanna</i>	SCr.	<i>prokleti</i>
Fr.	<i>maudire</i>	OE	<i>wiergan</i> (<i>cursian</i>)	Boh.	<i>prokleti</i>
Sp.	<i>maldecir</i>	ME	<i>curse</i>	Pol.	<i>przekląć</i>
Rum.	<i>blestema</i>	NE	<i>curse</i>	Russ.	(<i>pro</i>) <i>klyas'</i>
Ir.	<i>maldachaim</i>	Du.	<i>vervloeken</i>	Skt.	<i>çap-</i>
Nir.	<i>malluighim</i>	OHG	<i>fluochōn</i>	Av.	<i>zav-</i> , sb. <i>āfri-</i>
W.	<i>meillithio</i>	MHG	<i>fluochen</i>		
Br.	<i>milliga</i>	NHG	<i>verfluchen, ver-wünschen</i>		

One group of words for 'curse' is the exact pendant, in form as well as sense, of those for 'bless', namely the eccl. Lat. *maledicere* with its descendants, orig. 'speak ill of' vs. *benedicere*, orig. 'speak well of'. The Grk. word means literally 'pray against', and the class. Lat. word is an opposite of 'consecrate'. But some nouns for 'prayer' or 'blessing' may themselves be used also for a 'curse' (cf. Grk. *ἀρά*, *εὐχολή*, Av. *āfri-*, below).

Other verbs are based on 'say away, reject', or 'forbid', or are derivs. of words for 'misfortune, evil' with the notion of 'invoke' implicit in the verb. A few are connected with words for 'howl, bark' or 'sound, noise', with development through some such notion as 'howl at, shout at' > 'revile'.

1. Grk. *καταράσμαι*, fr. deriv. of *ἀρά* 'prayer' (22.17) with *κατά* 'against'. But *ἀρά* itself is frequently used also for a 'curse'. Similarly *εὐχολή* 'prayer, vow' is used as 'imprecation, curse' in an Ar-cadian inscription (Schwyzer, Dial. Gr. Exempla 661.24).

2. Lat. *exsecrāre*, *-āre* (> It. *esecrare*, Fr. *exécrer*, etc. 'abhor, detest', but not the words for 'curse'), cpd. of *sacrāre* 'consecrate' (fr. *sacer* 'holy', 22.19) with *ex-* in its negating force. Ernout-M. 883.

Lat. eccl. *maledicere* (in class. Lat. *male dicere* 'speak ill of, abuse'), fr. *male* 'ill' and *dicere* 'say'. Hence It. *maledire*, Fr. *maudire*, Sp. *maldecir*. REW 5258.

Rum. *blestema*, fr. VLat. **blastēmāre* (> OFr. *blasmer* 'reproach, blame', etc.)

svajati 'hallow, consecrate' (cf. *svajatoj* 'holy' 22.19). Mühl-Endz. 3.1155.

6. ChSl. *blasogoviti*, etc., general Slavic, cpd. of *blagŭ* 'good' (16.71) with deriv. of *slavo* 'word' (18.26, reg. for *lōgos*), and so an exact translation of Grk. *εὐλογεῖν*. Berneker 69.

Boh. *žehnati*, Pol. *żegnać*, fr. NHG *segnen* (above, 4). Brückner 664.

7. Skt. *svasti-* 'well-being (*su-asti-*), good fortune', is used in phrases (with *dhā-* 'place', *kr-* 'make', etc.) which are virtually equivalent to 'bless', e.g. *svasti*

22.25 BAPTIZE

Grk.	<i>βαπτίζω</i>	Goth.	<i>daupjan</i>	Lith.	<i>krikštyti</i>
NG	<i>βαπτίζω</i>	ON	<i>skirva, kristna</i>	Lett.	<i>kristīt</i>
Lat.	<i>baptizare</i>	Dan.	<i>døbe</i>	ChSl.	<i>krŭstiti</i>
It.	<i>battizzare</i>	Sw.	<i>döpa</i>	SCr.	<i>krŭstiti</i>
Fr.	<i>baptiser</i>	OE	<i>fullian</i> (<i>dēpan</i> , <i>dyppan</i>)	Boh.	<i>křtiti</i>
Sp.	<i>bautizar</i>	ME	<i>baptise, cristen</i> (<i>fulle</i>)	Pol.	<i>chrześć</i>
Rum.	<i>boteza</i>	NE	<i>baptize</i> (<i>christen</i>)	Russ.	<i>krestit'</i>
Ir.	<i>baisim</i>	Du.	<i>doopen</i>		
Nir.	<i>baisim</i>	OHG	<i>tuofen</i>		
W.	<i>bedyddio</i>	MHG	<i>tuofen</i>		
Br.	<i>badezi</i>	NHG	<i>tuofen</i>		

Most of the words for 'baptize' are such as meant originally 'dip'. But the Greek word in its specialized eccl. sense was adopted in eccl. Latin and hence in the Romance and Celtic languages, as well as later English, while in most of the Gmc. languages native words for 'dip' were used for 'baptize'.

Other semantic sources are 'cleanse, purify', 'consecrate', and 'christianize', of which baptism was the outward symbol.

1. Grk. *βαπτίζω*, orig. 'dip', like *βάσσω* (see under 'dye', 6.40). Hence eccl. Lat. *baptizare* (often *baptidiare*), the Ro-mance words (Ofr. *ba(p)toier* beside *ba(p)tisier*, Fr. *baptiser*; REW 939, Wartburg 1.241 f.), the Celtic (but Ir. *baisim*, Nir. *baisim* through the sb. *baithis*, fr. Lat. *baptisma*; Pedersen 1.237, Vendryes, Dehib. voc. 115), and (through OFr. *baptisier*) ME *baptise*, NE *baptize*.

2. Lat. *tingere* 'moisten, dye' was used by some eccl. writers for 'baptize', as translation of Grk. *βαπτίζω*.

3. Goth. *daupjan* (ON *deyfa*, *deypa* only 'dip'), Dan. *døbe*, Sw. *döpa*, OE *diepan* ('dip'), but Anglian *dēpan* also 'baptize', so also *dyppan* from weak grade), OHG *MHG tuofen*, NHG *tuofen*, Du. *doopen*, all orig. Gmc. deriv. of Goth. *diups*, etc. 'deep' (12.67). Except in ON and OE, the orig. sense has been displaced by the secondary. Walde-P.

4. Lith. *krikštyti*, Lett. *kristīt*, fr. Slavic (below, 5). Brückner, Sl. Fremd-wörter 97, 175. Mühl-Endz. 2.281.

5. ChSl. *krŭstiti*, etc., general Slavic, fr. ChSl. *krŭstŭ*, etc. 'cross', this fr. Gmc. form for 'Christ' (12.77). Semantically the verb does not necessarily come through 'make the sign of the cross', but may be from the earlier sense of *krŭstŭ* as 'Christ' and so have the same de-velopment, through 'christianize', as ME *cristen*, etc. (above, 3). Berneker 634. Brückner 185. Stender-Petersen 421 f.

6. ChSl. *blasogoviti*, etc., general Slavic, cpd. of *blagŭ* 'good' (16.71) with deriv. of *slavo* 'word' (18.26, reg. for *lōgos*), and so an exact translation of Grk. *εὐλογεῖν*. Berneker 69.

Boh. *žehnati*, Pol. *żegnać*, fr. NHG *segnen* (above, 4). Brückner 664.

7. Skt. *svasti-* 'well-being (*su-asti-*), good fortune', is used in phrases (with *dhā-* 'place', *kr-* 'make', etc.) which are virtually equivalent to 'bless', e.g. *svasti*

22.26 FAST (vb.)

Grk.	<i>νηστεύω</i>	Goth.	<i>fastan</i>	Lith.	<i>gavėti, pasnikauti</i>
NG	<i>νηστεύω</i>	ON	<i>fasta</i>	Lett.	<i>gavēti</i>
Lat.	(eccl.) <i>iēiunāre</i>	Dan.	<i>faste</i>	ChSl.	<i>postiti</i>
It.	<i>digiunare</i>	Sw.	<i>fasta</i>	SCr.	<i>postiti</i>
Fr.	<i>jeûner</i>	OE	<i>fastan</i>	Boh.	<i>postiti se</i>
Sp.	<i>ayunar</i>	ME	<i>faste</i>	Pol.	<i>pościć</i>
Rum.	<i>postii</i> (<i>ajuna</i>)	NE	<i>fast</i>	Russ.	<i>postiti'sja</i>
Ir.	<i>troscim</i>	Du.	<i>vasten</i>	Skt.	<i>upavasa-</i>
Nir.	<i>troscim</i>	OHG	<i>fasten</i>		
W.	<i>ymprydio</i>	MHG	<i>vasten</i>		
Br.	<i>ium(i)</i>	NHG	<i>fasten</i>		

Among the verbs for 'fast' in the religious application here intended, only the Grk. word is clearly derived from a noun with the literal sense of 'not eat-ing'. The Lat. word is from an adj. which, though of doubtful etymology, means 'fasting, hungry' without re-ligious connotation, and the W. word is connected with one for a 'meal'.

The largest group, to which NE *fast* belongs, comes from the notion 'hold fast, keep, observe', and the use for 'go without food' without reference to the religious observance, though quotable in English from the earliest times (cf. NED s.v. *fast*, vb.2) and common to the modern Gmc. and Slavic languages, is sec-ondary.

1. Grk. *νηστεύω*, fr. *νήστις* 'not eating, fasting', cpd. of neg. prefix *νη-* or **νε-* and **stis*, fr. the root of *stō* 'eat' (5.11). Schwyzler, Gr. Gram. 431.

2. Lat. (eccl.) *iēiunāre* (> Fr. *jeûner*, Sp. *ayunar*, ORom. [and dial.] *ajuna*; with *dis-* > It. *digiunare*), fr. *iēiūnus* 'fasting' (*iēiūnus* Plaut.), etym. dub. Ernout-M. 472. Walde-H. 1.674 f. REW 4581.

Rum. *postii*, fr. Slavic (below, 6).

3. Ir. *troscim*, Nir. *troscim* (or more commonly phrase with sb. *trosgad* 'fast'), etym. dub., perh. : Ir. *tart* 'thirst', Lith. *troškus* 'thirsty', with de-

= eccl. Lat. *blasphēmāre*, fr. Grk. *βλασ-φημῆναι* 'speak ill of, slander, blaspheme', with cons. dissim. already in colloquial Grk. (cf. NG pop. *βλαστημῶ*). REW 1155. Wartburg 1.403.

3. Ir. *maldachaim*, Br. *milliga*, W. (arch.) *melligo*, fr. Lat. *maledicere*, but Nir. *malluighim* (older *maldachaim*), W. *meillithio*, derivs. of Ir. *maldacht*, W. *meillithio* (*meillith*), fr. Lat. *maledictiō* (whence also Br. *malloz* 'a curse'). Vendryes, Dehib. voc. 153. Loth, Mots lat. 186.

4. Goth. *fraiþjan* (in one case 'reject', but reg. 'curse'), cpd. of *þiþan* 'say' and *fra-* 'forth, away'.

Goth. *unþiubþjan* (once), neg. cpd. of *þiubþjan* 'bless' (22.23).

ON *bōlova*, fr. *bpl* 'misfortune' = OE *bealu* 'evil, woe' (NE *bale*), etc. Falk-Torp 46.

ON *banna* 'forbid' (18.38), also 'curse' (cf. Fritzner, s.v.), and in latter sense now Dan. *forbāde*, Sw. *förbanna*.

OE *wiergan* (*wirgan*), OHG *furvergilt* 'maledictus' (Tat.) : Goth. *gawargjan* 'condemn', *wargiþa* 'condemnation' (= OE *wiergþu* 'curse'), OE *wearg*, OHG *warg* 'villain, criminal', ON *vargr* 'wolf, thief, robber', prob. fr. the same root as OE *wyrpan*, OHG *wurpan* 'strangle'. Walde-P. 1.273. Falk-Torp 1354. Feist 325, 551.

OE *cursian* (late), ME, NE *curse*, fr. sb. OE *curs* (also late, but earlier and more frequent than the vb.), generally regarded as of unknown origin (so NED s.v.), but plausibly explained by Week-ley, Etym. Dict., as orig. 'wrath' (cf. earliest quotation *Goddess curs*), fr. an OFr. *curuz* = *corroz* 'anger, wrath' (Fr. *courroux* 16.42). Cf. the development of Grk. *ὀργή* 'wrath' (16.42), through

Av. *zav-* 'call, invoke' (18.41) may be 'curse', and *āfri-* (in cpds.), *āfri-* de-note 'blessing' or 'curse' (cf. 22.23). Cf. Y. 11.1 *brāyō haibim āsavanō āfrivačānō zavañti*, . . . *gauš zaočāram zavañti* 'three truly righteous creatures with maledic-tions curse, . . . the ox curses the priest'. Barth. 1667.

6. ChSl. *kletiti*, *prokletiti* (*kletiti se* also 'swear'), SCr. *prokleti*, Boh. *prokliti*, Pol. *przekląć*, Russ. (*pro*)*klyas'*, with iter. ChSl. *proklinati*, etc. and sbs. ChSl. *kletva*, etc., etym. dub. Berneker 525. Brückner 232 (: ChSl. *kloniti* 'in-cline, bow').

7. Skt. *çap-* (also 'swear'), with sb. *çāpa-* 'curse', prob. : *gabda-* 'sound, noise' (15.44).

Av. *zav-* 'call, invoke' (18.41) may be 'curse', and *āfri-* (in cpds.), *āfri-* de-note 'blessing' or 'curse' (cf. 22.23). Cf. Y. 11.1 *brāyō haibim āsavanō āfrivačānō zavañti*, . . . *gauš zaočāram zavañti* 'three truly righteous creatures with maledic-tions curse, . . . the ox curses the priest'. Barth. 1667.

'wrath of god' in NG pop. phrase *vā rōv þárr þá órrý*, virtually = 'curse him'!

OHG *fluochōn*, MHG *fluochen*, NHG *verfluchen*, Du. *vervloeken* (NHG *fluchen*, Du. *vloeken* now 'curse, swear' = 'use bad language') : OE *flōcan* 'clap the hands', OS for *flōcan* 'curse', Goth. *flōkan* 'la-ment' : Lat. *plangere* 'strike, lament', Grk. *πλῆγῃ* 'blow', etc., with development of 'beat the breast' > 'lament' and 'curse'. Walde-P. 2.92. Falk-Torp 239. Wei-gand-H. 1.561.

NHG *verwünschen*, cpd. of *wünschen* 'wish', with *ver-* as in *ver-achten* 'despise', etc., but esp. influenced by the early pop. use of *wunsch* as denoting some magical power. Paul, Deutsches Wtb. s.v. *wunsch*.

5. Lith. *keikti*, *prakeikti*, etym.?

Lett. *lādēt*, esp. *nuolādēt*, fr. *lāt* 'howl, bark' and 'revile' : Lith. *lōti*, ChSl. *la-jati*, Lat. *latrare* 'howl, bark', Goth. *lailōnan* (the 'reviled'). Walde-P. 2.376. Berneker 686 f. Mühl-Endz. 2.435 f., 442, 808 f.

6. ChSl. *kletiti*, *prokletiti* (*kletiti se* also 'swear'), SCr. *prokleti*, Boh. *prokliti*, Pol. *przekląć*, Russ. (*pro*)*klyas'*, with iter. ChSl. *proklinati*, etc. and sbs. ChSl. *kletva*, etc., etym. dub. Berneker

22.31 HEAVEN			
Grk. <i>οὐρανός</i>	Goth. <i>himina</i>	Lith. <i>dangus</i>	
NG <i>οὐρανός</i>	Lett. <i>debesis</i>		
Lat. <i>caelum</i>	Dan. <i>himmel</i>	ChSl. <i>nebo</i>	
It. <i>cielo</i>	Sw. <i>nebo</i>	Scr. <i>nebo</i>	
Fr. <i>ciel</i>	OE <i>heofon</i>	Boh. <i>nebo</i>	
Sp. <i>cielo</i>	ME <i>heaven</i>	Pol. <i>niebo</i>	
Rum. <i>cer</i>	NE <i>heaven</i>	Russ. <i>nebo</i>	
Ir. <i>nem</i> (riched)	Du. <i>hemel</i>	Skt. <i>yamasya bhavana-</i>	
Nlr. <i>neamh, flaitheas</i>	OHG <i>himil</i>	<i>svarga-, devaloka-</i>	
W. <i>nef</i>	MHG <i>himel</i>	<i>etc.</i>	
Br. <i>neñu</i>	NHG <i>himmel</i>	Av. <i>garō damāna- vašheuš</i>	

Nearly all the Eur. words for 'heaven', as the abode of the gods and the blessed, are such as orig. denoted the 'sky', most of them still so used, though there is occasional differentiation. Most of the Indo-Iranian terms are of quite different origin, expressions meaning literally 'abode of Yama', 'world of the gods', 'house of praise', 'best world', etc.

1. Words for 'sky' used also for 'heaven', see 1.51. A few of the old words are now used only or mainly in the latter sense, as Nlr. *neamh*, W. *nef*. Or there may be differentiation of parallel forms, as MLG *hemmel* 'heaven' vs. *heven* 'sky', NE *heaven* vs. pl. *heavens* = *sky*, conversely Lett. *debesis* 'sky' vs. pl. *debesis* 'heaven'. Furthermore, in the sense 'heaven' the pl. form is much more common than the sg. in the Grk. NT (Blass-Debrunner 141), and this is generally followed in the Vulgate, Goth., OE, OHG (Tat.), ChSl. and often in later versions (in English pl. Wyclif, sg. Tyndale).

2. Ir. *riched*, fr. **rigo-sedo-* or **rigi-*

sedo- lit. 'king's seat'. K. Meyer, Ber. Preuss. Akad. 1913.955. Pokorny, Z. celt. Ph. 10.199.

Nlr. *flaitheas*, 'kingdom, realm' and (esp. in pl.) 'heaven', fr. *flaith* 'ruler, prince' (19.35).

3. Skt. *yamasya* (gen. sg.) with *bhavana-*, *yoni-* (RV), *loka-*, *sādana-*, *grha-rājya-* (AV), the 'abode' ('world, seat, realm', etc.) of Yama, the Vedic ruler of the spirits of the departed in heaven (later of the dead in the underworld).

Similarly, later, *indrasya loka-* or *indraloka-* 'Indra's world' and *devaloka-* 'world of the gods' (*loka-* 'place, world', 1.11).

Skt. *svar-* 'sun' (1.52), 'sky' and 'heaven', in latter sense esp. *svarga-* (cpd. with the root of *gam-* 'go').

Av. *garō damāna-* (*nmāna-*) lit. 'house of praise' (16.79), and *vašheuš damāna- manashō* 'house of the good spirit'. Barth. 1092.

Av. *vahišta- ašhu-*, lit. the 'best life, world' (1.11). Barth. 109.

22.32 HELL			
Grk. <i>ᾗδης</i>	Goth. <i>halja, gaiainna</i>	Lith. <i>pekla</i>	
NG <i>κόλαστος</i>	ON <i>hel, helviti</i>	Lett. <i>elle (pekle)</i>	
Lat. <i>inferna</i> (neut. pl.),	Dan. <i>helvede</i>	ChSl. <i>adū, g'eona</i>	
<i>infernus, infernum</i>	Sw. <i>helvete</i>	Scr. <i>pakao</i>	
It. <i>inferno</i>	OE <i>hel (hellewite)</i>	Boh. <i>peklo</i>	
Fr. <i>enfer</i>	ME <i>helle</i>	Pol. <i>piekło</i>	
Sp. <i>infierno</i>	NE <i>hell</i>	Russ. <i>ad</i>	
Rum. <i>iad</i>	Du. <i>hel</i>	Skt. <i>naraka-, etc.</i>	
Ir. <i>ifern</i>	OHG <i>hella (hellaſtzi)</i>	Av. <i>drājō damāna-, etc.</i>	
Nlr. <i>ifreann</i>	MHG <i>helle</i>		
W. <i>ifern</i>	NHG <i>hölle</i>		
Br. <i>ifern</i>			

Words for 'hell' are based on such notions as 'place below', 'place of hiding', 'unseen' (?), 'punishment', 'house of the lie, worst world', etc. The burning 'pitch' of hell, so vividly portrayed by Christian writers, has furnished (through MHG) the regular words for 'hell' in several of the Balto-Slavic languages.

1. Grk. *ᾗδης* (Hom. 'Aīōns, gen. 'Aīōs, proper name and place of the departed spirits; in LXX reg. for the Hebr. *šəol*), etym. much disputed, e.g. fr. **ā-rib-* 'unseen' (ancients) and Schulze, Quaest. Ep. 468, Schwyzler, Gr. Gram. 266), or fr. **ai-rib-* : Lat. *saeuus* 'ferce' (Wackernagel, Walde-P. 2.445, etc.).

Grk. *γέεννα* (LXX, NT, taken over as *gehenna* in Vulgate and elsewhere), fr. a Hebr. word, orig. name of a valley where children were thrown to Moloch. NED s.v. *Gehenna*.

Grk. *κόλασις* 'chastisement' (: *κολάζω* 'chastise, punish', 21.37), hence NG pop. 'damnation' and 'hell'.

2. Lat. *inferna* (neut. pl., Tac.+), eccl. Lat. *infernus*, later *infernum* (> It. *inferno*, Fr. *enfer*, Sp. *infierno*), fr. adj. *infernus* 'belonging to the underworld' (epithet of Pluto, etc.), deriv. of *inferus* 'below, underground' (cf. *inferi* 'inhabitants of the lower world, the dead') : Goth. *undar*, etc. 'under'. Walde-P.

1.323. Ernout-M. 487. Walde-H. 1.698. REW 4397.

Rum. *iad*, fr. ChSl. *jadū* beside *adū* (below, 6). Tiktin 746.

3. Celtic words fr. Lat. *infernum*. Pedersen 1.201. Vendryes, De hib. voc. 146. Loth, Mots lat. 214.

4. Goth. *gaiainna*, reg. for Grk. *γέεννα* (above, 1).

Goth. *halja* (reg. for Grk. *ᾗδης*), ON *hel* ('abode of the dead, death'), OE *hel(l)*, OHG *hella*, etc., general Gmc., fr. the root of OE, OHG *helan*, Ir. *celim*, Lat. *occulere*, *cēlāre* 'conceal, hide', etc. (12.27). Walde-P. 432 f. Falk-Torp 393. Feist 240. NED s.v. *hell*.

ON *helviti*, Dan. *helvede*, Sw. *helvete*, OE *hellewite*, OHG *hellaſtzi*, cpd. of preceding with ON *vīti*, OE *wīte*, etc., 'punishment' (21.37), and orig. 'hell-punishment', then its place and so equivalent to the simple *hel* (in ON Christian terminology usual v. *hel* for the pagan *hel*, but only a less common variant in OE, OHG, MHG). Falk-Torp 393.

5. Lith. *pekla* (Lett. *pekle* 'abyss', sometimes 'hell', with final e, fr. *elle*), fr. WhRuss. or Ukr. *peklo* (below, 6). Brückner, Sl. Fremdwörter 117, 180. Mühl.-Endz. 3.193.

Lett. *elle*, fr. MLG *helle* (above, 4) Mühl.-Endz. 1.568.

6. ChSl. *adū* and *g'eona*, fr. Grk. *ᾗδης*

22.35 DEMON (Evil Spirit)			
Grk. (eccl.) <i>δαίμων, δαιμόνιον</i>	Goth. <i>unhulþō, skōhsl</i>	Lith. <i>velnias, demonas</i>	
NG <i>δαίμονας, δαιμόνιον</i>	ON <i>djǫfull (tröll)</i>	Lett. <i>velna</i>	
Lat. (eccl.) <i>daemon, daemonium</i>	Dan. <i>ond aand, demon</i>	ChSl. <i>bēsa</i>	
It. <i>demônio</i>	Sw. <i>ond ande, dāmon</i>	Scr. <i>złoduh</i>	
Fr. <i>démon</i>	OE <i>dēoful (unholda)</i>	Boh. <i>zlý duch, démon</i>	
Sp. <i>demonio</i>	ME <i>devil, demon</i>	Pol. <i>zły duch</i>	
Rum. <i>demon</i>	NE <i>demon</i>	Russ. <i>bes</i>	
Ir. <i>demon</i>	Du. <i>demon</i>	Skt. <i>rakṣas-</i>	
Nlr. <i>deamhan</i>	OHG <i>tiufal, unholdo</i>	Av. <i>daēva-, OPers. daēva-</i>	
W. <i>cythraul</i>	MHG <i>tiufal, unhold</i>		
Br. <i>aerouant</i>	NHG <i>dāmon, unhold</i>		

Among the words for 'demon' a widespread Eur. group goes back to a Grk. word which in classical times denoted one's good or evil genius and only later had the definitely bad sense of 'evil spirit'.

Others are connected with words for 'hostile', 'adversary', 'frightful', 'injury', etc. In some cases 'evil spirit' is the common term. The Iranian words reflect the fall of the old Aryan gods to the role of demons under the Zoroastrian reform.

But frequently the words for 'devil' (22.34) are used also to cover the lesser devils or 'demons'. In the NT Grk. *διάβολος*, always sg. 'the devil, Satan', and *δαίμων* or *δαιμόνιον* 'demon' are kept apart, and this distinction was followed in the Vulgate. But in the English and German versions, from the earliest to the present, the words for 'devil' have been used also in the latter sense (e.g. Mt. 9.34 *devils* in King James and Revised, *teufel* in Luther), and similarly (through Luther) in the Lith. and Lett. versions. Cf. NED s.v. *demon*.

1. Grk. *δαίμων*, in Hom. 'divine power', hence power that controls one's fate, one's good or evil genius, but eccl. (NT+) 'evil spirit, demon', prob. : *δαίωμα* 'distribute, allot'. Walde-P. 1.763. Boisacq 162. Hence, or fr.

δαίμωνιον, eccl. Lat. *daemon, daemonium*, and the widespread Eur. forms.

2. W. *cythraul*, orig. 'adversary' = *cythraul* 'contrary', fr. Lat. *contrārius*. Pedersen 1.234. Loth, Mots lat. 158.

Br. *aerouant*, fr. aer 'serpent' (3.77).

3. Goth. *unhulþō* (usual for *δαίμων*; also *unhulþa*, but this mostly for *διάβολος*), OE *unholda* (rare), OHG *unholdo*, also fem. *unholda* (both rare), MHG *unholde*, NHG *unhold* : adj. OE, OHG *unhold* 'hostile', neg. cpd. of Goth. *hulþs*, OE, OHG *hold* 'merciful, gracious', this prob. : OE *heald*, OHG *hald* 'leaning forward, inclined'. Walde-P. 1.430. Feist 274. Weigand-H. 2.1118.

Goth. *skōhsl*, prob. : Ir. *scól* 'supernatural being, specter' (22.45), perh. (as 'wandering spirit?') fr. the root of Goth. *skēwjan* 'wander', Ir. *scúichim* 'depart, disappear'. Walde-P. 2.557. Feist 434.

ON *troll*, a supernatural being, a sort of 'ghost, monster' mostly evil, the nearest pagan predecessor of 'demon', etym. dub. Walde-P. 1.796. Falk-Torp 1286. Hellquist 1223.

Dan. *ond aand*, Sw. *ond ande* (latter reg. in NT version, where Dan. *djævel* 'evil spirit' (*ond* 16.72; *aand*, *ande* 16.11).

ON *djǫfull*, OE *dēoful*, OHG *tiufal*, etc. 'devil' (22.34), used also for 'demon' (and so still in NE, NHG, Du., Dan. versions of NT).

4. Lith. *velnias*, Lett. *velns* 'devil' (22.34), also 'demon'.

5. ChSl. *bēsū* (reg. for *δαιμόνιον*), Scr. *bījes* (but mostly 'rage'), Boh. *bēs*, Pol. *bies*, Russ. *bes* (only ChSl. and Russ. the usual words) : Lith. *baisa* 'fright', *baissus* 'frightful' beside *baimė* 'fear', etc. (16.53). Berneker 56.

Scr. *złoduh*, Boh. *zlý duch*, Pol. *zły duch* 'evil spirit' (16.72, 16.11), now apparently the best words (but words for 'devil' in NT versions).

6. Skt. *rakṣas-* (most usual term for 'demon', but also 'injury') : Av. *rašah-* 'injury', raš- 'injure', prob. Grk. *ῥαχέω* 'rend, break'. Walde-P. 2.362. Barth. 1516.

Skt. *asura-*, orig. 'spiritual, beneficent

spirit' and epithet of the gods (see 22.12), then (already sometimes in RV, commonly in AV and the Brahmanas) 'evil spirit, demon'.

Skt. *piśāca-*, used of a special class of demons : *piśāca-* 'slandorous, wicked', Lith. *piktas* 'bad', etc. (16.72). Walde-P. 2.110. Uhlenbeck 167.

Av. *daēva-*, OPers. *daēva-* (the latter only recently quotable; cf. the Daiva-inscription of Xerxes, Herzfeld, Arch. Mitt. aus Iran 8.56 ff., Kent, Language 13.292 ff.) = Skt. *deva-* 'god', etc. After the Zoroastrian rejection of the old religion and the worship of Ahura Mazda as the supreme deity, the old Aryan gods came to be regarded as 'evil spirits, demons'. Barth. 669 f.

22.36 PAGAN, HEATHEN (sb.)

Grk. (eccl.) <i>ἔθνη</i> (pl.), <i>ἔθνη</i>	Goth. <i>haiþnō</i> (nom. sg. fem.), <i>þiudōs</i> (pl.)	Lith. <i>stabmeldys, pagonis</i>
NG <i>εἰδωλόατρος</i>	ON <i>heidiŋgi</i>	Lett. <i>pagāns</i>
Lat. (eccl.) <i>gentēs</i> (pl.), <i>gentilis, ethnicus, pagānus</i>	Dan. <i>heidiŋgi</i>	ChSl. <i>jezyei</i> (pl.), <i>jezyčnikū</i>
It. <i>paganus</i>	Sw. <i>heidiŋgi</i>	Scr. <i>paganin, neznaščac</i>
Fr. <i>païen</i>	OE <i>hæþen, þeoda</i> (pl.)	Boh. <i>pohan</i>
Sp. <i>paganus</i>	ME <i>heþen, pagane</i>	Pol. <i>poganiŋ</i>
Rum. <i>pagin</i>	NE <i>pagan, heathen</i>	Russ. <i>jasjčnik</i>
Ir. <i>geniti</i> (pl.), <i>pāgan</i>	Du. <i>heidēn</i>	
Nlr. <i>pāganach</i>	OHG <i>heidēn, diota</i> (pl.)	
W. <i>pagan</i>	MHG <i>heidēn</i>	
Br. <i>pagan</i>	NHG <i>heide</i>	

Most of the words for 'pagan, heathen' are either formal or semantic borrowings from Grk. or Lat. eccl. terms.

A few words for 'idolater' (in general these are formal or semantic borrowings from Grk.; cf. NG below) which serve also for 'heathen' are included.

1. Grk. *ἔθνη*, pl. of *ἔθνος* 'people, nation' (19.22), was used by Jewish writers (LXX, NT) with special reference to the non-Jewish nations, 'heathen' from their point of view. Hence the similar use of words for 'nations' in the other versions, as Lat. *gentēs*, Goth. *þiudōs*,

OE *þeoda*, OHG *diota*, ChSl. *jezyci*. Deriv. *ἔθνωδς*, properly 'national', but in NT 'heathen'. Similarly Lat. *ethnicus* or *gentilis*.

Grk. *Ἑλληνες* 'Greeks' was used in the NT (e.g. Jn. 7.35) in the same way as *ἔθνη* (and in other versions often rendered by the same words), and so in Christian writers often 'heathen'. (Hence its long disuse as a national name, revived in modern times.)

Grk. eccl. *εἰδωλόατρος* (NT) 'idol-worshiper, idolater' (cpd. of *εἰδωλον* 'image' and agent noun : *λατρεῖν* 'serve,

and *γέεννα*, reg. in Gospels, former more common in Supr., Russ. *ad* and *geenna* in church writings, only the former pop. word.

Scr. *pakao*, Boh. *peklo*, Pol. *piekło* (Russ. *peklo* dial.), fr. MHG *pech* 'pitch' in its use for the burning pitch of hell and also for 'hell' itself. Brückner 407. Grimm, Deutsches Wtb. s.v. *Pech*.

7. Skt. *naraka-* (adj. *nāraka-*, hence *nārāka-loka-* 'hell', AV 12.4.36) : Grk. (*ἑ)νέρεπος* 'of the nether world', Umbr. *nertru* 'sinistro', etc. (12.42). Walde-P. 2.333 f. Uhlenbeck 143.

Other expressions for 'hell' in AV, etc., *aśū loka-* 'yonder world', *adharād grha-*

'the house below', *adhama- tamas-* 'lowest darkness', etc. Cf. also Norman Brown, The Rīgvedic equivalent of Hell, JAOS 61.76 ff.

Av. *drājō damāna-* 'house of the lie' (16.67) vs. *garō damāna* 'house of praise' (22.31). Barth. 779, 1092.

Av. *acišta- ašhu-* 'worst world' (*acišta-* superl. of *aka-* 'bad', 16.72) vs. *vahišta- ašhu-* 'best world' (22.31), also *aciš-tahyā- damāna- manashō* 'house of the worst spirit' vs. *vašheuš damāna manashō* 'house of the good spirit'. Barth. 53.

Av. *dušašhu-* and *daošašhu-*, cpd. of *duš-* 'evil' and *ašhu-* 'world'. Barth. 675, 755.

22.34 DEVIL

Grk. <i>διάβολος</i>	Goth. <i>diab(a)ulus, unhulþa</i>	Lith. <i>velnias</i>
NG <i>διάβολος</i>	ON <i>djǫfull</i>	Lett. <i>velna</i>
Lat. (eccl.) <i>diabolus</i>	Dan. <i>djævel</i>	ChSl. <i>djavalū</i>
It. <i>diavolo</i>	Sw. <i>djaval</i>	Scr. <i>dawo, wrag</i>
Fr. <i>diable</i>	OE <i>dēoful</i>	Boh. <i>d'ábel, d'as, čert</i>
Sp. <i>diablo</i>	ME <i>devell</i>	Pol. <i>djabel, czar</i>
Rum. <i>drac, diavol</i>	NE <i>devil</i>	Russ. <i>čort, djavol</i>
Ir. <i>diabul</i>	Du. <i>duivel</i>	Skt.
Nlr. <i>diabhal</i>	OHG <i>tiufal, diufal</i>	Av. <i>ašra- mainyu-</i>
W. <i>diafol</i> (diavul arch.)	MHG <i>tiufel</i>	
Br. <i>diaoul</i>	NHG <i>teufel</i>	

Most of the usual Eur. words for 'devil' come from a Grk. word meaning orig. 'slandorous, a slanderer'.

Besides this group, the Hebr. *šātān*, orig. 'adversary', though rendered by *διάβολος* in the LXX, is adopted in the NT as *Σατανᾶς*, hence the familiar *Satan* or the like in most Eur. languages, but less generic than 'devil'.

Words for 'dragon' and 'enemy' are also used for 'devil'.

1. Grk. *διάβολος* 'slandorous, a slanderer' (: *διαβάλλω* 'slander', orig. 'throw across', cpd. of *βάλλω* 'throw'), later (LXX+) 'devil'. Hence the widespread Eur. forms, mostly through Lat. *diabolus*. The diphthong of OHG *tiufal*, etc. is possibly due to pop. association with *tiuf* 'deep' (Frings, Don. Nat. Schrijnen 486). There are some popular short forms, as Boh. *d'as* beside *d'ábel*. REW 2622. Pedersen 1.201. Falk-Torp 144. Berneker 199. NED s.v. *devil*.

2. Rum. *drac*, pop. vs. eccl. *diavol*, fr. Lat. *draco* 'dragon'. Same development in Alb. *dreg* beside *djall*, Fr. dial. *drac*, and MDu. *drake*. Cf. NT, Rev. 12.9

ὁ δράκων ὁ μέγας, ὁ ὄφις ὁ ἀρχαῖος, ὁ καλούμενος Διάβολος καὶ ὁ Σατανᾶς (similarly Rev. 20.2); Av. *ašim dahākam* . . . *yam druŋim* 'the dragon Dahaka, the lie'. REW 2759. Tiktin 567. Wartburg 1.150.

3. Goth. *unhulþa*, see Goth. *unhulþō* 'demon' (22.35).

ON *fjǫndi*, OE *fēond*, OHG *fiant* 'enemy' (19.52) were often used for the 'arch-enemy, the devil'.

4. Lith. *velnias* (older *velinas, velnas*), Lett. *velns* : Lith. *velė*, Lett. *velis* 'spirit of the dead, ghost' (22.45). Mühl.-Endz. 4.532 f.

5. Scr. *wrag* = ChSl. *wragū* 'enemy', etc. (19.52).

Boh. *čert*, Pol. *czart*, Russ. *čort*, etym. dub. Berneker 172. Brückner 73.

6. Of the Skt. words for 'evil spirit, demon' (22.35) there seems to be none which can be singled out as particularly appropriate for 'devil'.

Av. *ašra- mainyu-*, the personified 'evil spirit' (*ašra-* 16.72, *mainyu-* 16.11), the 'demon of demons' (*daēvamaqm daēvō*, Vd. 19.1), clearly the Zoroastrian 'devil'.

worship'), besides being the source of the widespread terms for 'idolater', may also serve for 'heathen' in NG, where *ἔθνωδς* is restored to its original sense of 'national' (but still pl. *ἔθνωδς* 'heathen' eccl.).

stabyti 'stop', Skt. *stabh-* 'support, prop', etc. Walde-P. 2.625.

Lith. *balvonas* (reg. word for 'idol' in Trowitsch and Kurschat NT versions), fr. Pol. *batwan* 'idol' (below, 5).

Lett. *elks* with sense of 'idol' abstracted fr. phrase *elka dievs* (so reg. for 'idol' in Lett. NT), lit. 'god of the grove' (*elka* gen. sg. : Lith. *elkas, alkas* 'sacred grove'). Mühl.-Endz. 1.567.

5. ChSl. *kumirā* (> SCr., Russ. *kumir*), etym.? Berneker 644.

SCr., Russ. *idol*, fr. Lat. *idolum* (above, 1).

Boh. *modla* = Pol. *modla* 'prayer' (OPol. also 'idol') : ChSl. *moliti se*, etc. 'pray' (22.17). 'Idol' through 'pagan'

22.41 SUPERSTITION

Grk.	<i>δεδαιμονία</i>	Goth.	.....	Lith.	<i>niektikytė</i>
NG	<i>δεδαιμονία</i>	ON	<i>hindrvin</i>	Lett.	<i>mān'ticība</i>
Lat.	<i>superstitio</i>	Dan.	<i>oertro</i>	ChSl.	.....
It.	<i>superstitio</i>	Sw.	<i>vidskelpse, vantro</i>	SCr.	<i>praznojzerje</i>
Fr.	<i>superstitio</i>	OE	<i>oertro</i>	Boh.	<i>pověra</i>
Sp.	<i>superstitio</i>	ME	<i>supersticion</i>	Pol.	<i>zabobon</i>
Rum.	<i>superstitiune, superstije</i>	NE	<i>superstition</i>	Russ.	<i>sujeverie</i>
Ir.	.....	Du.	<i>bigeloo</i>		
NIr.	<i>baosichreideamh</i>	OHG	<i>ubermezzi</i>		
W.	<i>coelgrefydd, ofergoel</i>	MHG	<i>aberglaube</i>		
Br.	<i>treuskredenn, briz-kredenn</i>	NHG	<i>aberglaube</i>		

Much of what we regard as superstition was once, and still is among many peoples, an integral part of religious cult; and at best the line between 'religion' and 'superstition' is a variable one according to time and place. But a distinction was made even in pagan times. Theophrastus (Charact. 28) expounds it and Cicero (Nat. deorum 2.28.71) remarks that not only the philosophers but also *nostri maiores superstitionem a religione separaverunt*.

The Grk. word means 'fear of supernatural power' in good or bad sense, the

object of prayer'. Berneker 2.65. Brückner 343.

Pol. *balwan*, also and orig. 'block, post' = Boh. *bolvan* 'block, clod, lump', ORuss. *bolvan* 'block, post, idol, altar', etc., loanword fr. some Asiatic form. Development of 'idol' through the sacred 'block, pillar' of pagan worship. Berneker 41. Brückner 13.

Boh. *bázek*, Pol. *bożek*, derivs. of words for 'god' (22.12), prob. influenced by NHG *götze*.

6. Skt. *pratimā* 'image, statue' (9.83), applied to images of the gods, hardly has any reference to false gods in ancient times, but is used for 'idol' in a modern Skt. translation of the NT.

22.42 MAGIC, WITCHCRAFT, SORCERY

Grk.	<i>μαγεία, μαγική τέχνη</i>	Goth.	<i>lūbjaleisē</i>	Lith.	<i>magija, žynystė, burvė</i>
NG	<i>μαγεία, φάρμακία, βασκανία</i>	ON	<i>seiðr, lauf, etc.</i>	Lett.	<i>magija, žynystė, burvė</i>
Lat.	<i>magia, ars, magicōs</i>	Dan.	<i>trolldom, magi</i>	ChSl.	<i>čari (pl.), vāšiba</i>
It.	<i>magia, sortilegio, stregoneria</i>	Sw.	<i>trolldom, svartkonst</i>	SCr.	<i>čar, mađije (pl.)</i>
Fr.	<i>magie, sorcellerie</i>	OE	<i>wiccecraft, wīgung, drǣgcraft</i>	Boh.	<i>kouzlo, čarodějství</i>
Sp.	<i>magia, bruja, hechicera</i>	ME	<i>magik, witchcraft, sorcery</i>	Pol.	<i>magia, czary, czarodziejstwo</i>
Rum.	<i>vrajitorie, farmec, magie, fapt</i>	NE	<i>magia, witchcraft, sorcery</i>	Russ.	<i>magija, čary, čarodějstvo, volšebstvo</i>
Ir.	<i>druidicht, aimmitecht</i>	Du.	<i>tooverkunst</i>	Skt.	<i>yātū-, kṛtyā-, māyā-</i>
NIr.	<i>draoidheacht, píseog</i>	OHG	<i>zouber, zoubere</i>	Av.	<i>yātū-</i>
W.	<i>hud, swyngufaredd</i>	MHG	<i>zouber, zoubere</i>		
Br.	<i>strobinnell, breu (hud)</i>	NHG	<i>zouber, zoubere, hezerei</i>		

latter becoming dominant. The semantic history of Lat. *superstitio* is disputed (but see below). Most of the other terms are cpds. of words for 'belief' with words for 'perverse, vain, bad' or prefixes having pejorative force. A few are based on 'what is beyond (the normal), abnormal'. Development through 'survival (of older beliefs)' has been assumed in certain cases, but in all these it is doubtful.

1. Grk. *δεδαιμονία* lit. 'fear of supernatural power', used in good or bad sense (for latter cf. Theophr. Charact.

28 with Jebb's comment), fr. adj. *δεδαιμονος* 'pious' and 'superstitious', cpd. of *δαιμων* : *δαιδα* 'fear', sbs. *δαις, δαίμα* (16.53), and *δαιμων* 'divine power', later 'demon' (22.35).

2. Lat. *superstitio* (> Romance words), fr. *superstare* 'stand over'. Semantic development disputed, prob. not 'survival' (this sense in *superstes*, only late in vb.), perh. best fr. 'standing over' through 'wonder, astonishment, awe'. Cf. Lith. *stebėti* 'be astonished', orig. 'be stiff, rigid', and some other words for 'wonder' based on similar notions (16.15). NED s.v. *superstition*. Ernout-M. 983 (not clear as to semantic history). W. Otto, Archiv für Religionswissenschaft 12.548 ff.

3. Ir. word for 'superstition'? NIr. *baosichreideamh* and *saobhchreideamh*, cpds. of *baos* 'folly, foolish' (Ir. *bās* 'folly', 17.22) and *saobh* 'perverse' with *creideamh* 'belief'.

W. *coelgrefydd*, cpd. of *coel* 'omen' (22.47) and *crefydd* 'religion', orig. 'belief' (22.11).

W. *ofergoel*, cpd. of *ofer* 'waste, vain' and *coel* 'omen' and 'belief'.

Br. *treuskredenn* (Vallée, Ernault), *brizkredenn* (Vallée), *gwallgreden*, *gwallfeiz* (Le Gonidec), cpds. of *treus* 'across, contrary', *briz* 'spotted' (as prefix pejorative) or *gwall* 'bad' (16.72) with words for 'religion, belief' (22.11).

4. ON *hindrvin*, cpd. of *hindri* 'hinder, latter' and *vin* 'witness', orig. 'knowledge'. Semantically prob. not through 'survival of old beliefs' (as Falk-Torp 807), but through sense seen in vb. *hindra* 'hinder, be wrong'.

Dan. *oertro*, Sw. *oertro*, cpd. of *over*, *över* 'over' and *tro* 'belief', like ODu. *overgeloof*, prob. as 'what is beyond, contrary to true belief' (rather than 'surviving belief', as Falk-Torp). Falk-Torp 807. Franck-V. W. 65. Hellquist 1473.

Sw. *vantro* (Dan. *vantro* formerly also 'superstition', now 'disbelief'), cpd. of *van-* 'mis-' (= OE, OHG *wan-*, cf. NE *wanton*, NHG *wahnsinn*, etc.) and *tro* 'belief'. Falk-Torp 1348. Hellquist 1307.

Sw. *vidskelpae* (OSw. *vidskipilse*), fr. a phrase *skipa vidh* 'practice' (magic)? Hellquist 1340.

OE *aƿgalp* (glosses Lat. *superstitio*, cf. Bosworth-Toller, Suppl. s.v.), cpd. of *aƿ* (*aƿ*, *of*), here with pejorative or negating force (cf. *ofunnan* 'begrudge, refuse', beside *unnan* 'grant', *offynnan* 'displease', beside *fyncan* 'seem', *afgod* 'idol', beside *god* 'god', etc.) and deriv. of *galan* 'sing, enchant'.

ME *supersticion*, NE *superstition* fr. Fr. *superstition* or its Lat. source. NED s.v.

Du. *bigeloo*, cpd. of *bij-* 'by' and *geloof* 'belief'. Franck-v. W. 65.

OHG *ubermezzi*, *-chi* (gloss *supersticio*, Steinmeyer-Sievers 1.96), lit. 'immoderation', fem. abstract of adj. = NHG *übermässig*.

MHG *aberglaube*, NHG *aberglaube*, cpd. of *gloube, glaube* 'belief' with *aber-* in its pejorative sense (as in *abewrit* 'false wit, absurdity', etc.). Weigand-H. 1.6. Kluge-G. 2. Early NHG also

missglaube (Luther; but MHG *misseglaube* 'mistrust') and *afterglaube*, cpd. with *after* 'after' but here in its pejorative sense (cf. MHG *afterglaube* 'perfidia' and Weigand-H. 1.27).

5. Lith. *niektikytė* (NSB, Lalis), cpd. of neg. *niek-* (: *niekas* 'no one, nothing') and deriv. of *tikėti* 'believe'.

Lett. *mān'ticība*, cpd. first part : *mānīt* 'deceive', *mānīs* 'phantom, ghost', etc., and *ticība* 'belief'.

6. SCr. *praznojzerje*, fr. cpd. of *prazan* 'empty, vain' (13.22) and *vjera* 'belief'. Boh. *pověra*, cpd. of *po* 'after' and *věra*

'drug', *lyblāc* 'sorcery, witchcraft', OHG *luppi* 'poison, magic', etc., second part : *lais* 'know', *laisjan* 'teach', etc. Feist 337.

ON *seiðr*, see under W., Br. *hud* (above, 3).

ON *laufr*, MLG *löwer*, Du. *tooverkunst* (or *-kraft*), OHG *zoubar*, MHG *zouber*, NHG *zauber, zauberei*, prob. : OE *lāfor*, 'pigment, red lead' (NE dial. *tiver*). The fact that the runes were colored red may furnish the connecting link, but root connection and primary sense are obscure. Weigand-H. 2.1304. Kluge-G. 704. Franck-v. W. 703.

ON *görnringar*, pl. of *görnring* 'act, deed' (: *gørna* 'do, make', 9.11) is used also for 'magical acts, witchcraft'.

ON *galdr*, pl. of *galdr* 'song, chant, spell' (: *gala* 'sing, chant', 18.2), freq. 'magic, witchcraft'.

Dan. *trolldom*, Sw. *trolldom*, fr. ON *troll* 'giant, monster, demon' (22.35), Dan. *trolld*, Sw. *troll* 'goblin, imp'.

Sw. *svartkonst*, lit. 'black art'.

OE *wiccecraft*, ME *witchcraft*, NE *witchcraft*, cpd. of *wicca* 'witch' (22.43) and *craft* 'power, skill'.

OE *drǣgcraft*, similar cpd. of *drǣg* 'magician', fr. Ir. *drui* 'priest, magician'.

OE *wīgung*, *wīgle*, beside vb. *wīglian* 'practice divination or sorcery' = MLG *wichelen* id. : OE *wicca* 'witch', etc. (22.43).

OE *scīnlāc* 'phantom' (22.45), also 'magic'. Hence *scīnlēca* 'magician'.

ME *magik*, NE *magic*, through OFr. *magique*, fr. Lat. *magica ars* (above, 2). NED s.v.

ME *sorcerye*, NE *sorcery*, fr. OFr. *sorcerie* (above, 2).

NHG *hezerei*, fr. *heze* 'witch' (22.43).

5. Lith. *magija*, through Pol. or Russ. fr. Lat. *magia* (above, 2).

6. ChSl. *čari*, pl. (cf. *čaro-ději* 'wizard'; general Slavic *čaro-* in cpds.), SCr. *čar* (*čarobia, čarolika*, etc.), Pol. *czary*, Russ. *čary* (both pl.), Boh. *čarodějství*, Pol. *czarodziejstwo*, Russ. *čarodějstvo*, etc., prob. fr. the root seen in Skt. *kr-* 'make, do', with specialization of 'act' as in Skt. *kṛtyā* (below, 7). Walde-P. 1.518. Berneker 136 f. Brückner 72.

ChSl. *vāšiba* (Supr. = *μαγεία*), Russ. *volšebstvo*, fr. ChSl. *stūchvā* (Supr.), obs. Russ. *volchvā* 'wizard, magician', orig. dub., perh. a loanword based on ON *vplā* 'prophethess, sibyl'. Pedersen, IF 5.66. Vondrák 1.442.

Boh. *kouzlo*, Pol. *gusta* (pl.), etym.? Berneker 654.

SCr. *mađije* (pl.), Pol. *magia*, Russ. *magija*, fr. Lat. *magia* (above, 2).

7. Skt., Av. *yātū-* (both more commonly personal 'sorcerer', with derivs., e.g. Skt. *Av. yātumant-* 'practicing magic', root connection? Walde-P. 1.197. Barth. 1283 f.

Skt. *kṛtyā* 'deed, act', but esp. 'magic, witchcraft' (also 'witch'), fr. *kr-* 'make, do'. Walde-P. 1.517 f.

Skt. *māyā* 'supernatural power, magic', etym. dub. Walde-P. 2.220. Uhlenbeck 222.

OE *wicca*, ME *wyccche*, NE *witch* (beside masc. OE *wicca*, etc.) : OE *wiccan* 'practice witchcraft', MLG *wicken* id., also OE *wigian*, MLG *wichelen* 'practice divination or sorcery', these : Goth. *weihs* 'holy' (22.19), *weihan* 'consecrate', etc. Walde-P. 1.232. Falk-Torp 1376. Frank-v. W. 791. NED s.v. *witch*.

OE *hagtesse* (whence shortened form ME *hegge, hagge*, NE *hag*, partly 'witch'; cf. NED s.v.), OHG *hagazussa* (*hag-zissa, hāziz*, etc.), MHG *heze, heze*, NHG *heze* (> Du. *heks*, Dan. *heks*, Sw. *håxa*), etym. dub., perh. a cpd. of word seen in ON *hagi* 'pasture land', OE *haga* 'inclosure', Du. *haag* 'hedge', etc. (cf. ON *tūnriða*, OHG *zūnrīta*, lit. 'hedge-rider', used of witches and ghosts), second part : Norw. dial. *tysja* 'elf'. Falk-Torp 392. Kluge-G. 248. Otherwise J. Franck, Geschichte des Wortes Hexe (cf. IF Anz. 15.100).

ME, NE *sorcereess*, fem. of *sorcer*, *sorcerer*, fr. OFr. *sorcier* 'sorcerer' (above, 2). NED s.v.

MHG *zouberinne*, NHG *zouberin*, fem. of *zouberer, zoubere* 'sorcerer' : OHG *zoubar*, cpd. 'magic' (22.42). Similarly Du. *toovenares*, fem. of *toovenaar* 'sorcerer' : MLG *toewer* 'magic'.

Dan. *trolldom*, fem. of *trolldommand* 'sorcerer' : *trolldom* 'magic' (22.42). But Sw. *trollkarl* 'sorcerer' without corresponding fem.

5. Lith., Lett. *ragana*, as orig. 'seer' (so actually Lett. *paragana*) : Lith. *regėti*, Lett. *redzēt* 'see' (15.51). Leskien, Ablaut 365 (with?). Buga, Kalba ir Senovės 260. Mühl.-Endz. 3.464.

Lith. *žinė* (beside masc. *žynys* 'diviner, sorcerer' and *žynystė* 'magic') : *žinoti* 'know'. Leskien, Ablaut 358.

Lett. *burve* : Lith. *burti*, Lett. *burt* 'deed', used for 'witchcraft' (cf. derivs. of words for 'do' in this sense, 22.42), and esp. 'witch'.

22.43 WITCH, SORCERESS

Grk.	<i>φάρμακία</i>	Goth.	<i>*lūbjaleisā</i>	Lith.	<i>ragana, žinė</i>
NG	<i>μάγισσα, σπρίγλα</i>	ON	<i>galdrakona, forðaða</i>	Lett.	<i>ragana, burve</i>
Lat.	<i>sāga, striga, maga</i>	Dan.	<i>heks, trolldommand</i>	ChSl.	<i>věštica, věd'tima</i>
It.	<i>strega, maitiarda, fat-tuchiera</i>	Sw.	<i>håxa</i>	SCr.	<i>vještica</i>
Fr.	<i>sorcère, magicienne</i>	OE	<i>wicca, hægesse</i>	Boh.	<i>čarodějnice</i>
Sp.	<i>bruja, hechicera</i>	ME	<i>wyccche, hegge, sor-cere</i>	Pol.	<i>czarownica, strzyga</i>
Rum.	<i>vrajitoare, fermecitoare</i>	NE	<i>witch, sorceress</i>	Russ.	<i>čarodějka</i>
Ir.	<i>ammail</i>	Du.	<i>heka, toovenares</i>	Skt.	<i>yātūdhānī</i>
NIr.	<i>bandraoi</i>	OHG	<i>hagazussa</i>	Av.	<i>jahī- (or jahikā-) yātumait-, pairikā-</i>
W.	<i>devines, rheibes, swynwraig</i>	MHG	<i>heze, zouberrinne</i>		
Br.	<i>boudig, keennidenn</i>	NHG	<i>heze, zouberrin</i>		

Most of the words for the male 'magician, sorcerer' are connected with those for 'magic, witchcraft' (22.42). Many of those for the female 'witch' are the corresponding feminine forms. But the 'witch', more persistent and often with more malevolent connotation in folklore, is also often expressed by words for which corresponding masculine forms are lacking (e.g. Lat. *striga*, NHG *heze*, Lith., Lett. *ragana*) or have become obsolete (OE masc. *wicca*, fem. *wicca*; NE *witch* now only fem., except dial.; masc. supplied by *wizard*, orig. 'wise man').

Apart from those belonging to the groups discussed in 22.42, several of the words must have originally denoted the female 'diviner, seer, soothsayer', being connected with words for 'divine' or verbs for 'see', 'know', or 'foretell'. Scattered semantic sources are 'woman-druid', 'spell-woman', 'night-owl', 'spider's web', 'murmurer' (of spells), 'hedge-ghost' (?).

Words for 'witch' are also used as opprobrious terms without special reference to magical practice—more rarely of an enticing, bewitching young woman, as sometimes NG *μάγισσα*, NE *witch*, NHG *zouberin* (but not *heze*).

1. Grk. *φάρμακία*, fem. of *φάρμακός* 'sorcerer', also *φάρμακός* both masc. and

fem. (in LXX 'witch'), fr. *φάρμακον* 'drug, poison, spell'. Cf. *φάρμακία*, 22.42.

Byz., NG *μάγισσα*, fem. of *μάγος* 'wizard'. Cf. *μαγεία*, etc., 22.42.

NG *σπρίγλα* (also as opprobrious term 'vixen, shrew'), fr. Lat. **strigula*, dim. of *striga* 'owl' (below, 2). G. Meyer Neugr. Stud. 3.64.

2. Lat. *sāga* : *sāgīre* 'perceive keenly', *praesāgīre* 'presage, foretell'. Ernout-M. 887.

Lat. *striga* (> It. *strega* 'witch', Rum. *strigă* 'owl'), fr. Grk. **σπρίγλα* beside *σπρίγλα*, acc. of *σπρίγ*, *σπρίγξ* (= Lat. *striz*), some kind of night bird that was believed to suck the blood of young children. Ernout-M. 987. Pauly-Wis-sowa s.v. Striges. REW 8308.

Lat. *maga*, fem. of *magus* 'magician', fr. Grk. *μάγος* id. (22.42).

For other less common Lat. words for 'witch' cf. E. E. Burris, Cl. Ph. 31.138 ff.

It. *malicia*, fr. *malia* 'charm, spell', fr. *malo* 'evil'. Cf. Lat. *malum carmen* 'incantation, spell'.

It. *fattuchiera*, fr. deriv. of Lat. *fātum* 'fate'. REW 3221. But cf. also *fātura* 'witchcraft', fr. Lat. *fātura* 'form', REW 3136.

Fr. *sorcière*, fem. of *sorcier* 'sorcerer',

'belief' (imitation of early NHG *afterglaube*).

Pol. *zabobon* (OBoh. *bobona, bobonek*, Ukr. *bobona, zabobony* pl.; Russ. *zabobony* pl.; 'absurd, superstitious talk') : OPol. *bobo* 'bogey, scarecrow', OScr. *boboniti* 'make a noise' ('hum, buzz', etc.),

of imitative origin (cf. NE *boot*). Berneker 36 f. Brückner 32, 643.

Russ. *sujeverie* (also SCr. *sujeverje*, but less common than *praznojzerje*), fr. cpd. of *suje* in *vsuje*, ChSl. *vū suje* 'in vain', *sujeta* 'vanity', and forms = ChSl. *věra* 'belief'.

22.42 MAGIC, WITCHCRAFT, SORCERY

Grk.	μαγεία, μαγική τέχνη, γοητεία, φάρμακία, βασκανία	Goth.	lūbjaleisē	Lith.	magija, žynystė, burvė
ING	μαγεία, (πλ.) (pl.), μαγία	ON	seiðr, lauf, etc.	Lett.	magija, žynystė, burvė
Lat.	magica ars, magicōs magia	Dan.	trolldom, magi	ChSl.	
It.	magia, sortilegio, stregoneria	ME	drige magik	ChSl.	
Fr.	magie, sorcellerie	NE	magie, cery	ChSl.	
Sp.	magia, brujeria, hechiceria	Du.	tooverker ougo	ChSl.	
Rum.	vârlătorie, farmec, magie, fapt	MHG	zauber, zauheren	ChSl.	
Nr.	druidecht, aaimtecht, draoidheacht, piseog	NHG	zauber, hezen	ChSl.	
W.	hud, savygyfared				
Br.	strobinnel, breu (hud)				

survived thus in later folklore. REW 2624. Tiktin 1822. Wartburg 3.66.

Rum. *ursitoare* (used like NG *μοῖρα*, above, 1), fr. vb. *urși* 'determine one's fate', this fr. NG *ὀρίσῃ* 'determine' (orig. 'bound'). Tiktin 1698 f.

3. Ir. *side*, Nlr. *sidhe* (pl.) 'fairy creatures': *sid*, Nlr. *stodh* 'mound, knoll', esp. as 'abode of the fairies' (etym.?). Hence sg. fem. *ben side* (*ben* 'woman'), Nlr. *bean sidhe* (> NE *ban-shee*, cf. NED s.v.), Nlr. also *sidhbhean*, *siobhra*, etc. (McKenna).

W. *tylwylth teg* (pl.), lit. 'beautiful family' (*tylwylth* 'household, family', *teg* 'beautiful'). Cf. Rhys, Celtic Folklore 82 ff.

Br. *korrigez*, fem. of *korrig*, dim. of *korr* 'dwarf' (**korso* : Lat. *curtus* 'mutilated, short', etc.).

Br. *boudig* 'witch' or 'fairy', see 42.43.

4. Nearest to 'fairies' in early Gmc. folklore were the 'elves', dwarfed beings with magical powers, generally impish if not malevolent. They are, at least in part, the antecedents of the more beneficent medieval fairies. Cf. NED s.v. *elf*.

ON *álfr*, OE *alf*, ME *elfe*, NE *elf* (> NHG *elf*, fem. *elfe*), Dan. *alf*, Sw. *álfa* (OHG *alp* 'nightmare'), etym. dub., perh. : Skt. *rbhu-*, a name given to three semidivine craftsmen (or even less convincingly : Lat. *albus* 'white'). Walde-P. 1.93. Falk-Torp 22. Kluge-G. 12. Weigand-H. 1.43.

ME, NE *fay* (now arch. or poet.),

Dan., Sw. *fe*, Du. *fee*, MHG *feie*, NHG *fee*, fr. OFr. *faie*, Fr. *fée* (above, 2).

ME *fairie*, NE *fairy*, in earliest use 'fairy-land' or 'fairy-folk' (fr. OFr. *fairie* id., deriv. of *faie*), then displacing the simple *fay*. NED s.v.

5. Lith. *laumė*, Lett. *lauma*, a kind of 'fairy', but more often impish or malevolent than beneficent, etym. dub., perh. : ChSl. *loviti* 'seize, catch'. Mühl.-Endz. 2.428 f., Solmsen, KZ 34.553 f.

6. In Slavic folklore the nearest approach to 'fairy' would be the *vila* or the *rusalka*, both used of a sort of nymph, but often malevolent. Cf. Niederle, Manuel de l'antiquité slave, 2.132 ff. (with refs.).

SCr., Bulg., Boh. *vila* (Pol. *wila* 'buffoon') : Lith. *vilti*, Lett. *vill* 'deceive' (outside connections dub.; Mühl.-Endz. 4.596), and/or Russ. *viljat* 'run about', Boh. *viliti* 'fornicate', etc. Brückner 622. Niederle, op. cit. 133 f.

SCr., Bulg., Russ. *rusalka* (Russ. > Pol. *rusalka*, lit.), formed fr. the name of the festival, late ChSl. *rusalica*, etc., fr. MLat. *rōsalia*, Byz. *ροσάλια*, lit. 'rose-festival'. Brückner 469. Niederle, loc. cit.

Pol. *boginka* (also *bogunka*), dim. of *bogini* 'goddess'. Brückner 34.

Russ. *feja*, fr. Fr. *fée* (above, 2).

7. There seem to be no fairies or anything like them in early Indo-Iranian mythology. But cf. AV *pairika-* with its later development (22.43).

22.45 GHOST, SPECTER, PHANTOM

Grk.	φάντασμα (said poet.)	Goth.	....	Lith.	vėlė, šmėkla, monas
NG	στοιχείο, φάντασμα	ON	draugr, aptganga	Lett.	velis, spuoks, māns
Lat.	mānēs (pl.), lārva, phantasma	Dan.	spøgelse, genfærd	ChSl.	prizrakū
It.	spettro, fantas(i)ma	Sw.	spöke	SCr.	avet, ušvara
Fr.	spectre, fantôme, revenant	OE	scīn, scīnlāc, gāst	Boh.	strašidlo, přisera
Sp.	espectro, fantasma	ME	gost, fantome	Pol.	widmo, strach
Rum.	staife, spectru, fantomă	NE	ghost, spook, specter, phantom	Russ.	prividenie, prizrak
Ir.	scál	Du.	spook	Skt.	pītaras (pl.), preta-bhūta-
Nlr.	taidhbhse, samhail	OHG	gitrog, bitrog, giskīn		
W.	bugan, drychiolaeth	MHG	gespenste, geiwās		
Br.	bugelnoz, teuz	NHG	gespenst		

Most of the words for 'soul, spirit' (16.11) are also used with reference to the supernatural spirits, but these are not repeated here, with the exception of NE *ghost*, in which this sense has become the dominant one.

The most common development is through the notion of 'appearance' (cf. the specialization of NE *apparition* vs. *appearance*) in words derived from verbs for 'see, appear, shine'. Other sources are 'likeness', 'fright', 'darkness', 'entiment' and 'returning' (i.e. from the dead). The use of 'shade' in this sense, common in Homer, has been widely imitated in poetry.

1. Grk. *σκιά* 'shade, shadow' (1.63), poet. for 'ghost, phantom'. Imitated in the similar use of Lat. *umbra*, NE *shade*, etc.

Grk. *φάντασμα* (also *φάσμα*), lit. 'appearance, apparition' : *φαίνωμαι* 'appear'.

NG pop. *στοιχείο*, fr. *στοιχείον* 'element' (: *σείχω* 'walk, march', *σείχος* 'row, line', etc.), in Byz. sometimes a kind of guardian spirit. The eccl. use of *στοιχεῖα τοῦ κόσμου* (NT Col. 2.8, 20, Gal. 4.3, 9) as 'cosmic powers' furnishes the connecting link. Sophocles s.v. *στοιχείον*. Moulton-Milligan 591.

2. Lat. *mānēs* (pl.) : *mānus* 'good'. Ernout-M. 587. Walde-H. 2.27.

Lat. *lārva* (early *lārua*) : *Lār*, pl. *Lāres*, this of Etruscan orig.(?). Ernout-M. 524 f. Walde-H. 1.762 f., 766.

Lat. *phantasma*, fr. Grk. *φάντασμα* (above, 1). Hence It. *fantas(i)ma*. But Prov. *fantasma*, Fr. *fantôme* (> Rum. *fantomă*), apparently fr. a Grk. dial. by-form *φάνταγμα*, parallel to Dor. *ψάφρυμα* = *ψήφισμα* and indicated by modern Lesb. *φάδαμα* (cf. *πᾶρυμα* > *πᾶμα*). The OFr. spelling *fantosme* (also found in ME) will then be due to *fantasme*, which also occurs. REW 6460. Kretschmer, Der heutige lesbische Dialekt 461.

It. *spettro*, Fr. *spectre* (> INE *specter*, Rum. *spectru*), Sp. *espectro*, fr. Lat. *spectrum* 'appearance, image' (: *specere* 'perceive, look').

Fr. *revenant*, sb. use of adj. *revenant* 'returning', as of one returning from the other world.

Rum. *staife*, fr. NG *στοιχείο* (above, 1). Cf. Alb. *stihë*, fr. same source. Tiktin 1482. G. Meyer, Alb. Etym. Wtb. 393.

3. Ir. *scál* 'supernatural being, specter' (also rendered as 'giant, hero'), Nlr. *scāl* 'reflection, image', also 'ghost' (Dinneen), prob. : Goth. *skōhsl* 'demon' (22.35). M. A. O'Brien, Eriu 11.89 f. Otherwise Pedersen 1.76.

Nlr. *taidhbhse* = Ir. *taidbse*, beside *taidbsiu* 'a showing, appearance', vbl.n.

'gray, dim, dark' (late ChSl. *sěru*, Russ. *serij*, etc. 'gray').

Pol. *widmo*, Russ. *prividenie* : ChSl. *viděti* 'see' (15.51).

7. Skt. *pītaras* 'fathers', also used for the spirits of one's ancestors.

Skt. *preta-* 'dead' (pple. *pra-ita-* 'gone forth, departed'), also 'spirit of the dead, ghost'.

Skt. *bhūta-* 'a being' (: *bhū-* 'become, be'), often a supernatural being, a kind of 'ghost' (cf. BR s.v.).

Av. *fravaši-*, in pl. in part like Lat. *mānēs*, see. 22.46.

22.46. Guardian spirit. Most of the words for 'soul, spirit' (16.11) are also used with reference to a mystical spirit

of the living and dead, and, among many peoples, of inanimate things ('animism'). But there are also a few other words which are used specifically in this sense.

1. Grk. *δαίμων* in its usual class. use, later 'evil spirit, demon'. See 22.35.

2. Lat. *genius*, through the notion of 'creative' : *gignere* 'beget, bear', *genus* 'birth', etc. Ernout-M. 398 f. Walde-H. 1.591.

Av. *fravaši-*, mostly in pl., the Fravashis, guardian spirits of the faithful before birth, during life and after death, fr. **fra-varti-*, this prob. fr. root *var-*, IE **wer-* 'cover, guard, protect' (Walde-P. 1.280 ff.). Barth. 992 ff.

22.47 OMEN

Grk.	οἰωνός, ὄρνις	Goth.	taikns	Lith.	ženklas
NG	οἰωνός	ON	heill, furða	Lett.	zīme
Lat.	ōmen, augurium, auspīcium	Dan.	omen, varsel	ChSl.	znamenije
It.	augurio, presagio	Sw.	förebud	SCr.	znamenje
Fr.	augure, présage	OE	hæl, lāc(e)n	Boh.	znamení
Sp.	agüero, presagio	ME	token	Pol.	wróžba
Rum.	augur, prevestire	NE	omen	Russ.	predznamenovanie
Ir.	cel	Du.	voorteeken	Skt.	lakṣaṇa-
Nlr.	tuur	OHG	zeihhan		
W.	argoel (coel)	MHG	zeichen		
Br.	diougan	NHG	omen, vorzeichen		

A few of the words for 'omen' are based upon words for 'bird', and so must have first applied specifically to omens taken from the flight of birds. Several mean primarily 'foretelling, foreboding', or 'warning'. Some are connected with words for 'well, healthy, sound' or 'increase, further', and so must have originally denoted good omens.

Words for 'sign' (12.94) are often used for 'wonder sign, portent, omen', and in many languages these (in some cases one of the several parallel forms) are the usual terms for 'omen'.

1. Grk. *οἰωνός* 'bird of prey, bird of

omen' and 'omen', etym. dub. Walde-P. 1.21, 107. Boisacq 694 f. Walde-H. 1.84.

Grk. *ὄρνις* 'bird' (3.64), also 'omen'. Grk. *σημεῖον* 'sign' (12.94), also 'omen' (Soph. +).

2. Lat. *ōmen*, etym. dub. Ernout-M. 702. Stolz-Leumann, Lat. Gram. 113 ftn.

Lat. *augurium*, the 'taking of omens' and the 'omen' itself (> It. *augurio*, Fr. *augure*, Sp. *agüero*, Rum. neolog. *augur*), based on the personal *augur* 'augur, diviner', this prob. not a cpd. of *avis* 'bird', but fr. **augos* (cf. *augustus*) : *augēre* 'increase, further', with transfer fr.

the abstract and applied at first to the person observing favorable omens. Ernout-M. 89. Walde-H. 1.83. REW 785.

Lat. *auspīcium* (> It., Sp. *auspicio*, Fr. *auspice*) 'divination from birds' and sometimes the 'omen', with the personal *auspez*, cpd. of *avis* 'bird' (3.64) and the root of *specere* 'look, observe' (15.51). Ernout-M. 91. Walde-H. 1.87.

It., Sp. *presagio*, Fr. *présage*, fr. Lat. *praesāgium* 'foreboding' (but not used for 'omen'), fr. *prae-sāgīre* 'perceive beforehand'. Ernout-M. 887.

Rum. *prevestire*, fr. *prevesti* 'prophecy', cpd. of *vesti* 'announce' (fr. Slavic, cf. 18.43).

3. Ir. *cēl*, loanword fr. Britannic, OW *collou* (pl.) gl. *auspiciis*, W. *coel* 'omen, portent', but usually cpd. *ar-goel* (*ar-* 'on-, for-', but also merely intensive), as orig. a 'good omen' : Goth. *hails*, ON *heill*, OE *hāl*, ChSl. *čělū* 'well, in good health' (4.83). Cf. ON *heill* 'omen'. Walde-P. 1.329. Pedersen 1.57.

Nlr. *tuur* = Ir. *túar* 'creation, preparation, attainment', etc. (Gael. 'appearance, hue, merit'), vbl. n. of *do-ferim* (*duferthar*, gl. *conditur*) 'establish' (: OHG *gi-werēn* 'grant', Pedersen 2.518). K. Meyer, Ber. Preuss. Akad. 1918. 628.

Br. *diougan* ('prediction, sign, omen'), fr. cpd. of *kana* 'sing'. Pedersen 2.481. Henry 99.

4. Goth. *taikns*, OE *tāc(e)n*, ME, NE *token*, OHG *zeihhan*, MHG, NHG *zeichen*, all words for 'sign' (12.94), used

also for 'wonder, miracle' and 'sign of the future, omen', in this last sense NE *token* now obs., and NHG *zeichen*, Du. *teeken* mostly replaced by *vorzeichen*, *voorteeken*. For such early Gmc. use, cf. the early loanword Finn. *taika* 'omen' and 'magic'. Karsten, Kluge Fest-schrift 65 ff. Kluge-G. 706.

ON *heill*, OE *hæl* 'health, good luck' and (orig. good) 'omen' : adj. *heill*, Goth. *hails*, etc. 'well, in good health' (4.83).

ON *furða* 'strange thing, wonder' and often 'omen', fr. **for-riða* lit. 'one who rides before'. Falk-Torp 268.

Dan. *varsel* 'warning' and 'omen', fr. *vare* 'guard', refl. 'beware of'. Falk-Torp 1353.

Sw. *förebud*, also and orig. 'foreboding', cpd. of *bud* 'command, message' (: vb. *bjuda* 'command', 19.45).

Dan., NE, NHG *omen*, fr. Lat. *ōmen* (above, 2).

5. Lith. *ženklas*, Lett. *zīme* 'sign' (12.94) and 'omen'.

6. ChSl. *znamenije*, SCr. *znamenje*, Boh. *znamení* 'sign' (12.94) and 'omen'. Pol. *wróžba*, fr. *wróżyć* 'foretell' = late ChSl. *vražiti* 'tell fortunes', etc. Brückner 632.

Russ. *predznamenovanie*, fr. *predznamenovati* 'take omens, foretell', fr. *pred* 'before' and *znamenie* 'sign' (12.94).

7. Skt. *lakṣaṇa-* 'sign' (12.94), also 'favorable sign, omen'. Cf. *sulakṣaṇa*-adj. 'provided with a favorable sign'.

Concluding note.—I have said in the Preface: "The specialist in any given language will always find facts of pertinent interest to supply." How often, even for my own language, have alternative terms come to mind, too late for mention even if worth while. However, I shall not start (=begin, but not in 14.25) to make a list of "additions and corrections", which might have no end.

of *doadbat* 'shows' (**to-ad-fiad-* : IE **weid-* 'see'). Pedersen 1.421, 2.519.

Nlr. *samhail* 'likeness, image' (Ir. *samail* id. : Lat. *similis* 'like', etc.), also 'ghost, specter'. Similarly Br. *semeilh* (Van.).

W. *bugan* (arch. *bug*), beside *bugul* 'threat', arch. 'fear', also NE *bogle*, *bogy*, NHG *böge*, *böggel-mann*, all terms for 'goblins', etc., ultimate source dub. Cf. NED s.v. *bogle*.

W. *drychiolaeth*, fr. *drych* 'sight, appearance, aspect' = Ir. *drech* 'face' : Grk. *δῆρκαυαι* 'see', etc. Cf. NE *apparition*, etc.

Br. *bugelnoz*, cpd. of *bugel* 'child' (2.25, 2.27) and *noz* 'night' (14.42).

Br. *teuz*, etym. dub. (: Ir. *tucht* 'form, appearance?'). Henry 263. Ernault, Glossaire 691.

4. ON *draugr*, Norw. *draug*, OHG *gitrog* ('deceit', like NHG *betrug*, and 'ghost'; also OHG *bitrog* in gl. *pitroch* = *fantasma*) : OHG *triugan* 'deceive', Skt. *droha-* 'harm, injury', Av. *drūj-*, OPers. *drauga-* 'lie', etc. (16.67, 16.68). Walde-P. 1.874. Falk-Torp 153.

ON *apt-r-ganga*, lit. 'back-comer' (cf. Fr. *revenant*, above, 2). Imitated in Dan. *gen-færd*, *gen-ganger*. Falk-Torp 315.

OE *scīn*, OHG *giskīn* (Tat. for *phantasma*, Mt. 14.26), orig. 'appearance, apparition' : OE *scīnan*, OHG *skīnan*, etc. 'shine' (15.55). Hence also OE *scīnlāc* 'phantom' and 'magic', cpd. of *lāc* 'offering, gift' : vb. *lācon* 'swing, play' = ON *leika* 'play', etc. (16.25).

OE *gāst* 'soul, spirit' (16.11), also 'ghost, specter' (e.g. *unfæle gāst* for *phantasma* Mk. 6.49, where Lindisf. *yfel wiht*, lit. 'evil creature'), and, with increasing dominance of this sense, ME *gost*, NE *ghost*. NED s.v. Du. *geest* in both senses.

ME *fantome*, NE *phantom*, NE *specter*, fr. Fr. (above, 2).

MLG *spōk*, *spūk*, Du. *spook* (> NE *spook*, first used in U.S., NHG *spuk*, Sw. *spöke*, Dan. *spøgelse*), etym. dub. Falk-Torp 1140 f. Franck-v. W. 648 f.

MHG *gespenste*, NHG *gespenst*, fr. OHG *gispanst* 'entiment' : (*gi*)*spanan* 'entice'. In MHG used of a spirit inciting evil, and especially in association with *teufel*. Weigand-H. 1.706. Sperber, Einleitung 24.

MHG *getwās*, MDu. *ghedwas* : MHG *twās*, *dwās*, Du. *dwaas* 'fool' (17.22). Walde-P. 1.845. Franck-v. W. 144.

5. Lith. *vėlė*, Lett. *velis* (both mostly in pl.), etym. dub. Walde-P. 1.305. Mühl.-Endz. 4.530 f. Buga, Rev. Sl. 6.23 f.

Lith. *šmėkla* ('apparition, specter'), beside vb. *šmėkšoti* (also *šmykšoti*, *šmūkšoti*) 'appear in vague outlines', prob. with variant forms of the root syllable : Russ. *šmygnul* 'flit by'. Senn (privately).

Lett. *spuoks*, fr. MLG *spōk* (above, 4). Mühl.-Endz. 3.1035.

Lett. *k'ēms*, fr. Livon. *kāms* (or conversely?). Mühl.-Endz. 2.373 f.

Lith. *monas*, Lett. *māns* (NSB, Mühl.-Endz. s.v.v.), fr. WhRuss. *man* 'deceiver', etc. Bernker 2.17 f. Brückner, Sl. Fremdwörter 109. Skardžius 134.

6. ChSl. *prizrakū* (in Gospels = *φάντασμα*, beside *zrakū* = *είδω* 'appearance, aspect') : *priz(i)rēti* 'look', cpd. of *z(i)rēti* 'look, see' (15.51). Hence Russ. *prizrak*.

SCr. *avet*, fr. Turk. (= Arab.) *afet* 'misfortune'. Miklosich, Türk. Elem. 242.

SCr. *utvara* : *utvoriti* se 'appear' (cpd. of *tvoriti* 'form, create' = ChSl. *tvoriti* 'do, make', 9.11).

Boh. *strašidlo*, fr. *strašiti* 'frighten', fr. *strach* 'fright' (16.35) = Pol. *strach* 'fear' and 'ghost'.

Boh. *příšera* : *příšeři* 'twilight', *šerý*

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